GAZETTEER

OF THE

CHENAB COLONY,

1904.

VOLUME XXXI A.

LAHORE:
PRINTED AT THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE" PRESS.

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PREFACE.

In accordance with recent orders a Gazetteer should ordinarily be divided into two parts, A, the text, and B, statistics. In the present instance, however, as the Colony is not a separate district, it is impossible to obtain such statistics as are ordinarily available concerning district administration, and even if they could be obtained they would be so ephemeral as to be practically valueless. Thus the Census tables, which were compiled separately for the Colony, are already hopelessly out of date. There will, moreover, be no revised edition of the Colony Gazetteer, and for these reasons it has been decided by Government to dispense altogether with Part B. Such statistics, therefore, as are available, have been included in the text by way of illustration, but they possess little permanent value, and if not already obsolete, will rapidly become so, either owing to natural development, or extensions of the canal or changes of administrative boundaries, such as the impending constitution of the new Lyallpur District.

The text again will be found to lack all the wealth of exhaustive detail usually found in District Gazetteers, to which it stands rather in the position of a supplement than of a separate volume. To import into it voluminous extracts from other Gazetteers concerning the origin, history, customs and characteristics of all the tribes which go to form the Colony population would be a work of mere supererogation. Such knowledge has been largely assumed, and an endeavour has been made to eliminate, so far as may be consistent with lucidity, all information which is not peculiar to the Colony and can be found in other volumes. Much even of the information actually included in the text can be little more permanent than the statistics. Even during the short period of its compilation many alterations have been necessitated by the issue of fresh orders or new developments, while anticipated legislation will, when accomplished, involve numerous changes in the present position. At the best, therefore, the Gazetteer can only be considered in the light of a very ephemeral exposition of the condition of affairs as they now stand, the only excuse which can be offered for its production is the possibility that it may afford some general knowledge of the Colony which is not at present elsewhere available.

Considerable use has been made of the Gazetteers of Jhang, Montgomery and Multán, and cordial thanks are due to many officers who have assisted with valuable contributions. These have usually been acknowledged in the text, but the author is particularly indebted to Mr. L. French, C.S., the Assistant Colonization Officer, who has himself supplied all the information relative to agriculture and much of that regarding other subjects too numerous to detail. Acknowledgments are also due to Mr. H. A. Rose, I.C.S., who has undertaken to put the Gazetteer through the Press.

The 22nd April 1904.

ERRATA.

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10	11	3	„ etrected *read* erected.
17	3	1	„ tribe *read* tribes.
23	10	1	„ non-sxistent *read* non-existent.
24	4	1	„ dewlling *read* dwelling.
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30	3	3	„ thns *read* thus.
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CHAPTER I.—Descriptive.

Section A.—Physical Aspects.

CHAP. I. A.

Physical Aspects.

Locality.

The Chenáb Colony lies between north latitude 30° 46′ and 31° 46 and east longitude 72° 19′ and 73° 38′, and occupies the greater portion of area of Government waste known as the Sandal Bár in the Réchna Doáb between the rivers Rávi and Chenáb.

The greater bulk of the colony is at present in the Jhang District, but it also includes about half of the newly created Khángáh Dográn Tahsil in the Gujránwála District, with four estates in the Háfizábad Tahsil. There are also nine estates in the Sharakpur Tahsil of the Lahore District.

During the formation of the colony the old boundaries of the Jhang, Montgomery, Gujránwála and Lahore Districts have undergone more or less extensive modifications.

Changes in district boundaries.

When the Khángáh Dográn Tahsil was formed in 1893,* 13 new estates were transferred from Háfizábad to the Jhang District, while nine estates from Jhang, including Sángla, six from Montgomery and an area of 399 acres from Lahore, were included in Khángáh Dográn.

The constitution of the Lyallpur Tahsil in 1896 did not affect district boundaries, but in 1899, † on the opening of the Gugera Branch, further small areas of Government waste were transferred from Lahore and Montgomery to Khángáh Dográn.

The largest transfer, however, took place in May 1899,‡ when the whole of the Sandal Bár assessment circle of the Montgomery District, about 605,586 acres, was transferred to Jhang.

The constitution of the Samundari and Toba Tek Singh Tahsils in May 1900 did not affect district boundaries.

In December 1903 and March 1904 § further areas were transferred from Montgomery to the Samundari Tahsil of Jhang, so as to include the Government waste areas of the Nupewála and Bahlak Extensions which still remained in Montgomery.

Further changes will be involved in the coming constitution of the new Lyallpur District, when the whole of the irrigated proprietary estates in Montgomery will probably be transferred to Lyallpur, and ultimately also the greater part of the Cis-Rávi portion of the Kabírwála Tahsil of Multán.

Changes in tahsil boundaries.

The changes of tahsil boundaries in the Jhang District have of course been numerous, Chiniot, Jhang and Shorkot all contributing large areas to the colony tahsils, and the boundaries of the Chiniot, Jhang, Lyallpur, Samundari and Toba Tek Singh Tahsils will be again altered when the new District is formed.

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* Punjab Government Notifications Nos. 623 and 624 of 22nd August 1893, and 966, 967 and 968 of 26th December 1893.

† Punjab Government Notifications Nos. 281 and 282 of 11th April 1899.

‡ Punjab Government Notification No. 370 of 4th May 1899.

§ Punjab Government Notifications Nos. 1269 of 8th December 1903, and 422 and 424 of 29th March 1904.

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As the colony includes portions of three Districts, namely, Jhang, Gujránwála and Lahore, even sharing tahsils with all of them, its boundaries are not capable of ready definition.

The proprietary portion of the Khángáh Dográn Tahsil forms the base in the north-east, from which the colony following the course of the rivers first swells and then tapers as it approaches their confluence. On the north-west the boundary is formed by the previously settled portions of the Háfizábad, Chiniot, Jhang and Shorkot Tahsils, on the south-west by the Kabírwála Tahsil of Multán, and on the south-east by the old villages of the Sharakpur Tahsil of Lahore and of the Gugera and Montgomery Tahsils of Montgomery.

Length and breadth.

The total length of the present colony is 101½ miles, the greatest width being 53 miles, and the average width 38 miles. It begins half way between the Sukheke and Marh Railway Stations on the Wazírábad-Khánewál Line, and ends just before Shorkot Road Station.

Area.

The total area is 3,855 square miles, of which 2,817 square miles are now allotted for cultivation. Of these again 2,411 square miles, or 85½ per cent. of the allotted area, were cultivated in 1902-03.

Population.

The colony was reckoned as a separate district for the purpose of the Census in 1901. Excluding Jhang, of which the colony forms so large a part, it then stood thirteenth in the order of area (3,706 square miles) and twelfth in the order of population (782,690) amongst the 32 Districts of the Punjab as then constituted.

Principal town.

The principal town, Lyallpur, so called after Sir James Lyall, K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, is situate on the Wazírábad-Khánewál Branch of the North-Western Railway, 96 miles from Wazírábad.

Other towns.

Other towns on the railway, which are important as export markets, are Sángla, Chiniot Road, Gojra and Toba Tek Singh.

Agricultural estates.

The rest of the colony, which is divided into 1,418 estates, is almost entirely agricultural.

The average area of each village is 1,731 acres or 62½ squares, the average allotted area being 1,278 acres or 46 squares.

Tahsils.

The colony comprises the whole or parts of the following tahsils :—

District.	Tahsil.	North latitude.	East longitude.	Height above sea-level.	Number of estates.	Area in square miles.	Allotted area in square miles.*
Jhang	Lyallpur	31° 49′	73° 38′	605	333	971	756
	Toba Tek Singh ...	30° 55′	72° 33′	520	353	960	630
	Samundari ...	31° 3′	72° 58′	563	372	972	736
	Chiniot	31° 44′	73° 1′	596	132	322	245
	Jhang	31° 16′	72° 22′	506	76	202	124
Gujránwála	Khángáh Dográn ...	31° 49′	73° 38′	663	139	403	309
	Háfizábad	32° 4′	73° 43′	685	4	5	3
Lahore	Sharakpur	31° 28′	74° 8′	Not known.	9	20	14
				TOTAL ...	1,418	3,855	2,817

* The figures of allotted area are calculated up to the end of November 1903.

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Physical Aspects.
Proposed Lyallpur District.

It has been decided that a separate District will be formed at Lyallpur, though the date is not yet known and the boundaries are not fixed. It is probable, however, that the new District will comprise the Lyallpur, Samundari and Toba Tek Singh Tahsils, the others remaining in the districts to which they now belong, but with some modifications of their boundaries.

General configuration.

The whole tract is an alluvial plain sloping gently from the north-east to the south-west, the height above sea-level at the head of the colony being 670 feet whereas at the tail it is only 489 feet. Throughout its length the central portion remains the highest, dropping gradually towards the rivers on either side. On the south-eastern side the boundary of the uplands is defined by the *dhaya* or old high bank of the river.

The Rávi Dhaya.

The distance between the *dhaya* and river is by no means uniform. Opposite Mohlan in the Khángáh Dográn Tahsil a distance of about 21 miles separates it from the river, and most of the intervening space is Government waste already colonised. Further down the high bank approaches much more closely to the river and becomes practically co-terminous with proprietary estates, until not far from Kamália it again leaves the river and forms the boundary of the present colony with a large area of Government waste beyond it. The Rávi *dhaya* is nowhere very sharply defined, and although it is quite distinct on the boundary of the Khángáh Dogran Tahsil and in a portion of Samundari, it is but a gentle slope opposite Gogera and further south.

The Budh Nullah.

On the north-eastern side the higher uplands are bounded by the Budh Nullah, an old bed of the Chenáb River which first becomes prominent near Pindi Bhattián. Its southern bank is abrupt and there is an immediate drop from 10 to 30 feet to the lower land beyond. Between Amipur and Jaurah the Budh is crossed by the canal in an aqueduct and then forms the boundary between the Jhang and Bhowána Branches of the canal, and roughly also between the Lyallpur and Toba Tek Singh Tahsils on one side and the Chiniot and Jhang Tahsils on the other. As far as Pabbarwála in Chiniot Tahsil the Budh runs almost parallel to the river and forms the boundary between private property and the Bár, but below Pabbarwála there is a large tract of Government property between the Budh Nullah and private estates. Throughout the north-western side of the colony the average distance from the Bár to the river is 8 miles, though the actual width varies from 4 to 16 miles. Travelling south the high bank gradually disappears, though the Budh maintains its character as a well marked drainage nearly to the end of Bhowána Branch, where it splits up and practically loses itself.

The *dhayas* and the Budh Nullah form sufficient proof that the Chenáb and Rávi Rivers at one time followed courses which brought them much more closely together than they are at present. It is probable also that they ran at a considerably higher level and that in periods of flood water was conducted from them in canals, which may have been partly artificial, following the natural drainages of the country.

Tradition supports this view, and the Nandanwah Nullah (see page 9 of the Gujránwála Gazetteer, 1893-94) is a case in point. This *nullah* is said to have been a canal in olden times and to have supplied water to Sángla when that place was a flourishing city. Traces of it are said by General Cunningham to have been found 20 miles south-west of Sángla.

Thehs.

Numerous *thehs* or mounds which indicate the sites of erstwhile towns and villages are scattered over even the highest portions of the Bár. They form slight eminences and are strewn with broken bricks and scraps of shattered earthenware.

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Physical Aspects.

Thehs.

The best known and one of the largest, called Pacca Mari, is situate on the eastern side of the civil station at Lyallpur, on the edge of the Khunsarwála Drainage which divides the Rakh and Jhang Branches of the canal; and there is another at Pacca Anna near the spot which was originally designed as the site for the same town. The presence of such *thehs* has been held to argue that artificial irrigation must have been used as owing to the great depth of the subsoil water-level, over 100 feet in the middle of the Bár, and the scantiness of the rainfall, it was hardly possible that human beings could otherwise have subsisted at all in settled habitations of considerable magnitude, and it is obvious that the inhabitants of such old towns were not mere nomad graziers of the type which occupied the Bár for so many years before the advent of the present canal. The present Superintending Engineer of the Chenáb Circle gives the following opinion on the theory of ancient canals. He writes :—

"The Khunsarwála Drainage is probably an old drainage line which perhaps in ancient times used to flow from the hills or was fed from the river. The other Doábs in the Punjab contain similar well marked *nullahs* with sites of old towns on their banks. It is my opinion that these numerous *nullahs* flowed from drainages in the hills much as the Ghagar River does now, but that in course of time they worked their way into the adjacent large rivers before getting far from the hills and have so abandoned their old channels down the Doábs and parallel to the rivers. While such *nullahs* flowed, the spring level kept fairly high so that well irrigation was feasible, but on their ceasing to flow the spring level gradually subsided and rendered the wells useless, thus compelling the population to abandon their lands and residence and to migrate to other tracts. While the *nullahs* still flowed irrigation from them by flow or lift could have been carried on. A very likely cause of their having ceased to flow is the old practice of banking them for irrigation purposes. This would cause the beds to be raised by silt deposits and directly induce the drainage water to overflow the banks and work out a new channel. Such action would eventually carry the channel into the adjacent river as a final settlement of its course."

Rise of spring level.

These natural drainages are now reserved by the Irrigation Department with a view to possible water-logging in the future, and the following note by Mr. E. H. Pargiter, Superintending Engineer, Chenáb Circle, on the subject of the rise of the spring level, shows the wisdom of the Department's action :—

"The Chenáb Canal was opened as an Inundation Canal in 1887 and as a Perennial Canal in 1892, and it is since 1888 that the effect of water, percolating into the ground from flowing channels and from irrigated fields, has been markedly seen in the gradual rise of the spring level.

In 1888 the depth below ground of the spring level, along the Canal Main Line, varied from 16 feet at Chenáwán, only 8 miles from the head and near the river, to 62 feet at Nanuána, 40 miles down from the head. But measurements taken in 1903 show a rise of from 15 to 37 feet in the spring level over the portion of the country between the Canal Main Line and the river Chenáb, where irrigation has been freely carried on. The depth at Nanuána is now only 25 feet. Portions of country alongside the canal are already becoming water-logged and new drains are being made to relieve them.

Along the Rakh Branch, the measured rise drops from 38 feet near Nanuána to 21 feet at Salarwála, then to 9 feet at Lyallpur and to 6 feet near Pacca Anna. The depths measured being 63 feet in 1888 near Nanuána; 108 feet in 1892 at Salarwála; 106 feet in 1893 at Lyallpur, and 94 feet in 1895 near Pacca Anna The depths at these places in 1903 are 25, 87, 97, and 88 feet, respectively.

Along the Jhang Branch, which was opened for irrigation in 1896, the rise drops from 37 feet at Nanuána to 21 feet at Hinduána, 18 feet at Kot Khudayár, and 16 feet at Amipur; the depths measured being 51 feet in 1893 at Hinduána, 86 feet at Kot Khudayár and 100 feet at Amipur. The depths at these places in 1903 are 30, 68, and 84 feet, respectively.

The effect of a wide deep flowing channel is very much more strongly marked than that of distributaries, and of irrigation spread over a considerable tract. While the rise at Salarwála and Hinduána is 21 feet, it is only 16 feet at Aruri 5 miles distant from Salarwála and the Rakh Branch. Similarly in other places, the rise shows a rapid decrease, as one goes away from a large canal. Along the edge of the high bank of the Chenáb, about 4 miles from the Jhang Branch, the rise is only 7 or 8 feet, while along the Jhang Branch itself it is 18 or 20 feet. Also near drainage lines the rise is somewhat more than near watersheds.

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Along the Lower Jhang Branch, measurements made before 1897 showed depths of 96 feet at Sarshamir, 87 feet at Gojra, 70 feet at Toba Tek Singh and 63 feet at Burála. The depths in 1903 are 88, 75, 60 and 53 feet, showing rise of 8, 10, 10, and 10 feet, respectively.

Along the Mián Ali Branch, which was opened for irrigation in 1889, measurements show during the past 14 years rise of 42 feet at Burj Dára in the first mile; of 27 feet at Malnána in the 6th mile; of 21 feet at Khángáh Dográn in the 11th mile, and of 18 feet at Pacca Dalla in 20th mile. The depths below ground in 1903 vary from 25 feet at the head to about 60 feet at Pacca Dalla. These measurements are made from wells close to the Branch Canal. None were recorded at a distance from it. The rise at first was very rapid, when water was abundant, but since restrictions have been placed on the supply allowed, and a high duty has been obtained on the water received, the rise has been much less considerable.

Along the Gugera Branch, which was opened for irrigation in 1898, the rise has been as yet comparatively small, varying from 10 feet at Ajniánwála to 6 feet at Buchiána. The depths below ground level in 1903 are from 60 feet to 80 feet. Further down, on the Lower Gugera and Burála Branches, the rise during the past five years has been about 5 feet close to the canal or a large distributary and about 3 feet at a distance from such large channels. The depths below ground level were in 1898 from 90 feet in the centre of the Bár to 40 feet at the edge near the river Rávi. They have risen from 3 to 5 feet since.

In the Bár generally with the present system of getting high duties from the water the rise of the spring level is from 1 to 1½ feet a year."

Quality of soil.

The soil of the Bár is by no means uniform in quality, but subject to certain reservations it may be generally described as a fertile loam, called *maira*, a class of soil which forms a great proportion of the whole.

There is little differentiation possible down the centre of the Bár from Khángáh Dográn to close to Toba Tek Singh, though here and there patches of sour clay and sand hills were to be found. The largest area of *kallaráthi* soil lay between Sángla and Shahkot, and at first inferior rice was the only crop which thrived in it. But the salts having been washed out by copious irrigation few traces of *kallar* now remain. The land on the Bhowána Branch to the north-west is more uneven and the loam lighter than in the centre of the Bár, but much of the soil is of very good quality and it is easy to exaggerate its inferiority.

On the other side, the soil of most of the Gugera Branch is perhaps on the whole richer than that on the Rakh and Mián Ali Branches, and that of the Burála Branch richer still.

The whole of these tracts was covered by a growth of spontaneous bush jungle which varied in height and density according to the richness of the soil. On the lighter lands stunted specimens of the *van* (*Salvadora oleoides*) and the *karil* (*Capparis aphylla*) were the trees most in evidence. On richer soils the *jand* (*Prosopis spicigera*) grew in profusion and to a considerable height, while the *van* attained a more imposing growth. The *bér*, too, (*Zizyphus jujuba*) was not uncommon, and the *mallha* (*Zizyphus numularia*) was the mark of land of particular excellence, usually growing only in a stiff low-lying clay (*rohi*) which obtained the surplus water flowing off higher land.

Roughly, the kind and density of tree-growth in it were the surest guides to the quality of any particular soil.

In all these portions of the Bár even a slight fall of rain was sufficient to restore to verdure the parched and withered roots of the various grasses, with which the whole area abounded.

Rain was always scanty and in the centre and southern portion of the Bár probably averaged less than 5 inches while in bad seasons its deficiency was almost total. But in all but the worst years the grazing

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Physical Aspects.
Quality of soil.

was abundant and supported a large quantity of cattle owned by a nomad grazier and the population of the neighbouring riverain villages.

The Bár has often been spoken of as a country of extreme desolation, and though this description may be justified by the almost entire absence of crops which could only be grown in the most favoured localities and favoured years, yet the landscape though monotonous was far from unpleasing, and after a fall of rain might almost be called beautiful. It certainly possessed a peculiar fascination of its own, to which the wilderness and vastness of the scene doubtless contributed. Few of those who knew it in the past and felt its freedom will regard its disappearance without a sense of genuine regret, despite the enormous benefits which have accompanied the change. There was, however, one part of the Bár which nature conceived in her least kindly mood. The tract round Toba Tek Singh was almost void of trees and grass. The clump of *faráshes* at the dâk bungalow were a perfect oasis in a hideous prairie, and the Dabanwála *kíkar*, a solitary tree about 8 miles distant from Toba Tek Singh, acquired a fame which it could not have won even on the road from Khiwa to Jhang, of which Mr. Monckton (Deputy Commissioner of Jhang from 1853-57) wrote :—

It stands probably unrivalled in the world for its combination of the most desolate features a landscape is capable of affording."

The places of tree and grass was taken by the various forms of the *lána*, and soil which could support *lána*, though not trees, was the best. Sand dunes became a prominent feature, while hard glistening *kallar* and surface *kankar* were in frequent evidence. The *lána* soil has turned out remarkably well under canal irrigation and the *kallaráthi* land has improved as elsewhere, but generally the crops grown in this portion of the colony display an unmistakable inferiority to the average elsewhere.

There are a few other localities in which the soil is of inferior quality, namely, in some estates on the tails of the Báhlak, Killiánwála and Samundari Distributaries on the Burála Branch, and the Dhaular Distributary of the Lower Jhang Branch. On the Burála Branch the inferiority where it occurs takes the form of a soft powdery *kallar* which, however, improves under irrigation. On the Dhaular Distributary the difficulty is caused by the close proximity to the surface of fine river sand on the banks of the Budh Nullah.

All over the Bár sand is found at no great distance from the surface, the depth of actual soil being seldom more than 20 feet.

Geology.

The knowledge of local geology is at present incomplete, so that it is impossible to discuss that of the Sandal Bár separately. A sketch of the geology of the Punjab as a whole by Mr. Medlicott, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, has been published in the Provincial Gazetteer and also as a separate pamphlet.

Hills.

The rocky eminences which jut out of the level plain at Sángla and Shahkot form a striking feature of the Sandal Bár, though they are not confined to it.

The main hill at Sángla rises to a height of 215 feet.

On the north-western side 1,000 feet distant there is a low ridge of rock about 25 feet high and 500 feet long, while $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles to the south there is another ridge of three small hills. The hills at Shahkot are

more closely grouped but smaller. The largest hill of the same formation is to be found at Kirána in the Kirána Bár. There is another large group of them at Chiniot, and they occur again in the Gurgáon and Delhi Districts. They are all outlying spurs of the Aravalli range in Rájpútána. The formation is, geologically speaking, quite modern, as the rock has not got beyond the mud-slate stage.

CHAP. I. A. Physical Aspects. Hills.

The native legend with regard to these hills is that Hanúmán dropped them when he was carrying rocks to bridge the straits between India and Ceylon.

Botany. Pre-colony trees.

In pre-colony times the principal trees were the *jand* (*Prosopis spicigera*), *van* (*Salvadora oleoides*) and *karil* (*Capparis aphylla*). The *farásh* (*Tamarix articulata*), also known as *pharmán* and *ukhán* was less common.

The *bér* (*Zizyphus jujuba*) and the *mallha* (*Zizyphus numularia*) were only to be found on the best soils, while the *kíkar* (*Acacia arabica*) and the *shísham* or *tahli* (*Dalbergia sissu*) were almost entirely confined to the wells scattered along the fringe of the Hithár. The first three only were really typical of the Bár, and the *van* and *karíl* could grow in soil which was not sufficiently fertile for the *jand*.

All three were capable of withstanding long periods of drought, and, if properly cut, coppice freely.

Jand.

The *jand* is rough and gnarled but in favourable soil grows to a considerable height. It affords excellent fuel and charcoal can be prepared from it. The wood, too, is strong and can be made into agricultural implements and articles of household furniture. The tender seed pods (*sangri*) were utilized by the Bár nomads to make a sort of spinach and in times of famine even the ripe dry pods were eaten.

The *jand* has now almost disappeared from the colonized portions of the Bár.

Van.

The *van* is a small bushy tree both evergreen and shady. The fruit (*pilu*) which ripens during the months of May and June, formed one of the main sources of subsistence to the hungry grazier and was dried and preserved in large quantities. The wood, which is soft and light, is of little value for building or fuel, though it is used for both. When burnt it leaves a large quantity of ash, which is boiled into a decoction for removing the hair of mangy camels. The *van* is still common in the area reserved for grazing in peasant villages and a number of trees have been preserved in fields to provide shade for cattle.

Karíl.

The *karíl* is seldom more than a shrub. It flowers in March-April and July-August, and bears fruit in May-June, October-November. The unripe fruit is called *dela* and is used as a pickle. The ripe fruit called *pinju* is eaten in its natural state. Like that of the *van* it was a great standby in seasons of scarcity. The *karíl* has no leaves. The wood which resembles that of the box is hard and much used for rafters, as it is supposed to be immune from the attack of white ants and other insects. As fuel it is very good.

Camels, sheep and goats are fond of the foliage of all three trees and in times of scarcity devoured even the twigs.

The *karíl* is still common in uncultivated Government waste.

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Physical Aspects.

Farásh.

The *farásh* is evergreen, hardy and of rapid growth, but the timber is of little value except as fuel. The galls, called *máin* are used for dyeing and tanning.

Phóg.

The *phóg* (*Calligonum polygonœides*) was found chiefly in the sandy portions of the Bár beyond Toba Tek Singh. It seldom grew to more than 5 feet in height. It was eaten by camels in the months of March-April and sometimes by goats when hard put to it. It was also used for fuel and charcoal. It is now almost extinct.

Bér.

The *bér* is a fast growing tree under favourable conditions and attains maturity in a few years. Its fruit, the wild plum, is much liked by natives. The wood is closed-grained and rough and is used for well curbs, light rafters, door planks and charcoal making. The twigs and leaves are eaten by camels and goats, and the branches are used for making fences. The *bér* has become more common since the Bár was irrigated.

Mallha.

The *mallha* is a thorny plant resembling the *bér* in leaf and fruit, but it is not so tall and grows more in the form of a bush. The leaves are an excellent fodder and the fruit called *kokan bér* was used as human food. The *mallha* was never common and is now extremely rare.

Modern trees: Shísham.

Of the trees planted in recent years the *shísham* and *kíkar* are the most common. The wood of the *shísham* is very valuable and extensively used for articles of furniture, cart and coach building and all wood-work which requires strength and elasticity. It affords good shade, but sheds its leaves for the winter months.

Kíkar.

The *kíkar* is a most useful tree to the agriculturist. He uses its wood to make his roofs and agricultural implements. The bark supplies him with tannin, and the leaves, twigs and seed pods with fodder, while the thorny branches are used for fencing in his fields and making sheep-pens. It is, however, a curious fact that the *kíkar* is very detrimental to rabi crops, which never do well under it. All zamíndárs agree that the damage is not done by the shade or the wide spread of the roots, as these features are more decidedly marked in the case of other trees under which crops grow well; and they attribute it to the falling leaves and seeds which they say are burning (*garm*) and wither the crops. This theory is supported by the fact that kharíf crops which are matured before the fall of leaf are not so injuriously affected.

Pípal and bóhar.

The *pípal* (*Ficus religiosa*) and the *bóhar* (*Ficus indica*) are now frequently seen in village sites. Both trees are reverenced by Hindús. The leaves can be eaten by cattle and their milky juice makes excellent bird-lime. Charcoal made from the *pípal* is very inflammable and the bark yields a reddish brown dye, but owing to their status as sacred trees they are seldom tampered with.

Siris.

The *siris* (*Acacia elata*) has also been introduced by colonists, but is not common.

Mango and fruit trees.

The *amb* or mango (*Mangitera alba*) are usually found only in gardens, where also some of the more enterprising colonists have planted limes, lemons, pomegranates, figs, grapes, peaches, apricots, Malta and native oranges.

Salsolaceous plants.

The southern end of the Bár used to abound with salsolaceous plants.

Khár (*Haloxylon recurvum*) was used for the manufacture of *barilla*, an impure carbonate of soda, called in vernacular *kangan khár, sajji*, or *sath*. This industry used to yield a considerable income to Government, but in the colony *sajji* contracts are now extinct.

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Physical Aspects.

Other shrubs.

An inferior description of *barilla* was also made from the *maither* or *górá lána*, which was much eaten by camels and goats. The *láni* (*Suaeda rudiflora*) also yields an inferior *barilla* and was an excellent camel fodder. All three plants are still in evidence beyond Toba Tek Singh. Other common shrubs were the *khip* (*Leptodmia spartium*), *jawasa* (*Fagonia arabica*), *dhamáhan* (*Fagonia bruguiora*) and the *buin*. The *van, veri, bakrain* and *kurkat* are climbers which grew on all the main forest trees. All had their uses to the old inhabitants of the Bár as fodders or medicines, and the seeds of the *kurkat* made head ornaments for the women and children. They are, however, now no longer of importance. Fuller information can be obtained from pages 18 and 19 of the Multán Gazetteer, 1901-02. The *ak* (*Calotropis gigantea*) was formerly unknown in the Bár. It now grows most commonly in borrow pits along the banks of canals and spreads rapidly over fallow land, and thence into cultivated land where it does considerable damage to crops. It sometimes grows to a height of 10 or 12 feet and as its tap roots strike very deep it is most difficult to destroy. It is not entirely useless. Charcoal made from it is used in the manufacture of gunpowder. Tanners employ its juice to remove hairs from hides, pillows are stuffed with the seed floss and a strong fibre can be obtained from the inner lining of the gram bark. It is also largely used for medicinal purposes. But most zamindárs would gladly dispense with it.

The ak.

Grasses.

There are many varieties of grass in the Bár. *Chimbar* (*Eleusine ægyptica*) is the most common. It is a low growing *grass* with round culms and throws out runners. Next in importance is the *lúnak or nonak* (*Sporobolus diander*), a tall feathery grass, which grows all over the Bár. Other less common grasses are the *dhaman* (*Pennisetum conchroides*), *pilwáhn* or *pilahan* (*Andropogon annulatus*), *kheo* (*Sporobolus brientalis*), *khavi* (*Andropogon Iwanancusa*), *girram* (*Panicum antidotale*) and *kura* (*Panicum helopus*).

The *sar* (*Saccharum cilare*), *kanh* (*Saccharum spontaneum*) have only come into prominence with the canal. They are generally found on the banks of watercourses. Both plants yield a fibre, but that of the *sar* is much superior to the fibre obtained from the *kanh*.

The *sar* reed usually known as *kana* or *sarkanda,* is extensively used for making chicks, stools, chairs, and thatching, while the uppermost joint of the reed is utilized for winnowing strays, screens, boxes and baskets. It is much valued by the agriculturist as the fibre supplies his rope and cordage.

Wild animals and game.

The Bár was formerly fairly well stocked with wild animals. In the Jhang Gazetteer Mr. Steedman says that the hyena was to be seen, though rarely. Wolves were numerous as also the wild cat and lynx.

In the centre of the Bár there were some wild ponies, the offspring of escaped domesticated animals.

All these are now extinct. Jackals and both kinds of foxes were plentiful, but are now much less common. The same remark applies to ravine deer, which were particularly numerous in the open country round Toba Tek Singh. Hares still exist, but are not plentiful, and there are no longer any pig. Even if there were it would be impossible to ride them over the heavily-irrigated fields.

Of game-birds, the grey partridge, both kinds of sandgrouse, and the hourican (*obara* or *girain*) which used to abound are now comparatively rare. In fact the canal has practically abolished the old game. On the other hand quail now come down in large quantities in both spring and autumn,

CHAP. I. A. Physical Aspects. Wild animals and game.

Crane (*kunj* or *koolan*) are found everywhere, though they are most numerous in the canal escapes at Béránwála, Ródukúru and Bhágat, where duck and teal also congregate in great numbers when there is water in the escapes. There also snipe are to be found though they are not yet plentiful. But the places where shooting, except quail, may be obtained are, however, so few that the colony is a very distinctly bad district for sport.

Fish.

The only fish are those which are washed down the canal, where they cannot long survive owing to not infrequent closures which dry up the water.

Snakes.

Of venomous snakes, the *cobra* (*naja tripudians*), the *echis carinata* and the *kirait* (*bungarus cæruleus*) were the most common, but most of them have been exterminated in the process of cultivation.

Lizards.

On page 21 of the Multán Gazetteer is given a full description of the lizard called *sahna* or *sánda* and the methods of its capture by people of the *chúhra* or sweeper caste. It abounded all over the Bár and formed one of the *chúhra's* staple food. The oil obtained from it could be sold for lighting purposes at the same price as *ghi* (clarified butter), and it was also used as a condition medicine for lean horses, camels or cattle. A *chúhra* with his whole waistbelt strung with slain lizards was a common though curious sight.

Meteorology. Temperature.

There is no meteorological station in the Chenáb Colony, but the temperature of the Bár was very similar to that of Montgomery, where it ranges from a maximum of 121° 9′ F. in the hot weather to a minimum of 31°5′ F. in the cold.

In the absence of statistics it is fairly safe to assert that the intense heat of the old Bár has been somewhat reduced by irrigation and cultivation.

The atmosphere is generally more humid than it was, and dust-storms are neither so frequent nor so violent as they were even five years ago. The dust hazes which used to envelope the Bár sometimes for a week at a time are now seldom seen.

In the summer months the nights are still appallingly hot, but they are often relieved by a slight southerly breeze. But it is no high praise to say that the climate in the hot weather is slightly less infernal than that of Jhang or Montgomery.

The beneficial effect on more northerly districts caused by the cultivation of the Bár has, of course, been very marked indeed. It is hardly too much to say that the hot weather of Siálkot has been reduced by six weeks.

Rainfall.

The rainfall of Jhang averages 9·97 inches a year, but Jhang is close to the Chenáb, and in the centre of the Bár it can seldom have exceeded five inches, while in bad years it might be nothing. The northern end of the Bár has always been more favoured than the arid region of Toba Tek Singh, the rainfall gradually decreasing towards the south.

The following statement shows the rainfall recorded in the six main tahsils from 1894-95, the year in which the first new rain-gauge was etrected at Khángáh Dográn.

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Physical Aspects.

Rainfall.

The figures given for Lyallpur prior to 1898-99, for Samundari prior to 1902-03 and Toba Tek Singh prior to 1901-02 are those of the canal rain-gauges at Pacca Mari, Samundari and Bhágat, respectively.

There is no doubt that the rainfall has been greatly augmented by irrigation and the process is likely to continue especially if irrigation is aided by tree-growth :—

Name of Tahsil.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.
Khángáh Dográn ...	22·50	9·0	16·63	21·66	13·88	5·44	13·97	11·78	15·22	...
Lyallpur ...	...	...	4·95	14·90	10·96	6·45	10·20	8·80	6·62	9·98
Chiniot ...	13·72	14·05	15·03	11·20	9·08	5·79	12·10	4·09	10·50	10·64
Samundari ...	...	...	...	...	...	4·60	5·20	4·85	4·96	6·79
Toba Tek Singh ...	...	...	11·25	·70	·90	6·55	4·15	7·28	9·16	5·83
Jhang ..	7·07	14·57	7·54	16·26	3·91	5·53	7·43	7·75	10·05	·60

Section B.—History.

Ancient History. Alexander's invasion.

All that is known of the ancient history of the Bár and its connection with the Alexandrine invasion is to be found in the following extract from the Jhang Gazetteer of 1883-84 written at a time when Sángla was still included in that District :—

"Considerable interest attaches to the early history of this district, from the identification, now placed beyond a doubt, of the ruins upon a small rocky hill, near the border of the district towards Gujránwála, with the Sakala of the Brahmans, the Sagal of Buddhism, and the Sángla of Alexander's historians. The identity of the three places had long ago been recognised, but the position has been only recently determined. Fortunately for the cause of history, the place was visited in A. D. 630 by the Chinese pilgrim Hwen Thsang. Both Arrian and Curtius apparently place Sángla to the east of the Rávi, but the itinerary of Hwen Thsang shows that it was to the west of that river, as nearly as possible in the position of the small hill known in modern times as the Sánglawála Tibba.* The discrepancy is probably to be thus accounted for :—Alexander is stated by both Curtius and Arrian to have been in full march for the Ganges, when he heard 'that certain free Indians and Kathæans† were resolved to give him battle if he attempted to lead his army thither.' He no sooner heard this than he immediately directed his march against the Kathæans, that is, he changed the previous direction of his march and proceeded towards Sángla. This was the uniform plan on which he acted during his campaign in Asia, to leave no enemy behind him. When he was in full march for Persia, he turned aside to besiege Tyre ; when he was in hot pursuit of Bessus, the murderer of Darius, he turned to the south to subdue Drangiana and Arachosia; and, when he was longing to enter India, he deviated from his direct march to besiege Aornos. With the Kathæans the provocation was the same. Like the Tyrians, the Drangians, and the Bazarians of Aornos, they wished to avoid rather than oppose Alexander; but, if attacked, they were resolved to resist. Alexander was then on the eastern bank of the Hydraotes or Rávi, and, on the day after his departure from the river, he came to the city of Pimprama where he halted to refresh his soldiers, and on the third day reached Sángla. As he was obliged to halt after his first two marches, they must have been forced ones of not less than 25 miles each, and his last may have been a common march of 12 or 15 miles. Sángla, therefore, must have been about 60 or 65 miles from the camp on the bank of the Hydraotes. Now, this is the exact distance of the Sángla Hill from Lahore, which was most probably the position of Alexander's camp when he heard of the recusancy of the Kathæi. General Cunningham believes, therefore, that Alexander at once gave up his march to the Ganges and re-crossed the Rávi to punish the people of Sángla for daring to withhold their submission."

* The following account is abridged from General Cunningham's Archæological Report, Vol. II., pp. 192, 200. Further information will be found at pp. 179 to 191 of the same author's Ancient Geography of India.

† The Kathæans have been identified with the Jat clan of Káthia, whose territory is in the modern district of Montgomery. The history of the tribe has been discussed in the account of that district—See Gazetteer of the Montgomery District.

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History.

Sánglawála Tibba.

"Sánglawála Tibba is a small rocky hill forming two sides of a triangle, with the open side towards the south-east. The north side of the hill rises to a height of 215 feet, but the north-east side is only 160 feet. The interior area of the triangle slopes gradually down to the south-east, till it ends abruptly in a steep bank 32 fe t above the ground. The bank was once crowned with a brick wall which can still be traced at the east end where it joined the rock. The whole area is covered with brick ruins. The bricks are of very large size, 15 × 9 × 3 inches. During the last fifteen years these bricks have been removed in great numbers. Nearly 4,000 were carried to the large village of Marh, six miles to the north, and about the same number must have been taken to the top of the hill to form a tower for the survey operations. The base of the hill is from 1,700 to 1,800 feet on each side, or just one mile in circuit. On the east and south sides the approach to the hills is covered by a large swamp, half-a-mile in length and nearly a quarter of a mile in breadth, which dries up annually in the summer, but during the seasonal rains has a general depth of about 3 feet. In the time of Alexander this must have been a fine sheet of water, which has been gradually lessened in depth by the annual washings of silt from the hill above. On the north-eastern side of the hill there are the remains of two large buildings from which old bricks were obtained by General Cunningham, of the enormous size of 17½ × 11 × 3 inches. Close by there is an old well, which was lately cleared out by some of the wandering tribes. On the north-western side, 1,000 feet distance, there is a low ridge of rock called Munda-ka-púra, from 25 to 30 feet in height and about 500 feet in length, which has once been covered with brick buildings. At 1¾ mile to the south there is another ridge of three small hills called Arna or little Sángla. All these hills are formed of the same dark grey rock as that of Chiníot and Kirána hills to the west of the Chenáb, which contains much iron, but is not worked on account of the want of fuel. The production of iron is noticed by Hwen Thsang.

The Brahminical accounts of Sákala have been collected from the Mahábhárata by Professor Lassen.* According to that poem, Sákala, the capital of the Mádras, who are also called Jártikas, and Báhikas, was situated on the Apagá rivulet to the west of the Irávati or Rávi river. It was approached from the east side by pleasant paths through the *pilu* forest. The country is still well known as Mádrá-des or the district of the Mádras, which is said by some to extend from the Beás to the Jhelum, but by others only to the Chenáb. The Apagá rivulet General Cunningham recognizes in the Ayak Nadi, a small stream which has its rise in the Jammu hills to the north-east of Siálkot. Near Asarúr (in Gujránwála) the bed of this stream divides into two branches, which, after passing to the east and west of Asarúr, rejoin at 2½ miles to the south of Sánglawála Tibba. Near Asarúr and Sángla, the Ayak is now quite dry at all seasons, but there must have been water in it at Dhakáwála only 24 miles above Asarúr even so late as the reign of Sháh Jahán, when his son Dára Shikoh drew a canal from that place to his hunting seat at Shekhupura, which is also called the Ayak or Jhilri Canal.

The Buddhist notices of Sákala refer chiefly to its history in connection with Buddhism. A legend is told of seven kings who went towards Ságal to carry off Prabhávati, the wife of King Kúsa;

* Pentapotamia Indica, pp. 73 and 74.

CHAP. I. B. **History.** Sánglawála Tibba.

but the king, mounting an elephant, met them outside the city and cried out with so loud a voice, "I am Kúsa," that the exclamation was heard over the whole world, and the seven kings fled away in terror.* But there is no other mention of Sákala until A. D. 633, when it was visited by Hwen Thsang, who describes the neighbouring town of Tsekia as the capital of a large kingdom, which extended from the Indus to the Beás, and from the foot of the hills to the confluence of the five rivers.†

The classical notices of Sángla are confined to the two historical accounts of Arrian and Curtius and a passing mention by Diodorus. Curtius simply calls it " a great city defended not only by a wall but by a swamp (*palus*)."‡ But the swamp was a deep one, as some of the inhabitants afterwards escaped by swimming across it (*paludem transnavere*). Arrian calls it a lake, but adds that it was not deep, that it was near the city wall, and that one of the gates opened upon it. He describes the city itself as strong both by art and nature, being defended by brick walls and covered by the lake. Outside the city there was a hill which the Kathæans had surrounded with a triple line of carts for the protection of their camp.§ This little hill may probably be identified with a low ridge to the north-west called Munda-ka-púra, which would certainly appear to have been outside the city walls. The camp on the hill must have been formed chiefly by the fugitives from other places, for whom there was no room in the already crowded city. The Greeks attacking this outpost carried the first and second line of carts, and drove the defenders back within the city walls. Then using the carts to form a barrier round the margin of the lake, they commenced the siege of the city itself. The Kathæans made an attempt to escape by night across the lake, but were checked by the barrier of carts and driven back into the city. The walls were then breached by undermining, and the place was taken by assault. The loss of the Kathæans is stated by Arrian to have been 17,000 slain and 70,000 prisoners. Curtius with more probability gives it as 8,000 slain.

Hwen Thsang, when he visited Sákala in A. D. 630, found the walls completely ruined, but their foundations still remained, showing a circuit of about 3½ miles. In the midst of the ruins was a small portion of the old city, still inhabited, about one mile in circuit. There was a Buddhist monastery of 100 monks, and two Buddhist topes, or *stupas*, one of which was the work of the famous king Asoka."

Middle ages.

For centuries following the Alexandrine invasion the history of the Bár is a complete blank, though we know that the face of the country must have been considerably altered and the tract from being at least partially agricultural became wholly pastoral in character. Consequently when history once more begins to throw some little light on the condition of the peoples dwelling on the banks of the Rávi and Chenáb, the Bár itself is a mere appanage to the territories of the predominant tribes who fought for and parcelled out its pastures.

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* Hardy's Manual of Buddhism, p. 263, note.

† See Gazetteer of the Gujránwála District.

‡ Vita Alexandri, IX, I. " ad magnam deinde urbem pervenit, non muro solum sed etiam palude munitam."

§ Anabasis, V. 22.

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History.
Middle ages.

The histories of these tribes is given at length in the Gazetteers of Gujránwála, Jhang and Montgomery. They deal for the most part with matter little pertinent to the Bár itself and it would be a work of supererogation to recapitulate them : all that will be attempted here is to give a slight sketch of the Bár in comparatively modern times only so far as is necessary to explain its condition prior to colonization, with a short account of the principal riverain tribes most closely connected with it.

Beginning of 19th Century. Gujránwála District. The Bhattís.

At the beginning of the last century, the north-eastern portion of the Bár from Pindi Bhattián to Sháhkot was controlled by the Bhattís, a strong clan of Mussalmán Rájpúts, who still own 82 villages in the Háfizábad and Khángáh Dográn Tahsils. The Bhattís were the hereditary foes of the Viraks and the Kharrals of the Upper Rávi, the main cause of dispute being the extent of the portions of the Bár over which each could claim supremacy. At one time the three tribes patched up an agreement by which Sháhkot was fixed as the boundary of their respective jurisdictions, and sank three wells which exist to this day in token of the compact.

The Viraks.

The Viraks, a Jat and mainly Hindu tribe, who hold 120 estates in the Gujránwála District, similarly ruled south-eastern portion of the northern end of the Bár, but both they and the Bhattís after a long period of domination had practically withdrawn from the Bár before the annexation of the Punjab by the British. According to local tradition the history of their disappearance is as follows :—

Wághás and Wasírs.

The Wághás and the Wasírs, two small tribes of Bár-nomads, who used to graze their cattle in the Central Bár under the protection of the Kharrals, had a dispute with their over-lords about the payment of the grazing tax. The Sikh Government had demanded a very heavy sum from the Kharrals as payment for the grazing in their share of the Bár, and the Kharrals had to recover it from their dependents, the Wághás and Wasírs amongst others. The season being a bad one the Wághás and Wasírs were unable or unwilling to pay the large demand which the Kharrals made against them. They accordingly left the Central Bár and established themselves in the country occupied by the Viraks who offered no opposition. Fortunately for the new comers, Amír Singh of Bhikki, the last of the great Virak leaders, had recently died, and the Viraks were in a state of temporary depression. They would however in all probability have ousted the Wághás before long, were they not at the same time beginning to turn from pastoral life to agriculture as their means of livelihood. Whatever the cause, Massan, the Wágha leader, was left undisturbed by the Viraks and he soon began to cast covetous eyes on the domain of the Bhattís whose cattle he raided. Successful in two forays he advanced as far as Kot Nakíwála, but was there defeated and killed about 1825. His son, Malla, the present aged zaildár of Karkan, already verging on manhood, fled to Ahmad Khan, the Kharral leader of Jhumra, to enlist his assistance. Ahmed Khan, nothing loth for an opportunity to quarrel with the Bhattís, collected his followers and returned with Malla to give battle, but the Bhattís retreated to the riverside, and in the result Malla was left in practically undisturbed possession of the Gujránwála Bár.

Under the British Government the Northern Bár was divided into blocks (*chaks*) and the realization of grazing fees was farmed to contractors. Although Massú, a Bhagsinke Bhattí and the grandfather

of Sáráng the present zaildár of Sukheke, then farmed a small area in the north which was chiefly occupied by the camel-graziers of Marh Belochan and nomads of the landless Kajla tribe, while to the south the Mán Sikhs of Mánánwála used to take small contracts, the bulk of the Gujránwála area of Government waste was regularly farmed by Wághás and Wasírs. Accordingly when the colonization scheme began Malla, the Wágha leader, had become the representative nomad of the Gujránwála Bár and had established a permanent *rahna* at Karkan where he obtained proprietary right over an area of 100 acres. The Bhattís and Viraks were no longer in evidence as people of influence in the Bár.

CHAP. I, B.
History.
Wághás and Wasírs.

In the Jhang District the greater part of the Bár was subject to the Siáls, but the Harrals of Murádwála and the Sayads of Rajoa also controlled small tracts. The dependents of the former tribe came down as far as Sarfattú near the present Chiniot Road, while the Rajoa Sayads were recognized as suzerains from Chiniot to Pacca Mári, now Lyallpur.

Jhang District.
The Harrals and Sayads.

Beyond the Sayad territory came that of the Bharwána clan of Siáls, and the whole of the rest of the Jhang Bár was under their control. Their influence was so extensive that they merit a somewhat more lengthy description. The Siáls are descended from one Rái Shankar, a Ranwar Rájpút, who resided at Dháránagar between Allahabad and Fatehpur. One story has it that Rái Shankar had three sons, Seu, Teu, Gheu, from whom have sprung the Siáls of Jhang, the Tiwánas of Sháhpur, and the Ghébas of Pindigheb. Another tradition states that Siál was the only son of Rái Shankar. It was, however, about this time that the Kharrals, Tiwánas, Ghébas, Chaddhrars and Siáls emigrated from the province of Hindustán to the Punjab and renounced their ancestral religion. Among others, Siál was converted to Muhammadanism by Báwa Faríd of Pákpattan, who died about 1265 A.D. Jhang Siál was founded by Mal Khán, ninth in descent from Siál, in 1462, but at the time the Nauls were the principal tribe in the country round Jhang, and the Siáls paid their revenue to the Nauls. During the century and-a-half that followed the Siáls managed to dispossess the Nauls, Bhangús, Mangans, Marrals and other old tribes, and engaged in more serious fighting with the Biloches, who were then masters of the Southern Bár, and the Kharrals, but they obtained no real political importance until the reign of their great chief Walídád Khán. Walídád Khán's history is given at length in the Jhang Gazetteer. It is here only necessary to relate that he largely extended Siál influence, overcame the Kamália Kharrals and even founded some Siál villages on the Rávi.

The Siáls of Jhang.

The Bharwána Siáls, so called after an ancestor called Bhairo, resided chiefly in the interior of the Bár. Before the reign of Walídád they had already achieved victories over the Rind Biloches, and near Roránwáli about half-way between Jhang and Toba Tek Singh there are three masonry dome-roofed buildings which mark the scene of a great defeat of the Rinds. Their connection with agriculture was still of the slightest, and they were sufficiently independent to be usually hostile to the reigning Siál family (Jalál Khánána) of Jhang. On one occasion Walídád himself attacked their settlement at Rahna Jallnána in the Bár to the east of Jhang, but was defeated by the Bharwánas aided by the Káthias. The victorious tribes fell out among themselves over cattle grazing, the perpetual bone of contention, and the Káthias were driven off to the south. The Bharwánas were ever ready to fight any one and every one, and when after the death of Walídád the reigning house of Jhang fell in evil days they obtained a paramount importance over almost the whole length of

The Bharwána Siáls.

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The Bharwána Siáls.

the Chenáb Bár, which they retained until the Bár came under cultivation. Their principal permanent villages are all on the fringe of the Bár, namely Mukhiána, Satiána and Sultánpur north of Jhang, with Qáim Bharwána and neighbouring villages to the south. The tract which they dominated was in modern times divided between three zaildárs, Ahmad of Satiána, Hamayún of Mukhiána and Pír Bakhsh of Qáim Bharwána.

Within the last 40 or 50 years the Bharwánás have to a large extent given up their roving habits and made their riverain villages their permanent residence, though they still kept large herds of cattle and maintained to a great extent their influence over their dependents in the Bár. They were, however, no longer real nomads when the allotment of the Bár began and the grants which they received in the colony were given to them principally as compensatory grants in common with other zamíndárs of the Jhang District.

The Montgomery District.

On the Rávi side of the Bár the Langriáls of Multan were the chief graziers in the Kabírwála Tahsil, but this portion of the Bár has not yet come under colonization operations; and for the whole length of the Montgomery District the Kharrals were the dominant Bár tribe.

The Kharrals.

The Kharrals are said to be Rájpúts claiming descent from Rája Karn of Hastinapur whose descendant Bhúpa came to Uch in the 13th century, where he and his son Kharral were converted by Makhdúm Jahánia Sháh. From Uch the Kharrals spread over the country about the Rávi. Like the Siáls they were at first mainly a pastoral tribe, but in the 14th century Kamál Khán refounded an old town which has been identified by General Cunningham as one of the strongholds of the Mallí captured by Alexander the Great. It was named Kot Kamália in honour of Kamál Khán and has ever since been the head-quarters of the Lakhera clan of Kharrals.

The Lakhera Kharrals.

The Lakhera clan was never numerically strong but it attained a certain amount of importance in the reign of Alamgír, when Saádat Yár Khán, then Chief of Kamália, obtained a *jágír* from the Delhi Emperor. It was, however, in the time of Saádat Yár Khán that Walidád, Siál, overran Kamália, and settled the Murdána and Tahrána Siáls on the Rávi, while even with the assistance of his allies the Káthias, Bhagelas and Wahniwáls, the Lakhera Kharrals were hardly able to do more than hold their own with the Upera Kharrals of the Upper Rávi, with whom they were continually quarrelling.

After the death of Walidád Khán the Kamália Kharrals regained their independence until they were conquered by the Nakkai Sikhs, but in recent years they had largely lost their connection with the Sándal Bár, and a few Biloch tribes were all they had in the way of dependents, besides their regular adherents the Káthias, Bhagelas and Wahniwáls who were themselves landowners, though in common with all other inhabitants of villages adjoining the Bár, they used it for the pasture of their herds. The fact is that the area which the Kamália Kharrals could influence was closely circumscribed by Bharwána Siáls on the north-west and the Tahrána Siáls on the east; they had taken to agriculture and the ease of town life, and there was not a single *rahna* of Lakhera Kharrals in the Bár when canal irrigation began.

The Siáls of Montgomery.

Next along the Rávi came the Tahrána and Murdána Siáls settled there by Walidád Khán.

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Beyond them again came the Vattús, but although these tribes had their own *rahnas* or settlements in the Bár they possessed no influence over other nomad graziers, and seldom went far from their own villages.

The Upera Kharrals.

From Jhámra onwards the Upera Kharrals were all powerful. Their principal villages were at Jhámra, Dánábád, and Lundiánwála. According to their own account Dánábád is named after a Virak, and they obtained their position on the Rávi about the middle of the 16th Century by dispossessing the Virak tribe when led by Mallu, the first Upera Kharral of renown. The Viraks have always remained their hereditary foes. Unlike the Siáls and Kamália Kharrals the Upera Kharrals never withdrew from the Bár. They had no taste for agriculture and their tendency was rather to push up into the Bár as a permanent residence than to content themselves like the Siáls with controlling it from the riverside by periodical visits to their dependents. There was perhaps a distinct reason for this in later times apart from their dislike of agriculture and proverbial love of a roving life. At the first regular settlement the villages of the Jhang, Gujránwála and Lahore Districts, particularly the two last, took the opportunity to help themselves liberally to the surrounding waste. The Kharrals thought they were better advised. They reasoned that the Bár was their own for ever and that they gained nothing by an extension of boundaries, while they would incur not only the payment of more land revenue, but also considerable additional responsibility in the matter of stolen cattle whose tracks passed within their boundary pillars. Accordingly they declined to extend their boundaries and the areas of their proprietary villages are all very small. For these reasons the Upera Kharrals continued to reside personally in the Bár where in recent years they established a number of permanent settlements of considerable size, some of them right in the centre of the Bár, as at Pándiánwála and Ráo Khánuána, while Niliánwála, Jaránwála, and Baryárwála were all well removed from the riverside. Consequently, when the irrigation of the Gugera Branch began they were all treated as nomad graziers, and received grants as such, their headmen becoming *lambardárs* and *zaildárs* in the tracts on the Burála Branch wholly occupied by themselves and their old dependents.

The Rávi tribes above enumerated called themselves the tribe of the "Great Rávi" and included all the purely agricultural tribes under the name of "Nikki Rávi" or "Small Rávi," a term of reproach with reference to their more settled pursuits and comparatively more peaceful habits.

The Mutiny.

The Great Rávi tribes, led by Ahmad Khán, a Kharral of Jhámra, all rose in 1857, with the exception of the Kamália Kharrals. But the main incidents of the rebellion occurred outside the limits of the Sándal Bár which only offered a refuge to some of the fugitives after the revolt was crushed.

The Bár before colonization.

Some account of the powerful riverain tribes having now been given it remains to discuss the conditions of the interior of the Bár previous to colonization.

The Sikh rule.

Under Sikh rule it was controlled, so far as it was controlled at all, through the great tribes whose leaders were made responsible for the collection of a goodly grazing tax called *tirni*, which they collected not only from the members of their own tribe, but also from all their dependents or *riaiya*. Beyond the collection of *tirni* the Sikhs do not appear to have troubled themselves much about the Bár and the tribal leaders accordingly continued to have matters much their own way.

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The Ráts.

A prominent tribal leader was known as a "Rát," a word which means both "a powerful man" and a "dacoit" or, perhaps, it should be said that the one implied the other. It was by no means a term of reproach: indeed success in cattle lifting and forays was very properly the main source of profit and honour, much as in the time of border forays north and south of the Tweed. The relations between the Ráts and their dependents were of a distinctly feudal character.

The *jan* or horde.

Before 1860 or thereabouts there were no separate *rahnas* or nomad settlements for the very good reason that the Pax Britannica had not been sufficiently long established to make the establishment of detached settlements an even moderately safe experiment. The Kharral or Siál Rát would, therefore, move slowly over the portion of the Bár which he claimed to rule, accompanied by the whole of his clan followers and all his *riaiya*. These hordes, called *jan*, seldom stayed more than one or two months at one spot in even the richest pasture grounds, although they had to sink fresh wells at every grazing station in order to obtain drinking water for man and beast.

Smaller bands would have been rapidly cut up by hostile tribes, but the *jan* system offered security to all but stragglers except against an attack in force.

Power of ruling tribes.

The protection was provided by the Rát and his ruling tribe, who repaid themselves by a tax called *pawanji*, or five per cent. on all sales of cattle, which they levied from their dependents. This was not, however, their only source of income. As the Bár was impassable for a stranger with anything to lose except under an escort provided by a Rát, the Ráts used to give convoys on payment of a fee called *badrakki*, or two-and-a-half per cent. of the value of the property conveyed.

If, again, a dependent lost a camel or buffalo at the hands of members of a hostile tribe he took his complaint to his chief who was always ready to regain or to try his best to regain the stolen property on payment of a fee of Rs. 10 called *phuta ka rupiya*. On learning who had stolen the property the Rát would at once collect a band of fighting men and march off to demand its return. Such incidents were often settled by exchange when possession of stolen property by both sides rendered exchange possible, but if exchange was impracticable and the thieves declined to restore the property peaceably, the avenging body set to work to recover it by force, at the same time killing or carrying off as many as possible of their enemies' cattle. Raids of this description were of most frequent occurrence, as also were the marauding expeditions which were originated for the immediate profit of the leading tribes. Many of these encounters were of a very sanguinary nature, and there is no doubt that the great clans maintained their position at the cost of much of their best fighting material. It is certainly very striking, when venturing, for instance, on the past history of any well known family of Upera Kharrals, to find what a large proportion of the males of two generations back were slain in fights with the Viraks, and there can be no doubt that the perpetual raiding and counter-raiding which continued unchecked until the second half of the 19th Century had much to say to the comparative paucity of the numbers of the ruling tribes.

The *rahnas.*

As, however, the country became gradually more settled under British rule, it was no longer possible to raid with quite the old immunity from supreme interference. The practice of grazing in hordes

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The *rahnas.*

was, therefore, abandoned as being no longer of vital importance for safety, and that of forming *quasi* permanent settlements not so large as to necessitate changes of encamping ground, but still strong enough for the purpose of protection, was substituted. A settlement was ordinarily called a *rahna,* but if formed by camel-owning graziers it was called a *jhok.*

The Tirni system in Jhang.

All *rahnas* and *jhoks* paid a grazing tax called *tirni.* The *tirni* tax was not an invention of the British Government which merely adopted it from the Sikhs. The following note which has kindly been supplied by Mr. E. Abbott, Settlement Officer of Jhang, gives its history so far as the Jhang District was concerned :—

"The earliest system employed by the British Government was taken from the Sikh *régime* and a capitation tax on all cattle which was paid by Sadar *tirni-guzárs* for their adherents and collected from them by the Sadar *tirni-guzárs.* There was probably no enumeration and the amount of the tax was probably based on previous collections tempered by the fear of the Sadar *tirni-guzárs* that if their quota was too little some other big man would cut in and offer to pay more and get the contract. The contracts were probably yearly and there was no enumeration. But cattle wherever grazing paid the tax. No grazing limits were fixed at all. This system lasted up to the Regular Settlement when village boundaries were demarcated and waste land within the boundaries surrendered to the Khewatdárs of the village. It then became necessary to exempt cattle not grazing on the Government jungles as cattle only grazing within village boundaries were not liable to the tax.

The system proposed by Major Hamilton was, therefore, adopted. Villages whose cattle grazed in the Bár (*tirni-guzár*) and all jungle, *rahnas, jhoks,* &c., were allotted to Sadar *tirni-guzárs.* An enumeration was attempted on which the early demand on the Sadar *tirni-guzárs* was made. The latter collected from their allotted villages, &c., and having paid *tirni* the cattle could graze anywhere.

For *non-tirni-guzár* and unenumerated cattle a special staff was maintained which seized cattle and recovered punitive rates from them. Under this system the *naubarámad tirni* was collected by direct management.

This system lasted from 1860 to 1874. Finally, to get better results, the *chak* system was introduced. The Government jungle was divided into *tirni chaks,* and all villages, *rahnas,* &c., were asigned to a *chak.* The cattle of *tirni-guzár* villages and hamlets were enumerated. *Naubarámad* cattle consisted of all cattle not enumerated for the *chak.* The *chak* contracts were let out annually, the assessment being for the amount brought out by the enumeration figures *plus* an estimate for *naubarámad* cattle. The old Sadar *tirni-guzárs* usually took up the *chak* contracts and became *chakdárs.* Under this system the *naubarámad tirni* was farmed with the *tirni-guzár* assessments. The *chaks* were sometimes managed direct. This system was in force from 1874 to 1884, and still held good at the revised Settlement except in the trans-Jhelum tract (*kachi*), where a separate system was introduced in 1879.

In 1884 the Multan system was introduced. Separate contracts were given for each village, *rahna,* &c., on the basis of the enumeration which was made with some care. These village contracts were for a period of 5 years and were usually taken up by the *lambardárs. Inkári* and foreign cattle were provided for by *naubarámad* contracts, one being given for each *chak* annually. These *naubarámad* tracts were sometimes taken by the old Sadar *tirni-guzárs* but frequently by professional contractors.

The history of the *tirni* administration shows the gradual narrowing of the unit of assessment from the clan to the *chak* and from the *chak* to the individual village and the simultaneous weakening of the Sadar *tirni-guzár's* power. First collection from his adherents without enumeration, then collection from his adherents after enumeration; followed by collection in the *chak* only; and, finally, the substitution of the lambardárs in 1884. Each successive step marks a limitation. First, unlimited grazing and no record; secondly, unlimited grazing but a record of *tirni* paying cattle accompanied by heavy fines for trespass; thirdly, grazing, limited to the *chak* but collection from *non-tirni guzár* cattle by *chakdárs* themselves; fourthly, grazing limited to the *chak* and collection of *naubarámad tirni* by contractors.

The Sadar *tirni-guzárs* who really existed under the name of *chakdárs* up to 1884 were the headmen of the chief tribes of the various portions of the Bár, *e. g.,* in the Sándal Bár of the Jhang Tahsil, the Sadar *tirni-guzárs* were the Satiána, Mukhiána, and Dhuin Mohammad Bharwánas, and the Koreshis of Haweli Bahádur Shah."

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Tirni in Gujránwála.

In the Gujránwála District the waste was regularly leased by the Forest Department.

Tirni in Montgomery.

The following description of the *tirni* tax as imposed in Montgomery is an extract from the Gazetteer of that District:—

Tirni.

"Intimately connected with the land revenue is the *tirni* or grazing tax. This tax is an inheritance from the Sikhs, and the object of it appears to have been to make professional cattle-breeders, who did not otherwise contribute to the expenses of the State, share in the burdens of the rest of the population. Agricultural cattle were exempt from taxation, and so were cows and buffaloes the property of *bonâ fide* cultivators. Sheep and goats were, however, always taxed. Up to last settlement, only camels, buffaloes, sheep and goats paid *tirni* in this district. Captain Elphinstone recommended that cows should be taxed. They were taxed. The main excellence of the Sikh system, that the cattle of cultivators were exempted from taxation, was lost sight of. In process of time even agricultural bullocks came to be taxed. In 1857-58 the *tirni* income amounted to a little under Rs. 32,000. In 1872-73 the income was Rs. 1,08,009, of which sum about one *lakh* is due to *tirni* proper, and the rest to leases of *kokanber*, grass, *múnj* and *sajji*, which were formerly shown separately. In 1881-82 it amounted to Rs. 1,48,000. The system in force up to 1870-71 involved periodical counting of the cattle of all the villages of the district; but only those villages whose cattle actually grazed in the Government jungle paid *tirni*. If, however, any cattle of non-*tirni*-paying villages were found in the jungle all the cattle had to pay double rates. In 1870-71 the Government waste lands were divided into blocks or *tirni mahâls* which were leased annually, and farmers were left to make their own arrangements with people grazing cattle in their blocks. The farmers were allowed to charge at certain fixed rates for each head of cattle grazing, *viz.*:—

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Male camel	1	0	0	Female buffalo	1	0	0
Female camel	1	8	0	Cow	0	8	0
Male buffalo	0	8	0	Sheep or goat	0	1	0

Plough bullocks no longer paying *tirni*. These rates were by no means excessive, considering the great profits yielded by cattle. But it was found that this system led to so much oppression and extortion, and the contractors became so obnoxious to the people, that their lives were hardly safe when they ventured among the grazing community to enumerate the cattle. Consequently in 1879 the system of employing contractors was discontinued, and fees were collected by Government officials on the enumeration of cattle effected for each village or locality, the rates remaining unchanged. In 1882 it was found that the *tirni* zaildárs gave little or no assistance, and all were dismissed, save a very few of the best men. In that year the Afghán war drew about 7,000 camels from the district; the enumeration was purposely not made too strictly; and the numbers thus arrived at were under orders of Government; and, in order to avoid annoyance caused by annual enumeration, accepted for a period of five years. This, of course, only applied to the inhabitants of the district, and not to nomad tribes or to people from neighbouring districts whose only object in coming is probably to evade paying *tirni* dues in their own villages. Some of the large stock-owners are very independent and almost always evade enumeration of their animals by distributing them among dependants, or by driving them across the boundary of the district. The total *tirni* demand for the year 1885-86 was Rs. 1,54,979, but of this Rs. 27,731 was remitted and Rs. 24,871 was suspended. In 1886-87 the Multan system of *tirni* assessment in a modified form was introduced into the district. The main feature of the system was that each *tirni*-paying village or grazing hamlet (*rahna* or *jhok* of the *Bár*) contracted to pay a fixed annual sum as *tirni* for a period of five years. The assessment of this sum was made by the Deputy Commissioner for each village or grazing hamlet and was based on the application of certain rates to the number of *tirni*-chargeable cattle belonging to the village as ascertained partly by estimate and partly by enumeration carried out in 1885-86. The rates used were those in force previously, except that cows were charged 6 annas instead of 8 annas per head. Bullocks were exempted. A few estates which had not paid *tirni* before were assessed at half rates, and a good many which had no Government waste available for grazing near them were exempted from assessment. The *tirni* demand for the year 1896-97 under the new assessment was Rs. 1,12,188; and the average annual demand for the five years was estimated at Rs. 1,13,000. It was intended that the fixed *tirni* assessment of each village should be distributed each year over all the cattle of the village at rates for each class of animal proportionate to the rates which were used in framing the assessment."

Continued influence of the old leaders.

The loss of power occasioned to the old Ráts by the development of the *tirni* system was of course very gradual, and they continued to possess enormous influence over their dependents so long as the Bár remained uncolonised. Whatever the theory may have been, the great *zaildárs* were used as go-betweens in all matters connected with the administration of the

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Bár. They could and did help their dependents by conniving at the under-assessment of the tax, and they were still able to afford a very large measure of protection against criminal justice, which would have been found most inconvenient by all the dwellers in the Bár, had it not been so easy to elude.

The great *zaildárs* were almost all *rassagirs* and respected as such, for no man could be a *rassagír* on a large scale unless he possessed extensive influence. The functions of a *rassagír* consisted of the reception and safe disposal of stolen cattle. Any retainer of his who could honestly lift cattle, which the *zaildár* was not bound to protect, received from the *rassagír* a small sum cash down. The price so paid was generally far below the value of the animal, but so far as the original thief was concerned it was practically secure. The *rassagír* then despatched the stolen cattle as quickly as he could to another friendly *rassagír*, and thus usually put the breadth of a *doáb* between the property and pursuit. The second *rassagír* then sold the cattle, and returned in payment to the first any cattle which he might acquire by similar means. Every one was then pleased except the owners of the stolen cattle, who had themselves the same proclivities, and would not hesitate to avail themselves of a similar chance should opportunity occur. In fact cattle lifting was a regular pastime with recognised rules, and no one saw the slightest harm in it. The following description is taken from the Jhang Gazetteer :—

"Any family that owns a herd is constantly losing and gaining animals by theft. The police are seldom called in; the sufferer must be very hopeless when he has recourse to this last resort. What takes place when a man loses an animal is this. If by following up the tracks the beast is run down among other cattle, or after many days' search the thief is discovered, there are two modes of procedure. The one is an amicable arrangement. The owner of the stolen property discovers himself. The thief admits his claims, and satisfies him by making over other cattle worth considerably more than the stolen ones. The rightful owner is also treated with the greatest consideration until the matter is arranged. The stolen cattle are never given back. To do so might prove inconvenient in the future. The other procedure is different. The stolen property is often discovered in the possession of a family or tribe of influence, or living in a part of the country where the owner is not known, and where he does not think it advisable to seize the cattle or claim them. Instances are known where a claim having been made, the tables have been turned upon the claimant with serious results. He is seized, and a report is made at the nearest *thána* that he was caught just outside the homestead walking off with two cows, and when the Thánádár comes he will find the cows and captured one's tracks, and as much evidence as he needs. After finding stolen cattle one plan is to send word off to the *thána* that your stolen cattle have been found. The Thánádár comes, and an arrangement is effected that benefits all alike. There are no arrests. The Thánádár is squared. The complainant discovers that he has made a mistake, and that the cattle are not really his. The accused makes the complainant a handsome present, and he departs. Another plan, and the one perhaps most generally adopted, is to lurk about the homestead where the stolen cattle are, and carry off at night an equal number to those that were lost. So long as the Bár people prey upon themselves, not much harm is done, but when they raid the cattle and plough bullocks of agriculturists in settled villages, they cannot be punished too severely. It is a fact that several villages lying near the Bár have been at times quite crippled from the loss of their plough oxen. The youth of the Bár show off their prowess by lifting the finest animals they hear of. Stolen property in Jhang slang is known as *rat jam*, "born of the night." Except pure agriculturists the men of this district are born trackers. In tracking, three or four men join. Each has a cudgel about five feet long. As each foot-print is found, two lines are drawn on the ground before and behind the track, if the tracks are not very clear. Where the tracking is easy, only one line will be drawn, and the trackers follow up the tracks walking at full speed. If the tracking is difficult, one man remains at the last found track, and the others make casts in all directions. Most wonderful feats in tracking are accomplished in this and similarly situated districts. Evidence as to tracking is too often thrown aside as incredible."

It was not, however, impossible to baffle the best tracking by feats of endurance on the part of the thieves who sometimes visited and left the scenes of their depredations by the most inhospitable routes, carefully avoiding all places where water was obtainable both in coming and going, and the cattle owner of the river villages could never travel as fast or as far as the hardy Bár nomad.

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The *rassagírs.*

It was customary that no boy or young man should wear the *pag* until he had asserted his right to the distinction by a successful cattle theft, while the sayings and proverbs are prolific in their demonstration of the popularity of such crime. For instance *main kálá hán, mere nere ná á,*—"I am black, do not come near me,"—was the regular formula to be shouted by a thief carrying off cattle when seeing a man likely to come up and speak to him. He thus prevented the joining of tracks, and the man who saw him was neither bothered himself by the pursuers nor driven into telling the name of the thief.

Proverbs.

Of proverbs the following are characteristic :—

Machhí sande pungre jamde tarand, "Fishes swim as soon as they are hatched" applied to a clever young thief.

Bachcha chorí ná karso, ta bhuk nál marso, "My child, if you can't steal you will die of hunger."

Bachcha darya varián, phatkán dá kyá dar hai, "A child who goes into the river must not fear a splashing,"—which is equivalent to saying that a thief cannot always expect to get off scot-free and must not mind if he does not.

It is, however, only fair to give some instances in which the other side of the life is shewn more prominently.

Chor na kafan na gor, "A thief has no winding sheet or grave,"—which was probably often very true in the old times,

and *Chor dí má ná dhup ná chhán,* meaning that the mother of a thief is always in a state of anxiety as to the fate of her son.

The police.

As will have been gathered, the police, even after the establishment of a few Police Stations in the Bár, were little fitted either by inclination or ability to cope with crime of any description. The Thánádárs seldom went outside their stations, which was on the whole wise of them, as they were quite helpless without the assistance of the local *zaildár,* and could not even get speech with the nomad graziers who nicknamed them "crows." On their approach some one would shout *Ka ápia,* "a crow has come," and the nomad would at once vanish from sight. There were no *rahnas* in close proximity to a *thána,* and no nomad ever went near a *thána* if he could avoid it. Thánádars again did not live in the Bár entirely for the sake of their health, and were not altogether unwilling to live and let live. They depended largely for their comfort and also their income on tolerant relations with the inhabitants of their charge, and as the *zaildár* acted as the go-between, he naturally acquired a very considerable influence over the criminal administration in its lower strata, which was quite sufficient for practical purposes. He could and would, for the sake of his reputation, every now and then make a case, but he much more frequently squared them, which was perhaps just as well for the imprisonment of every Bár nomad who committed a cattle theft would have been a heavy burden on the State, and, leading the life they did, any idea that nomads would give up their pet crime would have been quite hopelessly utopian.

Dwellings of graziers.

The *rahnas* or dwellings of such graziers as depended mainly on cattle for their livelihood varied considerably in character. Some of these steadings were of a fairly substantial character, the hovels called *sáhl* consisting of mud walls with thatched roofs which ben

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down and overlapped the side walls. The end walls were built up to meet the thatch. The thatch was made of *sar* grass strengthened by *kána* bands and was often in one piece.

The Kharral *rahnas* were usually an agglomeration of such *sáhls* which are also a common form of house in riverain villages.

But the more usual kinds of dwellings were called *pakhi* and *kurha.* The former was extremely common in the Bár, for the reason that it was easily transportable. It consisted solely of a movable roof of *tili* or grass thatch, propped on four or five poles. It had no walls.

The *kurha* was simply a thatch of reeds supported by three sticks, one in the middle and one at each end. The sides of the thatch fell down on either side to the ground.

One open end was blocked with a screen, the other was the doorway.

Bhaini was another name for a temporary encampment.

Grazing.

The true nomad graziers stayed in the Bár the whole year round except in seasons of exceptional drought, when they used to travel great distances with their cattle in search of grazing, some of them going as far as the Ambala District.

Those, however, who lived nearer the rivers and generally had more or less connection with the villages on their banks, usually kept their cattle in the Bár during the whole cold weather until the beginning of the hot season, when grazing became scarce. They then regularly drove their herds down to the banks of the rivers where the vegetation which covers lands thrown up by the floods of the previous year afforded pasturage until the commencement of the next rainy season.

Forests.

On the Rávi side again some of the best land was converted into Forest Reserves or unclassed Forests which were closed to grazing except on payment of forest fees. The *jand* was the most valuable tree in them, but their area was small, and they were scarcely more thickly wooded than other favoured portions of the Rávi Bár which had not been reserved in the same way.

Temporary wells.

In the uplands of the Bár masonry wells were almost non-existent, and *rahnas* were usually pitched near some depression which formed a pond in the rains. In such depressions, where water could be found at less distance from the surface, it was not uncommon to sink temporary wells for drinking water.

Such wells could only be used for about six months, after which they generally fell in as their sides were only rivetted with *pilchi* (*Tamarix indica*) brought from the riverside. The digging of these wells through the sandy subsoil was a dangerous occupation; and the adventurous excavator was frequently buried in the process.

Masonry wells.

Nearer the fringe of the Bár on both sides were scattered a number of masonry wells. It had for some time been the custom of the people of the Hithár to apply for leave to occupy small portions of the jungle.

The area of the grant was small, generally only 50 acres, and seldom more than 100. A piece of low-lying ground where rain water would accumulate, and with good grass in the neighbourhood, was usually selected.

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Cultivation from wells.

A little cultivation was done by means of a Persian-wheel, the extent depending on the character of the season, but the main object of the applicant was usually to obtain a permanent supply of water for his cattle grazing in the Bár, and most of the larger *rahnas* of the lower Bár were located in close proximity to masonry wells.

Rain cultivation.

Besides irrigation from wells, the depressions of the Bár, where the drainage water of surrounding high lands collected, were cultivated on annual leases in years of good rainfall. Such cultivation was known as *kásht báráni* or *kachchi báráni* and was for the most part confined to the area adjoining the Montgomery Hithár, where the soil was of such excellent quality that fair crops could be obtained with a minimum of water. But the area thus cultivated was very small, and compared with that of the uncultivated waste entirely insignificant.

Exports.

In a good season large quantities of *ghi* were exported from the Bár; in a bad one the Khojas of Chiníot, who are descendants of Hindu converts to Muhammadanism and notorious alike for enterprise and unscrupulousness, did an enormous business in the skins of cattle which had died from starvation. Then the nomad either had to leave the Bár and seek a livelihood elsewhere as best he could, or recoup his losses by indenting on the cattle of his neighbours, more usually those of the inhabitants of the Hithár, though he often went further afield, and it was not uncommon for a man who had lost his all in a season of drought to bring back in triumph a new herd from a distant district. Such cattle were seldom recovered by their rightful owners.

Dwelling of camel graziers.

The dewlling of a band of camel graziers was called a *Jhok*. The sheds which comprised it were a somewhat ambitious type of *pakhi* with screen walls. It was always rectangular in shape, and the sheds faced inwards towards the mosque, kitchen and camels which occupied the interior. In the northern end of the Bár the Jats of Marh Bilochán, a village now on the railway line, always possessed a large quantity of camels. On the Jhang side were the large and notorious *Jhoks*, Akila-Hyata and Núr Mahrúm, but most of the camel-owners dwelt on the south and south-east side of the Bár.

Habits and character of camel graziers.

Many of them were true Biloches though they all received this name generically on account of their hereditary occupation. The Biloches made their livelihood principally by letting out their camels to hire, but they also subsisted largely on camel's milk, and like other nomads on the fruits of the Bár. Unlike the nomads dependent on cattle they were not liable to lose their animals through drought, as the trees of the Bár always afforded abundant fodder but camel theft was an extremely popular form of amusement, and stolen camels were particularly difficult to recover owing to the speed at which they could be driven for great distances. The Biloches were the most travelled community of the Bár proper, and many of them are able to produce certificates showing that they took trains of camels to the Kábul and other Frontier wars, but they nevertheless remained its wildest and most uncouth inhabitants.

They partook of the nature of their charges; *shutar kisí ká na mitar*, 'You cannot make a friend of a camel,' and *Kol bhala na Dakhna, bhanwe pahra thiwe sakhna*, 'Do not leave a Biloch (Dakhna) in charge of even an empty house.'

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House-taxes.

In the Montgomery District a house-tax called *chula* introduced in very recent times with the object of preventing the acquisition of any permanent right in land was assessed on each family at the rate of 6 annas per annum, but a very large number of families escaped payment, as was only natural, and the consequent unreliability of both the *tirni* and house-tax assessment lists gave considerable trouble when it became subsequently necessary to use these records in determining the status of postulant nomad graziers applying for land.

On the Jhang side there was a somewhat similar and still less effective tax so far as recoveries were concerned, called *dhúín dhára,* which was levied as a payment for wood used for cabin building. It is needless to say that much more wood was used than was ever paid for.

Archæological remains Sángla.

Sángla has already been fully described.

Sháhkot.

At Sháhkot also there are traces of a very considerable fort of whch the hills form three sides. It was traditionally built during Hamáyún's reign by a Pathán named Abdi Khán, when the town which it commanded was known as Abdiábád.

It was in ruins, when in the time of Akbar, a Bukhári Sayad took up his habitation therein. He died in the Bár in the odour of sanctity and thereafter the place became known as Sháhkot. His four disciples, of whom two were Bhattís, one a Khokhar and one a Túr, remained there and their descendants are now known as the *mujáwars* (or sweepers of the shrine) of Sháhkot. The *mujáwars* obtained a revenue *muáfi* and a grazing concession from the British Government which have now been commuted for a cash *muáfi* of the value of Rs. 400 per annum. The *mujáwars* hold peasant grants in the neighbourhood and they have restored and improved the old shrine.

Dhaular fort.

At Dhaular close to the Irrigation Department Inspection House of that name about 10 miles north-west of Gojra there are the remains of an old fort, which is said to have been built by the mythical Rája Rasálú. The word *dhaular* means "fort," and the full name of the building is "Rája Rasálú ká Dhaular." Outside was a wall, then a moat, then another wall with a two-storied keep inside. Ahmad Khán, one of the Siál chiefs, is said to have removed the second story, made the mosque and repaired the other rooms. He called it Ahmadabád and kept some retainers there, but according to local story gave it up because he failed to induce the people to call it anything but "Rája Rasálú ká Dhaular." It was used for a short time as a police station under the British Government. It is a matter for regret that the Irrigation Department removed much of the brick material for canal works.

Moharánwála.

At Moharánwála in *mauza* 61, Gugera Branch, there are the remains of an old tower said to have been erected by a Kharral from Lundiánwála, named Samáil, who flourished about six generations back. It was built a tower of refuge in anarchical times, and consisted of an outer circular wall of sundried bricks, surrounded by a moat. Inside was a three-storied tower made of burnt bricks, one story of which has now fallen in. A trigonometrical survey pillar has since been erected there.

Kot Kháúána.

In *mauza* 252, Gugera Branch, on the Mungí Distributary are traces of another tower called Kot Kháúána, built by Sa'ádat Yár Khán, the great-grandfather of the present head of the Kamália Kharrals, as a place of refuge from the Sikhs. It has now almost disappeared.

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The Rind domes.

Besides the above, the Rind Biloches, who once dominated the southern end of the Bár, have left three dome-shaped buildings about 12 feet high, one of which has fallen, to mark the site of a conflict with the Bharwána Siáls near Roránwáli half-way between Jhang and Toba Tek Singh; and there are traces of a Rind fort called Mír Mohammadána near Bhaitánwála Inspection House on the Bhangu Branch.

Coins.

Some years ago a clay vessel containing coins was unearthed in a mound obviously indicating the site of an old village, a few miles distant from Sháhkot. The coins were Indo-Scythian of the fifth century A. D.

Copper coins of the Delhi Emperors have been found in various places. Amongst others those of—

Sher Sháh	... 1540-1545 A.D.
Akbar	... 1556-1605 "
Salím Sháh	... 1605-1607 "
and Muhammád Sháh ...	... 1719-1748 "

Pottery.

Captain Buck, when Deputy Commissioner of Jhang in 1901, found a small head of pottery work in a mound near Jhang which bore distinct traces of Greek influence, and it is not improbable that a thorough investigation of the old village sites would bring to light remains interesting in themselves though hardly of such a nature as to very amply repay the experiment.

The Inundation Canal.

The Chenáb Canal was originally constructed as an inundation canal for the irrigation of portions of the Jhang and Gujránwála Districts. The head was situated at Garh Gola on the left bank of the Chenáb, and it was anticipated that it would command 881 square miles, of which 164 square miles would be Crown waste available for colonists. The discharge was to be 1,800 cubic feet per second, and it was expected that an average of 144,000 acres would be irrigated annually. It was opened in the spring of 1887, in which year it irrigated 10,854 acres. The next year the figure rose to 47,644 acres but fell again in 1889 to 39,308 acres. It then became clear that so large a canal could not be worked without a weir to force the low supplies of the river over the silt which the flood deposited.

The revised project.

A fresh project including a weir was then sanctioned providing for the perennial irrigation of an area of 1,000 square miles were Government waste. Work was commenced at once, but the inundation canal was kept running in the meanwhile and it irrigated 52,390 and 35,524 acres in 1890-91 and 1891-92, respectively.

The complete project.

The sanctioned project of 1889 was followed by another revised project which contemplated a commanded area of 1,470 square miles, but before that was sanctioned Colonel (then Major) S. L. Jacob brought forward another scheme which added 2,353 square miles to the area of the revised project, raising the commanded area proposed to 994 square miles in old villages and 2,829 square miles in Crown waste, giving a total of 3,823 square miles.

The complete project which was put forward in 1891 was estimated to cost Rs. 2,65,15,966, out of which sum Rs. 2,56,84,175 were shown as direct and Rs. 8,31,791 as indirect charges. It was anticipated that the canal would actually irrigate 528,500 acres in 1899-1900, 993,000 in 1909-10, and that it would reach a full development of 1,100,000 acres in 1914-15. It was expected, moreover, that the canal would give a return from direct and indirect revenue of 11·96 per cent. in 1909-10 and of 15·64 per cent. in 1914-15.

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The complete project.

The complete project received the sanction of the Secretary of State in July 1892, but the weir and channel had already been completed in the spring of the same year. Their effect was shown in a pronounced manner, for in 1892-93 the irrigation of the canal rose at once to 157,197 acres, and it soon became apparent that the project estimate, sanguine though it had seemed at first, was in reality extremely moderate and cautious. The scope of the canal has further been increased by various subsequent extension projects, with the result that the gross commanded area is now 5,210 square miles, the area of the Colony alone being already 3,853 square miles, or greater than that anticipated for the whole canal in the project of 1891.

Future extensions.

Further extensions yet unsanctioned may raise the gross commanded area to 6,013 square miles and that of the Colony to 4,431 square miles.

Actual results.

The following table shows the irrigated areas of 1902-03 for the whole canal as compared with those of the two previous triennia :—

Crop.	Average of three years ending 1898-99.	Average of three years ending 1901-02.	1902-03.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Khárif	288,250	641,953	687,121
Rabi	474,411	1,002,006	1,142,048
Total ...	762,661	1,643,959	1,829,169

In 1902-03 the net revenue on the canal amounted to Rs. 58,11,924, equivalent to a percentage of 21·13 of the capital outlay of Rs. 2,75,09,322 and but for the initial remission granted under the conditions of grants the percentage of profit would have been 24·74.

General description of canal.

The following description of the canal has been taken from a note by Mr. L. M. Jacob, late Superintending Engineer of the Chenáb Circle :—

"The weir of the canal, including the undersluices, is about 4,000 feet from flank to flank, and is divided into eight bays of about 500 feet each.

There is a flying bridge from bay to bay to permit of men being conveyed across the river in flood. On the weir are shutters 6 feet high for the purpose of holding up water for the canal when the river is low; when not required they lie flat on the weir and offer no obstruction to floods. The work was commenced in 1890 and completed in 1892.

The main line of the canal has its off-take at the weir. It had originally a bed width of 109 feet and was designed to carry a 7·6 feet depth of water. The later project, however, allowed for a channel of 250 feet bed width 9·6 feet depth of water and a discharge of 8,333 cubic feet per second. As a matter of fact, however, it has been found possible to run a depth of 11 feet with a discharge of about 11,000 cubic feet per second, or about six times the ordinary discharge of the river Thames at Teddington.

The largest branch of the canal, the Gugera, carrying about one-half the whole supply takes off at Sagar from the left bank of the main line at mile 28. It has a length of 55½ miles and then bifurcates into two subsidiary branches, the Lower Gugera and Burála with lengths of 81 and 46 miles, respectively. The Burála Branch is of the two the nearer to the Rávi. The whole of the south-eastern side of the Colony is irrigated by the Gugera and its Branches. The extreme length of the main line is a little over 40 miles, and there at Hindnána it trifurcates, into the Jhang, Rakh, and Mián Ali Branches. The Jhang is the second largest Branch of the system and carries about 3,000 cubic feet per second. Its length is 68¾ miles before it bifurcates at Amipur into the Lower Jhang Branch 37¾ and the Bhowána Branch 7½ miles long. The Jhang Branch and its subsidiaries irrigate the whole of north-western side of the Colony. The Bhowána Branch is more westerly then the Lower Jhang and irrigates the portion of the Bár which lies closest to the riverain villages. The lengths of the Rakh and Mián Ali are 52½ and 27 miles respectively. Between them they irrigate the central portion of the Colony, the Rakh Branch being the more northerly. Beyond the tail of the Rakh Branch near Pacca Anna, the irrigation boundaries of the Jhang and Gugera system meet. The total length of these main channels is 430 miles.

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From the canals off-take the distributaries, channels designed to distribute the water supply to the water-courses which directly irrigate the land. The total length of the distributaries at the end of the year 1902-03 was 2,254 miles.

In addition there are 43 miles of escape channels, which provide for passing surplus water into natural reservoirs, and the water-courses which take off from the distributaries. The total length of the water-courses in the colony alone at the end of 1902-03 was about 11,000 miles."

Discharges.

The marginal detail which have been supplied by Mr. E. H. Pargiter, the present Superintending Engineer, Chenáb Circle, may be found useful.

		Discharges.	Average in 1902-1903.	
		Maximum.	Kharif.	Rabi.
(a).	Gugera, Upper ...	5,000	3,932	3,119
	Gugera, Lower ...	1,457	1,242	903
	Burála, ...	1,056	882	593
(b).	Jhang, Upper ...	3,150	2,749	1,803
	Jhang, Lower ...	1,250	1,046	687
	Bhowána ...	450	432	280
(c).	Rakh ...	1,400	1,022	770
(d).	Mián Ali ...	650	509	372
(e).	Kot Nikka ...	360	...	...

There is always plenty of water in the kharíf, and in the big flood of 21st July 1893 the discharge was variously estimated at from 650,000 to 750,000 cubic feet per second, but the supply sometimes falls very low in the winter months, and the branches then have to be run in rotational turns.

1898-1899	5,907	cusecs.
1899-1900	5,877	"
1900-1901	8,318	"
1901-1902	6,263	"
1902-1903	6,763	"

The actual Rabi supply has been 6,621 cusecs on the average during the past five years. The lowest recorded supply in the river was 3,827 cusecs on March 12th, 1902.

Loss in channels.

In Main line	5	per cent.
" Branch canals	13	" "
" Distributaries	12	" "
" Water-courses	30	" "
	or 50 per cent. in all	

The estimated loss of water by absorption is shown in the margin.

Velocities.

The usual velocities are in the main line from 4·5 feet per second with full kharíf supply to 3 feet per second with low rabi supply. In the Branch canal they are from 4 feet to 2·5 feet per second, while in distributaries they vary according to the size and slope from 2·5 feet to one foot per second.

Duty of canal water.

Grantees have no legal right to claim any fixed quantity of irrigation, but rules on the subject have from time to time been formulated. At first the Colony was divided into zones. The first comprised the area north of Chiniot-Khuriánwála Road where the irrigated area aimed at was 50 per cent. of the allotted area. The second zone which contained all the land south of the same road was to be allowed to irrigate 66 per cent., the idea being that an increased percentage of irrigation would be necessary in order to attract settlers to a region where rain was scarce and there was no possibility of well cultivation for the provision of fodder. It is now hardly necessary to say that the distinction between the two zones was only theoretical, the practical difference being *nil*, and as a matter of fact the canal on the average irrigates over 85 per cent. of the allotted area. Accordingly, when the question was recently reviewed it was decided to aim at a general average of 75 per cent. The actual average percentage in 1902-03 was over 85½ per cent.

The object which Government had in view in colonizing the waste lands of the Rachna Doáb commanded by the Chenáb Canal was described in the instructions for the selection of colonists drawn up by the Financial Commissioner and approved by Government as two-fold—

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The object of the colonization scheme.

I. To relieve the pressure of population upon the land in those districts of the Province where the agricultural population has already reached, or is fast approaching the limit which the land available for agriculture can support.

II. To colonize the area in question with well-to-do yeomen of the best class of agriculturists, who will cultivate their own holdings with the aid of their families and of the usual menials, but as much as possible without the aid of tenants, and will constitute healthy agricultural communities of the best Punjab type.

In a letter No. 327 of 22nd July 1891, from the Revenue Secretary, Punjab Government, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, the Punjab Government explained as follows the principles which had guided them in framing the scheme for the distribution of the land commanded by the canal :—

" It seemed essential to preserve the tradition of the Punjab as a country of peasant farmers. No other general frame of society is at present either possible or desirable in the Province. The bulk of the available lands has therefore been appropriated to peasant settlers while the size of the individual grants has been fixed on a scale which will, it is hoped, attract the sturdy, the well-to-do, and the enterprising classes, without excluding men of smaller resources or more broken fortunes. Similarly as to the yeomen grants which differ from peasant grants rather in size than in character. They are intended to attract a class which is not infrequently met with in parts of the Province, *viz.*, the men who without attaining to the rank of the richer gentry are still well above the ordinary level of the peasant landowner.

* * * * * * *

Lastly, an area has been reserved for capitalists. As already remarked, capitalist farming in general is not a system suitable to the Punjab. But a moderate infusion of the capitalist element is not without advantages. It supplies natural leaders for the new society ; it gives opportunity to Government to reward its well-deserving servants, and to encourage the more enterprising of the Provincial gentry ; it attracts strong men who are able to command the services of considerable bodies of tenants ; it furnishes a basis from which agricultural improvements may be hereafter extended : and, lastly, it enables Government to obtain a better price than might be otherwise possible for the ownership as distinct from the user of its land."

Allotment on the Inundation Canal.

As early as July 1890 land had been allotted to Mazhabi pensioners of the 23rd, 32nd and 34th Pioneers in Mauzas 11, 12, and 13 near Khángah Dográn, but it was only then irrigable by the Inundation Canal, and the grantees were by no means prosperous.

Allotment on Rakh and Mián Ali Branches.

The real work of colonization began in February 1892 when Mr. E. D. Maclagan, C.S., was appointed Colonization Officer. Arrangements were made for allotting 40,000 acres to capitalists, 60,000 to yeomen, and 27,000 to peasants, with 10,000 acres to be sold by auction and 20,000 to be kept as a forest reserve (subsequently withdrawn), or 400,000 in all, on the area commanded by the Rakh and Mián Ali Branches of the Canal.

Difficulties of early settlers.

The prospect was not at first peculiarly attractive to intending settlers.

There was no railway to the colony and they had first to march through a country nearly as waste as the Bár itself and inhabited by tribes which showed little mercy to immigrants whom they could way-lay. Many

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Difficulties of early settlers.

therefore never reached the colony at all. Those who did found the Bár peopled by nomads who neither desired nor expected the canal to be a success and were determined to do all in their power to prevent its being so.

Further, the irrigation arrangements, as was only to be expected, were by no means perfect. The first levels taken by the Irrigation Department were not so close or so accurate as those at later stages of the scheme; and only the main watercourses were constructed before the arrival of the settlers. Even this had not always been done, and the settlers had still to make the channels, often of a very considerable length, for conveying water to their own squares. When this too had been accomplished they might find that their squares were still unirrigable. Moreover, the rainfall in the previous years had been very scanty and the Bár consequently presented a particularly desolate appearance. Many, therefore, refused to believe that the land was worth cultivating. Faced by these difficulties, real or fancied, large numbers of selected settlers returned to their homes without attempting to cultivate the lands offered to them.

Those who persevered and were not carried off by a severe epidemic of cholera were rewarded by an excellent crop, and once the virtue of the virgin soil of the Bár had been thus demonstrated, there was no lack of fresh settlers to take the place of those who fled.

But the trials of early settlers were not quite at an end. Their crop matured, there was not sufficient labour available to harvest it, and large quantities of cotton were left unpicked.

When harvested there was still the difficulty of disposing of the produce which had to go the same perilous ways by which the settlers came. It was largely for this reason that so many of the larger grantees still thought it not worth their while to take up the liberal grants then offered to them and the colony was not fully popularised with all classes until the railway was constructed as far as Lyallpur in 1896.

Opposition by nomads.

Meanwhile the opposition offered by the Bár nomads at one time reached an acute phase. It had been left to the Colonization Officer to dispose of their claims, but probably it had not been realised to the full how numerous they were or how troublesome they would prove. They not only made perpetual attacks on the colonists who were for some time no match for them, but at first they also declined to take land themselves. Their criminal ardour was cooled by vigorous repressive measures, and their disinclination to take land by the great patience and tact with which it was met. The belief that the canal had come to stay began to force itself upon them, and they found it at last advisable to make for themselves the best terms they could.

They were then treated with great liberality, their grants being proportioned rather to their prolific qualities than their actual present needs.

The wisdom and foresight of this policy has been amply justified by the event. The old cattle breeding class of Bár nomads are the most largely self-cultivating class in the colony, while most of them are fair and some of them decidedly good cultivators. They have learnt a great deal from their neighbours in matters of agriculture and now compare most favourably with zamíndárs from the riverain villages.

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They now hold an aggregate of 253,752 acres in peasant grants on the whole canal, exclusive of 79,633, which are held by camel graziers on camel service terms.

Allotment on Jhang and Bhowána Branches.

The upper portion of the Jhang Branch was opened for allotment in 1896. Capitalist and yeoman grantees having already proved somewhat unsatisfactory on the Rakh Branch, the area to be set aside for these two classes of grantees was reduced to 25,000 and 30,000 acres, respectively. The rest was devoted to peasant grantees, including military pensioners, an area of 50,000 acres being assigned to owners in Cis-Chenáb riverain villages of the Jhang District.

The hunger for land in the colony had greatly intensified and allotment proceeded rapidly. The railway had been opened as far as Lyallpur and watercourses for each square had for the most part been dug before the arrival of the settlers, while the nomads, whose pastures were now taken up, no longer displayed the old antagonism to the new-comers. Arrangements for irrigation were better from the first and hardships of a humanly controllable nature had been largely obviated. But as allotment extended down the Lower Jhang and Bhowána Branches it became apparent to settlers that the land offered to them was not equal in quality to the land already allotted, and many of them declined to take up their grants, sometimes with justification, but more often because they underrated the value of land which looked bare and unproductive, but ultimately proved very well worth cultivation, and but little inferior to more thickly wooded tracts. For the time being, however, the question of soil gave an immense amount of trouble, and an enormous number of grants were exchanged. Although, therefore, the whole of the Jhang Branch was practicatlly completed in 1898, the process of getting the last 150,000 acres of culturable land taken up by colonists took about three years more to finish.

Allotment on Gugera and Burala Branches.

The Gugera Branch, including the Burala Branch, was estimated to contain an allotable area of 700,000 acres. It was decided that it should be distributed as follows :—

	Acres.
Auction sales ...	10,000
To capitalists ...	35 000
Civil yeomen ...	35,000
Military yeomen ...	14,000
" peasants ...	56,000
The Punjab Police ...	5,000
Burma Military Police ...	1,000
Peasants, including nomads and proprietors from riverain villages,	544,000
Total ...	700,000

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Allotment on Gugera and Burala Branches.

Grants to Military pensioners had hitherto been made on a very small scale and the Punjab Police had received no separate grants. Allotment began in October 1898, but only a few distributaries were then available. The real business of distribution commenced the next year when the quarter part of the Gugera Branch had been completed. The Burala Branch was not finished till 1900.

Except in a comparatively small number of mauzas, where the soil question was again prominent, the path of the settler was the easiest, and the land was brought under cultivation with great speed. The system of camel service grants was introduced on the Burala Branch and the tail of the Lower Gugera in 1900.

On extensions.

Since 1900 there has been no very large area made newly available for allotment, though a number of comparatively small extensions, aggregating a gross area, 104,189, have been opened in 1902-03.

Most of these were allotted to peasant and camel service grantees, though a small number of capitalists and yeomen received grants in some isolated Rakhs in the Lahore District.

Progress of allotment.

The following table shows the progress of allotment on each Branch, including extensions up to the end of March 1904:—

Period.	Area allotted on Branches in acres.			
	Rakh Branch.	Jhang Branch.	Gugera Branch.	Total allotted.
1	2	3	4	5
To end of September 1892	230,761	...	...	230,761
Do. do. 1893	386,626	...	...	386,626
Do. do. 1894	422,774	...	...	422,774
Do. do. 1895	421,335	...	...	421,335
Do. do. 1896	428,803	82,654	...	511,457
Do. do. 1897	430,418	193,670	...	624,088
Do. do. 1898	431,022	390,066	...	821,088
Do. do. 1899	43,690	414,178	325,751	1,176,419
Do. do. 1900	439,248	43,797	509,760	1,386,605
Do. do. 1901	440,991	502,155	637,400	1,580,546
Do. do. 1902	444,378	547,182	709,570	1,701,130
Do. do. 1903	445,692	569,522	758,184	1,773,398
Up to the end of March 1904	447,115	571,781	794,605	1,813,501

CHAP. I. B

History.

Further extensions.

Possible further extensions of the Gugera and Jhang Branches will, if sanctioned, raise the gross area of the colony from about 2,465,190 acres or 3,853 square miles to 2,837,840 acres or 4,431 square miles, and the allotted area from 1,803,502 acres or 2,817 square miles to about 2,111,000 acres or 3,296 square miles, even without allowing for any further allotment on the old branches.

Area received by each class of grantees.

The following statement shows the classes of grantees to whom land had actually been allotted up to the end of December 1903 including the areas held by old proprietors, the boundaries of whose holdings have been re-adjusted :—

		Acres.
Old proprietors		14,783
Ordinary capitalists		89,174
Capitalists on special reward terms		8,592
Yeomen		142,406
Stud farms		7,874
Mazhabis		11,713
Peasants	Christians	7,874
	Ordinary	947,750
	Nomads	253,752
	Hitharis from Jhang	76,501
	" " Montgomery	47,997
	" " Mooltan	11,080
Peasant lambardárs		32,130
Camel Service Terms		79,633
Camel Service chaudhris		5,314
Menials		32,658
	Total	1,804,265

List of Colonization Officers.

No	Name.	Period of office. From	Period of office. To
1	Mr. E. D. Maclagan	2-1-92	29-7-92
2	Lieut. G. C. Beadon (offg.)	30-7-92	23-10-92
3	Lieut. F. Popham Young	24-10-92	27-6-93
4	M. Aurangzeb Khan (offg.)	28-6-93	27-9-93
5	Lieut. F. Popham Young	28-9-93	31-3-95
6	Ch. Aurangzeb Khan (offg.)	1-4-95	13-10-95
7	Lieut. F. Popham Young	14-10-95	15-7-98
8	Mr. L. H. Leslie Jones (offg.)	16-7-98	16-10-98
9	Captain F. Popham Young	17-10-98	28-3-99
10	Mr. L. H. Leslie Jones	29-3-99	27-6-01
11	Mr. W. M. Hailey (offg.)	28-6-01	4-8-01
12	Mr. L. H. Leslie Jones	5-8-91	26-4-04
13	Mr. L. French	27-4-04	......

CHAP. I, B
History.
Punjabi Ballad.

The following is an extract of a Punjabi ballad of 43 stanzas which was sung by a blind poet known as the Kána, when Captain Popham Young was leaving the colony in 1899. The Rája referred to is Chaudhri Aurangzeb Khan, Khan Bahádur, then Assistant Colonization Officer, while Lála Pindi Dás, who was then Tahsildar of Lyallpur, afterwards held the same post.

The ballad gives some idea of the impression which the colony made on the native mind.

Awal sáín sachche nún sarán, Ik qissa nawán aj jorán, Bár agge lut khádi chorán, Harn, gidar, chuhehán dián ghorán, Sunján jangal koi nahi raha, Young Sáhib diya mulk wasá.	First I will praise the true Lord, I will tell a new tale to-day. How of old the Bár was the prey of thieves, The shelter of deer, jackals and rats, Now no barren jungle is left, Young Sáhib has peopled the land.
Hukam sáín sachche dá áyá, Angrezán nún Khudá bujháyá, Naqsha bár dá lik wekháya, Thekedárán nún bulwáyá, Hoká diya sab phira, Young Sáhib diya mulk wasá.	The true Lord has given his ordinance, He put it into the hearts of the English, Who made a map of the Bár, And summoned the contractors, The proclamation went round, Young Sáhib, etc.
Angrezán da dekho itfáq, Ikko waida sachchi bát, Kithe hai Wazirabád, Khuppar jithai páwe afát, Bandh pul dakyá daryá, Young Sáhib diya mulk wasá.	Behold the unity of the English, Their promise is true, their word stable, There at Wazirabád, Where the whirlpools churn, A weir has been made and the river dammed, Young Sáhib, &c.
Nál kenáre rel challe, Sair karn jinhánde palle, Tár khabrán agge ghalle, Babu án steshan malle. Wah ! qudrat teri Khuda ! Young Sáhib diya mulk wasá.	Hard by run trains, Whereon those who pay may travel, Telegraph wires have been extended, Babus came and occupied the stations, Praise to thy power, O God, Young Sáhib, &c.
Zamín Angrezán kachh lai sári, Apo-ap bheje patwári, Zilledár kai munshi bhári, Chuan nún diti mukhtári, Páni dewan jide lurhá, Young Sáhib diya mulk wasá.	The English have measured the whole land, Here a patwari, there a patwari, Zilladárs galore and mighty munshis, To them has been given the authority, Water where they will they give, Young Sáhib, &c.
Dekh mere Maula de chitthe, Sikhán Jattán nún mil gai qitte, Bukh jinhan nún gitte gitte, Eh rajde hun akkhin ditthe, Phiran sharáb muchhán te tá, Young Sáhib diya mulk wasá.	Behold the gifts of my Lord, To the Sikh Jats have been given lands, But now up to their ankles in poverty, Lo! they prosper before mine eyes, Drink wine and roam with curled moustache, Young Sáhib, &c.
Angrez bahádur bhárá bír ae, Jin dita daryá nún chiræ, Nahr kadhai siddhi tír ae, Kadhyián te lag gae jakhíre, Buta jhári diya hatá, Young Sáhib diya mulk wasá.	Most mighty heroes are the English, Who have now turned aside the river, They digged a canal straight as an arrow, And planted groves on its banks, Brush and brushwood has been swept away, Young Sáhib, &c.
Angrezán di dekho sardári, Bádshah kuchh hain wopári, Duniyán kiti nahin piyári, Paisa witan ikse wári, Eh raje hain be-parwáh, Young Sáhib diya mulk wasá.	Behold the power of the English, Partly rulers, partly traders, Wealth they do not greatly prize, Money they lavish with a free hand, Princes they are who stint not, Young Sáhib, &c.

Eh Angrez auliá zarúr,
Sach mano zarra na kúr,
Pal wich jangal kitá dúr,
Thekedár te tare majjúr,
Hazarán di lag gai tankháh.
Young Sáhib diya mulk wasá.

The English are very saints,
Believe it true, it is no lie,
In a moment they made the waste to vanish,
Contractors and labourers became rich,
Wages were paid in thousands.
Young Sahib, &c.

Eh Ali Hákam Sardár
Jinde nál chá kare piyár,
Pal wich denda us nún tár
Sikh banáe nambardár.
Guru wadháyá dorá wasáh.
Young Sáhib diya mulk wasá.

A very mighty officer is he.
Whom he beholds with favour
He exalts in a moment,
Sikhs have been made headmen.
The Guru has increased their credit twofold.
Young Sahib, &c.

Young Sáhib eh hákam thík áe.
Lailpur da naqshah lik áe,
Pahle paisa ápun wit áe,
Phir khazáne bhare amíq áe,
Nilam kare sarkári já.
Young Sáhib diya mulk wasá.

Young Sahib is a perfect officer,
He drew the plan of Lyallpur,
First he spent money,
Then he filled the Treasury full,
Selling the land of Government.
Young Sahib, &c.

Lail pur da wekhya shahr,
Jithe wadheya bahut wapár,
Kanak mandi wich kothi dár,
Ik chauk te áth bazár,
Nawan dinán gol phira.
Young Sáhib diya mulk wasá.

I have seen the city of Lyallpur,
Where trade has waxed greatly.
In the grain market are big merchants,
There is one chaunk with eight bazars.
The ninth was made in the form of a circle.
Young Sahib, &c.

Lailpur da sun tún hál,
Ann jal da jithe sokál,
Nahr wahndi darwáze nál,
Drakht lawae pál-o-pál,
Hor pae jamde sawe ghá.
Young Sahib diya mulk wasá.

Hear you the tale of Lyallpur,
Where grain and water abound,
The canal runs by the gateways,
Trees have been planted in rows,
And green grass comes sprouting up.
Young Sahib, &c.

Young, Rája, Pindi Dás da piyár,
Eh hákam tinon hoshiyar,
An soháe jangal bár,
Kána karda ehha pukár.
Sain inhándi umar wadhá.
Young Sahib diya mulk wasá.

The " Young, the Rája " and Pindi Das love one another,
All three are officers of wisdom,
They have adorned the Bár,
This is the cry of Kána,
That God may increase the days of their life.
Young Sahib, &c.

Section C.—Population.

Previous censuses.

It has not been possible to determine the population of the Sándal Bár at the previous census.

Its area was then included in no less than four districts whose available records do not provide separate figures for the Bár. From such statistics, however, as could be collected, it is probable that about 70,000 souls were enumerated in the Bár during the Census of 1891, but as that census was taken during the cold weather, the regular nomad population must have been largely augmented by graziers from the riverain villages. The nomad population was probably not more than fifty-five thousand, a figure which is to a certain extent borne out by the number of people (64,610) who recorded themselves as speaking *jángli* at the Census of 1901.

Census of 1901.

In the Census of 1901 care was taken to obtain separate statistics for the Chenáb Colony, which returned a population of 791,861. Of this number 453,861 were males, who outnumbered the females in the proportion of 1,000 to 745, the reason being that a large number of the immigrants had not yet brought their families with them.

CHAP. I, C.

Population.
Immigration.

District or State.			
Siálkot	...	...	103,390
Amritsar	...	...	67,963
Jullundur	...	...	56,983
Gurdáspur	...	...	43,593
Hoshiárpur	...	...	35,099
Lahore	...	...	28,620
Gujrát	...	...	25,352
Ludhiána	...	...	17,807
Sháhpur	...	...	16,156
Ferozepore	...	...	15,048
Umballa	...	...	8,614
Multán	...	...	7,777
Patiála	...	...	4,281
Jhelum	...	...	4,242
Kapurthala	...	...	3,968
Hissár	...	...	1,834
Ráwalpindi	...	...	1,736
Baháwalpur	...	...	1,046

The outside districts or states which contributed most of the immigrants are shown in the margin. The first five places are taken by congested districts from which peasant grantees were mainly drawn. Ludhiána, and more particularly Umballa, contributed comparatively small numbers. Both districts had then obtained less land than the others, men from Umballa having persistently declined it, while in both cases their settlers were, as a class, notorious absentees.

The balance of 333,352 was mainly composed of people borne in the Districts of Gujránwála, Jhang and Montgomery, which provided the following numbers :—

Gujranwala	...	...	...	...	...	75,872
Jhang	...	...	...	...	...	168,090
Montgomery	...	...	...	...	...	91,654
						335,616

All three districts contributed large areas to the colony, and there are not figures to show how many of the population enumerated were borne in areas which are now included in the colony, or how many are really immigrants from the old portions of the three districts, or the children of immigrants from these or other districts.

There is no doubt of course that the great majority were immigrants. Gujránwála was from the first treated as a congested district; while large compensatory grants have also been made to the Jhang District at a later period. No substantial grant had then been made to the Montgomery District, but a large number of tenants from both Jhang and Montgomery had left the riverain villages for cultivation as tenants in the colony although they themselves had received no grants.

Urban population.

According to census statistics Lyallpur is the only town in the colony, because a "census" town must have at least 5,000 inhabitants.

Rural population.

About 1 per cent. of the population therefore is "urban," the remaining 99 per cent, or rural population being distributed at the time of the census over 1,296 villages :—

Villages of	2,000 to 5,000,	2 per cent.
" "	5,000 to 2,000,	74 " "
" "	under 500	23 " "

the average being 604 souls per village.

The average population of each house was 8·6, a number only exceeded by Gurgáon, but the figures are misleading as the houses or compounds in the colony are much larger than elsewhere and more than one family often resides in such a site.

CHAP. I. C.

Population.

Rural population.

The statistics of 1901 so far as they concern the Chenáb Colony are already very much out of date.

The number of villages has increased to 1,418, but the main difference has been caused by the growth of population in those parts of the colony which were still very much undeveloped at the time of the census.

The previous inequality between the older and newer portions of the colony may be seen from the following table :—

	Population.	Average population per square mile at census.
Khángah Dográn	133,780	337
Lyallpur	263,541	282
Samundri	157,285	186
Chiniot	83,548	168
Toba Tek Singh	125,684	149
Jhang.	28,548	142
Average for Colony		212

The Toba Tek Singh and Samundri Tahsils especially have filled up very rapidly in the last three years and contain a large number of villages which have doubled or trebled their population since the census. The average per square mile will, it is true, probably continue to be comparatively smaller, in Toba Tek Singh and Jhang owing to a certain inferiority of soil, but there is no reason for any great permanent difference in the other tahsils.

If the allotted area in the colony is taken to be the cultivated area (and a larger proportion of it is cultivated annually than is the case with the cultivated area in most districts), the incidence of the population was 354 per square mile of the cultivated area, the area allotted for cultivation in 1901 being 2,232 square miles.

The allotted area is now 2,817 square miles, and at even the same rate of incidence the present population should be 998,951, or more than that of any Punjab district except Lahore, Siálkot and Amritsar, and in rural population inferior to that of Siálkot only.

Census in 1906.

It is intended to take another census of the colony in 1906.

It is impossible to prophesy the figures which will then be revealed owing to the present state of indecision as to further extensions of the canal into Government waste, but even if there be no more extensions the population should not fall short of 1,100,000.

Village sites.

In each village an area of one square has usually been set apart in the middle of the estate for the actual village site, and it has also been customary to reserve a further area of similar dimensions adjacent to the village site itself.

There are, however, a comparatively small number of large peasant estates in which there is more than one village site, and on the earlier portions of the colony it was customary to allow *nazrána*-paying grantees to erect their homesteads in the areas allotted to each for cultivation.

In the vast majority of cases, however, the whole population of each village lives within a single village site.

CHAP. I, C.

Population.

Village sites.

The internal arrangement of village sites was a matter which escaped consideration in the original scheme but quickly forced itself on the attention of the Colonization Officer.

Plan on Rakh and Mian Ali Branches.

On the Rakh Branch, however, it was not considered necessary to do more than to divide the square into blocks, making provision for wide roads, but allowing the grantees to carve out their own compounds from within the blocks, *vide* map, Appendix 14 (*a*).

The roads and blocks, moreover, were not very accurately aligned, and some of the older villages are therefore rather irregular in appearance. As the ultimate result of this want of experience, it was eventually found necessary to measure all the village sites on the Rakh Branch and to prepare regular maps and records of rights, provision also being made for the proper allotment of unoccupied sites subsequently required by grantees.

The trouble which the Rakh Branch village sites would eventually cause was, however, foreseen before it was remedied, and on the later branches standard plans for village sites were drawn and printed. In these plans each compound was shown separately and provision was made for menials as well as grantees.

Plan on Jhang and Bhowána Branches.

The Jhang Branch plan for peasant villages was the first of the standard plans, *vide* map, Appendix 14 (*b*), but it was open to the objection that numerous entrances afforded too easy ingress for thieves.

Plan on Gugera and Burala Branches.

A fresh plan was accordingly prepared for the Gugera Branch peasant villages in which the more obvious defects of the Jhang Branch plan were avoided, *vide* map, Appendix 14 (*c*).

This plan holds good over the greater part of the Gugera Branch and in the last colonized villages of the Jhang Branch

No doors are permitted on the outside of the outer road of compounds, and the village therefore presents somewhat the appearance of a square mud-walled fort. Many of the Gugera pattern villages have been provided with masonry gateways and gates at their four main entrances.

Plans on extensions.

A fresh plan was devised for the villages on extensions. It is not unlike the Gugera plan, but it separates the menial quarters from those of the grantees, and admits of the complete enclosure of the grantees' part of the village sites, whether or no compounds are constructed by menials.

It is, therefore, popular with the grantees, but is not yet a common type, *vide* Appendix 14 (*d*).

Plan for Camel Service grantees.

The Camel Service grantees have been given a separate plan of their own, *vide* Appendix 14 (*e*), designed on the model of the old Jhoks, the object being to provide a large open space inside a completely walled enclosure for the safeguard of the camels.

Plan for Nazrána-paying grantees.

Other plans have been made for the villages of *nazrána*-paying grantees on the Jhang and Gugera Branches.

Allotment of sites.

When a first site is allotted two printed plans are filled with the names of the grantees, one being filed in the office, while the other is sent to the patwári who marks out the sites on the ground, and the grantees build accordingly.

CHAP. I.C.

Population.

Areas.

The site allotted to a grantee averages about 960 square feet for each square of his grant. Shopkeepers generally get from 320 to 440 and menials from 400 to 480 square feet.

Obligation to build a house.

In accordance with all the statements of conditions except those for peasants on the Rakh and Mián Ali Branches and the Mazhabi grantees, every Government tenant must build a house in the estate in which he holds his grant.

Separate hamlets.

It has already been mentioned that in the case of the earlier capitalists and yeomen, grantees were allowed to build their houses on their own lands with the result that in the mauzas occupied by such grantees there are numerous puny and ill-arranged hamlets which are not superior in arrangement or design to the ordinary small village in the Eastern Punjab. The small steadings seldom exhibit any signs of cleanliness or neatness, and are generally surrounded by deep and irregular borrow pits partially filled with refuse.

Advantages of larger villages.

However ideal, therefore, may be the conception that each grantee should live on his own land, in practice it is not satisfactory, and it combines disadvantages both for the people and for the administration. A system of scattered homesteads places difficulties in the way of all police and revenue work and deprives the colonists of many of the amenities of life obtainable in larger communities. The small hamlet is more liable to thefts and depredations, the full complement of village menials being seldom available on the spot, and if well water is to be obtained for drinking purposes, the whole burden of expenditure falls heavily on one man.

For these reasons the grantees themselves now generally prefer joint villages. The only objections to the latter are difficulties of distance for labourers and carriage of manure, but these can be overcome by allowing steadings for cattle and men on the grants themselves.

Village sites of Nazrána grantees.

Generally speaking the village sites occupied by capitalist and yeomen grantees are the least creditable, and the accommodation provided for tenants extremely bad, though there are of course cases in which the buildings erected by individual grantees leave little to be desired.

Peasant colonists.

The best villages are those of the peasant colonists who come to stay and make themselves comfortable; but there are considerable differences in expenditure and style of architecture.

Amritsar grantees.

The Amritsar peasant is usually the most ambitious. If a Sikh, as he usually is, he loves a high wall and a good gateway, which serves also as a screen. He houses his relatives and tenants well and usually spends money lavishly on the Lares and Penates of his establishment.

Jullundur grantees.

The Jullundur Jat is very partial to the *deorhi* or covered entrance which is so common in his old district. He makes it of burnt brick masonry which may cost him a thousand rupees, and covers it with strange pictures which often include rough presentments of European soldiers. Minarets, too, are frequently exhibited on Jullundur houses, even though the owner be a Hindu.

CHAP. I, C.

Population.

Ludhiána grantees.

Ludhiána grantees do not as a rule spend large sums on their dwellings, and Ludhiána villages are generally rather untidy. Occasionally, however, a lofty two-storeyed house is erected, and a long verandah, which protects one side of the house, is common enough. Aráins do not usually build good houses.

General.

A bungalow in European style is becoming quite a common luxury even for well-to-do peasant lambardárs to whom the soothing pankah is by no means unknown. In mauza 8, Rakh Branch, Rái Bahádur Sirdár Suján Singh has erected a bungalow costing about Rs. 12,000, and there are numerous smaller ones, but the surroundings of those which are constructed in actual village sites are not altogether acceptable to European Officers.

Nomad grantees.

The nomads as a class generally make very satisfactory villages, though the style of architecture employed is usually more primitive than in the case of peasant colonists. Their compounds always contain a respectable house, but the older generations only use it as a store-room and will not sleep in it, preferring a small thatched cottage hard by. The reason is that they have never been accustomed to sleeping under substantial roofs, and always fear that a heavy roof will fall and kill them.

They have, moreover, an old tradition that the Prophet Sulaimán forbade them to live in roofed houses under pain of the extinction of the family.

A Kharral proverb runs—

"Kharral di pakhi, na ghun na makhi."

"The Kharral is free from troubles, for he lives in a thatched hut."

Biloch grantees.

Some of the Biloch grantees have made very good and imposing villages, but even as nomads they were always more than ordinarily addicted to luxury in the matter of their tenements.

Hithari grantees.

Hitháris from the riverain villages never make good villages, for the very good reason that they never reside in the colony for any length of time.

Cost of houses.

It is impossible to say how much a house or compound costs. The price depends entirely on the taste of the grantee and the amount of wood which he uses.

The nomad spends little or nothing on wood and is usually satisfied with the beams of *karil* wood which he secures from his grant. But many immigrant colonists spend large sums on heavy deal beams procured from the consignments which are floated down the Jhelum or Chenáb. Rs. 500 is a common price to pay and some grantees spend as much as Rs. 1,500 on timber. The additional cost of wood incurred by a man who obtains a grant in a naked treeless plain, such as the land beyond Toba Tek Singh, is on the average about Rs. 100 for the rafters which he is compelled to buy.

Making of walls.

Grantees seldom or never make their own adobe walls, which are constructed either by Ods, Chángars or Patháns from the Frontier, who visit the colony every cold weather in considerable numbers. The trenches inside the village site from which earth is removed during the construction of walls, are subsequently filled up by the grantees.

CHAP. I, C.

Population.

Religious edifices.

Each village has its mosque or dharmsála, but the colonists have hitherto been more concerned with their temporal than eternal welfare, and religious buildings are seldom handsome or expensive.

Some of them are now, however, beginning to devote attention to the improvement of such edifices and a number of masonry mosques are being built. It is probable that once all the houses are constructed and the wells sunk a good deal of the spare income will be devoted to this purpose.

Malik Umr Hyát Khan has already constructed a very pretty little mosque in mauza 51, Rakh Branch.

It is quite a common thing for rival factions in a Musalmán village to erect two mosques, even though their religious tenets are identical.

Wells.

Under the statement of conditions the grantees of all villages except those on the Rakh and Miáu Ali Branches are bound to sink a well for drinking purposes near to or in the village site; and there are few villages on the above-mentioned Branches where such wells have not now been constructed.

The sinking of a well where the subsoil water is at such a depth as in the Bár is an expensive operation and nowhere has it been undertaken with eagerness though the colonists have appreciated to the full the advantages of sweet potable water once the well has been brought into working order. The depth to the water in the villages below the *dhaya* or high banks of the Rávi and Chenáb is from 40 to 50 feet; but in the the rapid he Bár the depth used to exceed 100 feet, and even now, despite heart of rise into spring level, water is not reached within 80 feet of the surface.

Fortunately, in the great majority of instances, the water has been found of excellent quality.

On the Rakh Branch the water generally is sweet, though Lyallpur formed an exception to the rule.

On the Jhang and Gugera Branches the supply has proved quite satisfactory down to an imaginary line drawn through Jhang-Janiwála and Sandianwála. West of that there are complaints that the water is saline to the taste; and wells require to be flushed with canal water to render their contents drinkable. There is no doubt, however, that with the rise of the spring level the quality of the water even in this tract is rapidly improving. The work of constructing wells is entrusted to contractors who may be either masons, carpenters, máchhís or kirárs; occasionally they are colonists.

The profession of a well constructor is a guise easily donned and as easily doffed; wherein the losses are small and the prospective gains the reverse.

In the earlier days when genuine operatives were obtained only with difficulty; and the colonists in their need were fain to accept the assurances of any plausible contractor they not infrequently sustained heavy losses by the decampment of the *soi-disant entrepreneur* with the first instalment in his pocket and the work unbegun.

CHAP. I, C.
Population.
Wells.

Wells are nowadays constructed much more cheaply; but even so are expensive necessities, for contractors have not been slow to realize that what is everybody's business is nobody's concern. Village headmen responsible for the assignment of contracts at their own and the other grantees' joint expense are seldom energetic enough to pursue defaulters in the Courts. To this absence of direct responsibility is mainly ascribable the impunity with which the conditions of contracts are infringed and the excessive delay and cost incurred in the construction of wells.

Contracts made are of three kinds—

1. The stipulation is included that the contractor shall provide all material and do all work himself.
2. The contractor is provided with the fuel necessary to fire the kiln.
3. The contractor is furnished with the bricks from kilns fired by the villagers themselves.

The provision of fuel which may be either brushwood from squares, or manure, straw, &c., from the village middens means a difference of Rs. 200 or so in contract rates. Rubbish is, however, a risky substitute for wood. As often as not the contents of the kiln when firing is complete are found to be worthless, the bricks being only half baked.

The ordinary kiln erected by villagers or contractors turns out about 16,000 to 20,000 bricks per firing; though if a contractor has contracts on hand for two or more villages his kiln are proportionately more capacious and usually more successful.

Wells are normally 5 to 8 feet in diameter; 6¾ feet is a favourite width.

If the cylinder is three bricks laid longitudinally in thickness some 60,000 to 70,000 bricks will be used in construction.

The contract price for construction when the contractor provides all materials ranges from Rs. 600 or Rs. 700 below the *dhaya* or high bank to double that amount in the centre of the Bár.

Besides the number of bricks used in the cylinder the quality of lime employed in cement is a factor of importance in the ultimate cost. In the process of boring the surface stratum of earth is first dug into, and a large circular hole—the *par*—excavated. This upper crust of earth is from 8 to 15 feet thick; thence to the water the stratum is pure river sand though occasionally close to the spring level a hard clay is met with which gives great trouble. At Sángla in boring for the town well a stratum of rock was encountered—probably an outcrop of the Sángla hills.

When sand is reached a circular frame of *kikar* or *ber* wood *(chak)* is placed in position; and thereon the brick superstructure is built up in cylindrical form to a level with, or a few feet higher than, the surface of the ground. Planks are then laid across the top of the cylinder, a pulley and rope erected and the work of sand excavation begins.

CHAP. I,C.

Population.
Wells.

Diggers descend inside the cylinder and sap the sand from below, care being exercised that the excavation proceeds equally on all sides. To ensure maintenance of levels weighted ropes attached to pegs driven in the cylinder wall are depended to indicate deviations.

As the sand is excavated and drawn out by the pulley, the masonry superstructure settles down by its own weight. When the rim of the cylinder is level with the surface of the sand it is again built up to the surface of the ground above and the process of sapping from inside is continued till the water-bearing stratum is reached. Here when the presence of water is indicated the professional *toba* or well driver is employed, working with a heavy spade which he drives into the subsoil. As the water increases he is compelled to dive deeper and deeper with his implement.

The work at this depth in the close damp atmosphere tells severely on the physique, and it is not surprising to find well drivers form a profession of their own.

When a depth of 8 to 10 feet of water has been reached construction at the base is considered complete.

The space between the earth and the outside of the cylinder has then to be filled up and the coping stone built. Usually this is delayed for a month or two in order to give the well time to settle. If the well is coped at once the movement of the cylinder inevitably leads to cracking and damage.

Hasty and unskilful construction has proved a source of weakness to many wells. Failure to maintain levels, to build the cylinder of sufficient thickness or to lay cement with the required care cause the well to bulge; the remedy of these defects is very difficult and costly at such great depths. Underpinning is the favourite device, but it is doubtful whether it will prove permanently effectual.

In no wells has the supply given out nor is it likely that this will ever occur with the spring level steadily rising.

Number of new wells sunk.

Up to the end of September 1903, 842 new wells had been sunk in the colony.

In a few large villages they have been fitted with Persian-wheels, and in one village occupied by Hindu pensioners of the native army from the Ludhiána District a very neat water-supply arrangement has been made, with a cistern, pipes and taps. The cistern is filled by a *charsa.* Unfortunately, however, Hindús from the Mánjha, who form the majority of Hindu peasant colonists, will not drink water lifted in a leathern bag.

Usually, therefore, the water required for drinking purposes is lifted by hand in brass vessels.

Avenues in village sites.

Efforts are now being made to induce the colonists to plant avenues of trees in all the main roads of their village sites. The idea was only recently taken up towards the end of 1902, but considerable progress has already been made and there is little doubt that before long all the colony villages will be rejoicing in shady boulevards which will effect an immense improvement both in their appearance and comfort.

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Every village is already supplied with one or more large tanks. On the Rakh Branch some of the tanks are rather irregular, but in the latter portions of the colony they have been dug within prescribed limits and many of them are enclosed with adobe walls. Some have also been provided with masonry *ghâts*, and in a few instances screened partitions have been erected in order to enable the female community to bathe in privacy.

Borrow pits.

The earth from the tanks is as elsewhere used for the construction of walls, or the filling of excavations, but as the cubic area of the regular tanks is not large enough to supply all the earth required for the purpose, a *killa* is allotted for borrow pits at some little distance from the village site.

Brick kilns.

Either in this *killa* or in an adjacent one the village brick kiln is made from which are supplied the burnt bricks for wells and masonry houses.

Areas reserved for manure.

Outside the village site, but near it, small areas are reserved for the deposit of the manure of the cattle stalled within pending its removal to the fields.

Grants for improvement of village sites.

For the assessment of land allotted for compounds in village sites the reader is referred to Chapter III C.—Land Revenue.

Proposals have been made to devote the income derived from such assessment as grants-in-aid of work directly or indirectly benefiting the progress of conservancy and sanitation widely interpreted, on the grounds that in a colony where Government is a landlord it should do more than elsewhere to assist in improving the conditions of life for its tenancy.

The villages are already much superior to those from which the colonists have come and there is every reason to suppose that a system of grants towards beneficial works will act as a strong inducement to further efforts.

No such income from village sites was contemplated in the original scheme of colonization.

Vital statistics.

There are no separate vital statistics for the Chenab Colony. Before the last census the figures of Jhang and Gujránwála were hopelessly misleading and those of the former District are already misleading again, based as they are on a census which is already out of date.

Fever.

When each portion of the Bár was first broken up for cultivation it proved decidedly unhealthy and fever was very prevalent. It is probably not now more feverish or unhealthy than any other canal-irrigated tract; indeed, owing to the depth of the spring level and the favourable conditions in regard to space and air in their dwellings under which the people live, it should be much more healthy than most. Those who complain of its unhealthiness are grantees who require an excuse for exemption from the condition of personal residence. On the other hand the colony generally, and particularly the towns, are from the constitution of the population the necessary prey of all epidemics which attack any part of the Punjab.

Plague.

The inroad of plague was delayed till 1902 when the mortality was small, but it has of course re-appeared again in 1903. In the villages people go promptly into camp, and the disease has never laid very firm hold of the towns. There is no objection to disinfection of houses, but inoculation is unpopular and few people have adopted it.

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Population.

Cholera.

There was a serious epidemic of cholera in 1892, and there have been slighter epidemics in 1899, 1900, 1903. In the towns these have been quickly stamped out, chiefly by breaking all the earthen vessels in infected houses. In all cases cholera has been imported into the colony from elsewhere. With the present water supply system there should be no great difficulty with cholera at Lyallpur itself in future.

Famine.

Famine is of course unknown in the colony, where the agricultural population only benefits by the prevailing high prices. During the Famine of 1899 there was a considerable influx of famine-stricken population from the south-east Punjab, the temporary immigrants readily finding work. Some of these have stayed permanently. In 1899 the Chenáb colonists subscribed about Rs. 40,000 towards the Provincial Famine Fund.

Statistics of civil condition.

The following table gives the statistics of age and civil condition by religions for Hindús, Sikhs and Muhammadans :—

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Population.
Statistics of civil condition.

TABLE 14.—AGE AND CIVIL

PARTICULARS.	TOTAL.			HINDUS.		
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901 Total for both sexes	396,032	347,586	48,242	103,824	94,320	12,315
DISTRIBUTION BY AGES IN 1901. 0—5	115,787	121	1	30,769	32	1
5—10	110,199	1,487	44	29,842	467	12
10—15	80,379	10,560	132	20,430	3,344	43
15—20	39,271	26,767	473	9,988	7,727	136
20—25	20,978	42,992	1,154	5,646	12,995	373
25—30	12,982	56,199	2,089	3,172	16,579	640
30—35	7,374	59,708	3,478	1,753	16,179	1,016
35—40	2,603	35,662	2,745	646	9,406	789
40—45	2,640	41,507	6,140	670	10,834	1,745
45—50	848	18,276	3,320	219	4,504	891
50—55	1,188	24,076	7,778	286	5,771	2,156
55—60	315	7,139	2,337	86	1,606	573
60 and over	1,469	23,092	18,551	308	4,876	3,940
Total Males	250,992	183,441	19,428	67,144	51,009	5,365
MALES. 0—5	60,653	48	...	16,293	16	...
5—10	61,372	430	20	16,894	116	5
10—15	51,026	2,794	55	13,396	885	16
15—20	31,009	8,377	206	8,363	2,506	59
20—25	19,053	17,018	643	5,330	5,644	231
25—30	12,362	27,279	1,181	3,066	8,588	396
30—35	6,996	32,056	1,751	1,688	9,267	545
35—40	2,495	20,071	1,316	632	5,318	423
40—45	2,462	25,208	2,240	633	6,958	687
45—50	814	11,313	1,214	215	2,800	363
50—55	1,117	16,281	2,640	268	4,065	755
55—60	296	4,591	938	82	1,004	264
60 and over	1,337	17,975	7,224	284	3,842	1,621
Total Females	145,041	164,145	28,814	36,680	43,311	6,950
FEMALES. 0—5	55,134	73	1	14,476	16	1
5—10	48,827	1,057	24	12,948	351	7
10—15	29,353	7,766	77	7,043	2,459	27
15—20	8,262	18,390	267	1,625	5,221	77
20—25	1,925	25,974	511	316	7,351	142
25—30	620	28,920	908	106	7,991	244
30—35	378	27,652	1,727	65	6,912	471
35—40	108	15,591	1,429	14	4,088	366
40—45	178	16,299	3,900	37	3,876	1,058
45—50	34	6,963	2,106	4	1,704	528
50—55	71	7,795	5,138	18	1,706	1,401
55—60	19	2,548	1,399	4	602	309
60 and over	132	5,117	11,327	24	1,034	2,319

CONDITION BY RELIGIONS.

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Population.
Statistics of civil condition.

Sikhs.			Muhammadans.		
Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.
8	9	10	11	12	13
39,180	42,364	6,505	248,733	206,955	28,969
10,720	6	...	72,897	80	...
10,168	129	5	68,807	884	27
8,147	1,551	16	50,935	5,555	72
4,309	3,960	77	24,597	14,760	251
2,210	5,415	150	12,981	24,052	623
1,417	6,660	320	8,318	32,267	1,100
813	6,331	421	4,778	36,525	2,018
389	4,353	404	1,560	21,513	1,530
344	4,571	730	1,614	25,623	3,616
175	2,584	524	452	10,998	1,875
207	2,954	1,081	691	15,128	4,472
70	1,160	419	157	4,301	1,322
211	2,690	2,358	946	15,269	12,063
27,706	22,628	3,070	153,537	107,806	10,831
6,049	2	...	37,574	30	...
6,177	23	4	37,545	289	11
5,803	420	8	36,269	1,471	31
3,933	1,441	41	18,409	4,346	105
2,172	2,358	97	11,422	8,820	309
1,400	3,276	193	7,824	15,092	576
801	3,393	229	4,481	19,025	963
384	2,515	202	1,472	12,034	685
339	2,682	299	1,481	15,253	1,234
174	1,621	216	423	6,784	626
201	1,998	448	645	10,067	1,416
69	797	206	144	2,760	461
204	2,102	1,127	848	11,835	4,414
11,474	19,736	3,435	95,196	99,149	18,138
4,671	4	...	35,323	50	
3,991	106	1	31,262	595	16
2,344	1,131	8	19,666	4,084	41
376	2,519	36	6,188	10,414	146
38	3,057	53	1,559	15,232	314
17	3,384	127	494	17,175	524
12	2,938	192	297	17,500	1,055
5	1,838	202	88	9,479	845
5	1,889	431	133	10,370	2,382
1	963	308	29	4,214	1,249
6	956	633	46	5,061	3,056
1	363	213	13	1,541	861
7	588	1,231	98	3,434	7,649

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Population.

Disproportion of the sexes.

Here, as elsewhere, no comparison with former statistics is possible, and those of 1901 were obtained at a time when large portions of the Jhang and Gugera Branches had only been very recently colonized, and many of the grantees and tenants were unaccompanied by their female relatives. Consequently there were only 745 females to every 1,000 males, but by the present time the disproportion between the two sexes has sensibly diminished.

Marriage of colonists.

When immigrants first came to the colony the bachelors always returned to the home district for a bride when required, doubtless because they knew so little of their neighbours in the colony. The antipathy to colonial brides has now, however, ceased, and it has become quite common for the youth to obtain wives from the immigrant population, though the choice is usually still confined to immigrants from the same district.

Traffic in women.

The dearth of women in the colony has been responsible for a considerable traffic in women of low caste who are sold into the colony, but the deception practised is usually quickly discovered, and the women ejected. Indeed in the majority of such cases it is probable that the husband was not unwilling to be deceived for a time.

Marriage among the Jánglís.

The birth, marriage and funeral customs of the Jánglís were practically identical, except as regards age of marriage, with those of the riverain tribes, the only difference being that they were somewhat curtailed in the matter of expense by poverty. The customs appropriate to each event are fully detailed in the Multán Gazetteer. The colonization of the Bár has also effected changes in the age at which members of the Jánglís tribes marry. Formerly it was their custom to postpone marriage to what for natives is a very late age. Men usually married when between 30 and 35 and women between 25 and 30. One explanation given is that they were unwilling to yield their independence too young. This appears too ideal. More probably they were influenced by the difficulty of rearing large families and the necessity of female infanticide on a large scale.

Now the Jánglís have begun to marry their childern as soon as they attain the age of puberty, but not before they are from 12 to 14 years of age. In making this change they have doubtless been influenced by customs of the immigrant colonists as well as by their own increased material prosperity. They themselves, however, say that the main reason for the earlier age of marriage is the general distrust engendered by the falseness of the immigrants, who never keep their word and have communicated their evil ways to the Jánglís. Before the immigrants came Jánglís stuck to their word, and if they promised a son or a daughter in marriage, could be expected to fulfil the bargain, while now no one can be relied upon. Accordingly the Jángli finds it necessary to tie the knot at an early age. Marriage without the consent of parents involves a permanent stain, and the offspring of such a marriage can only be married in their turn with great difficulty. Marriage with a deceased wife's sister is common, but the marriage of a second sister to the same husband during the lifetime of the first is extremely rare, and very few instances have ever occurred.

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Divorce among Jánglís.

Divorce amongst Jánglís is most uncommon, even when elopement has occurred, except in the most extreme cases. It brings the family into permanent disgrace, and precludes suitable alliances for the offspring. In no instance have Jánglís contracted marriages with immigrant colonists whom they most heartily despise for untrustfulness, cowardice and covetousness. *Chitta qaum, lálachi bahut,* is the way in which the Jánglís describe the *ábádkár.*

Female infanticide among the Jánglís.

Female infanticide used to be very common, specially amongst the Kharrals, a proud tribe, but of supposed inferior origin to some of their dependents, who would not give them their daughters in marriage. Infanticide is now, however, rare. The number of the male population is no longer reduced by constant inter-tribal warfare, and the marriage of daughters is more easily effected. The disproportion between the Kharral men and women in the Colony, who number 3,815 and 3,429, respectively, is by no means remarkable in view of the fact that they are not entirely Jánglís but also have possessions in riverain villages. The *mullahs* use their very considerable influence against female infanticide.

Language.

The following statement gives details of the languages spoken by the Colony population as recorded in the Census :—

1. Punjábi	... 718,621	7. Bikaneri	... 1,040	13. Hariáni	... 43
2. Jángli	... 64,610	8. Urdu	... 293	14. Multáni	... 31
3. Hindustáni	... 2,108	9. Márwári	... 168	15. Purbi	... 24
4. Pashto	... 1,576	10. Sindhi	... 130	16. Bilochi	... 13
5. Pahári	... 1,382	11. Kashmiri	... 93	17. Bengáli	... 11
6. Bágri	... 1,134	12. Dogri	... 91	18. Hindi	... 10

The great mass of the people of course speak the Punjábi of the various districts from which they have immigrated. The language recorded as "Jángli" is that spoken by the Bár nomad tribes. The only other District which returned any Jángli speaking population was Multán with 8,276. The language spoken by the Jánglis is really only a rude form of 'Lahnda' or Western Punjábi otherwise known as Jatki. Surrounded as the Jánglís now are by a much larger immigrant population it is inevitable that their language will be rapidly assimilated to that of the majority of the colonists, just as amongst the immigrants there will be a tendency for differences of dialect to become less accentuated. The number of the people returned as speaking Jángli is really the best guide we have to the number of the former population of the Bár, and it agrees closely with estimates made from other imperfect data.

Distribution of colonists by religion and tribe.

On the Rakh and Mián Ali Branches there was for various reasons no general plan for the allocation of colonists. All sorts and conditions of men had to be provided for at once, and the nomads declined to budge from the sites of their old *rahnas* or to wait for land on the other branches. A tribal map of the Rakh and Mián Ali Branches is therefore a complete medley. Of the later branches, however, it may be said in general terms and subject to numerous exceptions that the centre of the Colony is occupied by Hindu Jats, the inner ring by Muhammadan Jats, Aráins, Gújars and Rájpúts, and the outer ring by nomads of the Bár (Jánglís), including Camel Service Grantees, and men from the riverain villages who are generically known as Hithárís.

Thus on the north-west, the Upper Jhang Branch, west of the canal, the whole of the Bhowána Branch and the tail of the Dhaular Distributary are devoted to nomads, Hithárís, &c., and on the south-east the Burála

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Branch is mainly occupied by persons of the same classes, while both Branches are generally fringed on the inside by villages belonging to other Muhammadan grantees; the reason being that co-religionists have generally more in common with the local tribes than have the Hindu Jats, and form a convenient barrier, while the close proximity of local tribes and Hindu Jats is even now not entirely conducive to peace while at one time it was the source of deadly feuds, raids and reprisals.

Composition of villages. (*a*) Peasant grantees from congested districts.

Generally speaking the peasant grantees (*ábádkárs*) in each village belong to the same tribe, religion and home District, though the necessity of exchanges has occasioned a good many exceptions to the rule, and in selecting settlers Deputy Commissioners have sometimes lumped men of different tribes and religions together in a list for one Colony village. The villages are named officially at the time when *lambardárs* are appointed and are generally called after the home village which has provided the largest number of settlers.

Where the group of colonists is largely homogeneous the name given is generally used, but if the village is composed of a number of small groups each group is apt to call the village by the name of its own home village. It is therefore as yet impossible to make any general use of names in official matters or in dealing with colonists and for such purposes all villages are still denominated by their number, the only difficulty in this method being that colonists sometimes forget the hundreds, but, as they know the name of their distributary and Branch, this is not a matter of much importance to any one acquainted with the Colony.

There are three distinct sets of numbers:—

Rakh and Mián Ali	1 to 299
Jhang and Bhowána	1 „ 504
Gugera and Burála	1 „ 623

(*b*) Peasant pensioners.

It was at first the practice to give the grants of peasant pensioners of the native army in villages occupied by other peasant colonists of the same tribe and district, &c., but this plan did not work well. Retired pensioners are not usually popular with the ordinary zemíndár and were always outvoted when it came to *lambardári* elections. Accordingly on the Jhang and Gugera Branches pensioners have usually been given separate villages to themselves, being grouped together with due reference to regiments as well as tribe, religion and District. Thus there are some particularly homogeneous pensioner villages, and in some cases the regimental eponymous hero has given his name to the estate. For instance there are villages named Fanepur (19th Lancers, Fane's Horse), Rattrayabad (45th Rattray's Sikhs), Probynabad (11th Prince of Wales' Own Lancers), Hodsonabad (9th Hodson's Horse), and Kot Brasyer (14th Sikhs).

In this connection it may interest some to know that Captain Popham Young, when Colonization Officer, gave peasant grants to all the next heirs of the men of the 36th Sikhs who fell at Sáragarhi.

camel service grantees and Hithárís.

The villages of nomads and camel service grantees are generally homogeneous though on the Bhowána Branch there are a number of villages in which nomads and Hithárís hold land together, this result being due to the vast amount of picking and choosing in which the local tribes at one time were allowed to indulge owing to the supposed inferiority of the soil. Hithári villages are named like those of peasant colonists nomad estates being usually called after the *rahna*, and those of camel service grantees after the *jhok*.

It was very soon discovered that the yeomen grantee would not make a suitable headman in a peasant village, and yeomen therefore have been

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Capitalists and yeomen.

usually grouped with capitalists in making allotments. This grouping has considerable advantages from an administrative point of view, as the terms under which such grantees hold their land are identical in many essentials though differing considerably from those of peasant grantees, while as capitalists and yeomen usually give the most trouble it is convenient that they should not be too scattered. Their collection is also an advantage for the reason that they are not entitled to grazing area. Accordingly in allotting land to yeomen and capitalists, the distinction of religion is the only one which has been generally observed, and even this might well have been neglected in view of the fact that the inhabitants of such villages are generally Muhammadans or men of the Chuhra caste. In such villages each grantee usually desired that it should be named after himself, which was generally unfeasible, and if so, the usual compromise was a name of purely religious significance or of some well known town. Thus most of the Punjab towns and even London and Bombay are now represented.

The grantee tribes.

Any attempt to discuss the origin, history, position, and customs of the grantee tribes is beyond the scope of this opusculum in which such matters are taken as read. If, therefore, full information is required on the subject of the Jat of Amritsar or the Gújar of Gurdáspur it should be sought in the gazetteers of those Districts, to which such details properly belong. Here the tribes can only be treated with references to their qualifications as colonists, and it is hoped that such brevity will even be deemed laudable.

Hindu Jats.

Hindu Jats (79,657) hold no less than 448,565 acres in the Colony in their various capacities as peasants, capitalists, yeomen, or auction purchasers. The majority of them (60,518) are Sikhs. Although they are not usually such careful cultivators as Kambohs or Aráíns, they possess more general intelligence and energy and may on the whole be said to be the most useful class of peasants which have come to the Colony. Those from Amritsar are the best and perhaps the Ludhiána men are the worst, the east and west sides of the Nasrána Distributary affording a somewhat striking concrete example, as the former is occupied almost exclusively by peasants from Ludhiána, the latter by Amritsar grantees. As capitalists and yeomen, Hindu Jats hold more land than any other of the regular agriculturist classes.

	Acres.
Peasants	379,073
Special rewards	222
Capitalists	10,761
Yeomen	53,243
Auction purchasers	5,266
Total ...	448,565

Musalmán Jats.

Muhammadan Jats numbered 150,602, but, though it is impossible to say exactly how many, a large number of these belong to local tribes which are dealt with separately. The foreign element hold 234,432 acres, mainly as peasant colonists. They are fair cultivators but inferior to Hindu Jats, Aráíns, Sainís or Kambohs, and are not remarkable for intelligence or capacity.

	Acres.
Peasants	227,874
Special rewards	209
Capitalists	2,973
Yeomen	3,210
Auction purchasers	166
Total ...	234,432

Aráíns.

Aráíns, who are almost all Muhammadans, numbered 70,246 at the Census, and hold 191,794 acres, mainly as peasant colonists. Given good land and a good water supply they make excellent cultivators, but their physical capacity is small and they are easily cowed by difficulties. An Aráín village may generally be distinguished by the number

	Acres.
Peasants	181,292
Capitalists	1,460
Yeomen	8,592
Auction purchasers	450
Total ...	191,794

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of trees, as Aráíns are good arboriculturists. They provide a considerable number of tenants, as any grantee is always glad to get them in that capacity

Hindu Kambohs.

Hindu Kambohs (12,233) who hold altogether 51,133 acres are mainly Sikhs (10,343) and the great majority of them are peasants from the Amritsar District, the remainder coming chiefly from Jullundur. As cultivators there is no one to equal them, either in skill or energy, and they are, like the Aráíns, good at arboriculture: but in general capacity they are not the equal of the Hindu Jat, who looks down on them. No Kamboh has come very much to the front, though they have been given opportunities as candidate *zaildárs* despite the paucity of their numbers. But as agriculturists pure and simple they are a class from which more peasant settlers would have been welcome.

	Acres.
Peasants ...	50,243
Yeomen ...	807
Auction purchasers	83
Total ...	51,133

Muhammadan Kambohs.

Muhammadan Kambohs (3,005) have been contributed in small numbers by most of the congested Districts. They only hold 4,532 acres, chiefly as peasants, and most of them are tenants of other grantees. They are good cultivators with characteristics similar to those of the Hindu members of their tribe, but hardly possess the same energy.

	Acres.
Peasants ...	4,082
Capitalists	309
Yeomen ...	141
Total ...	4,532

Sainís.

Sainís (2,509) are a Hindu tribe contributed by Hoshiárpur, Jullundur and Ambála. They hold 14,175 acres in the Colony and correspond to the Aráíns amongst Muhammadans, being good cultivators, but lacking enterprise. As grantees they are mostly peasants though a few of them hold yeoman grants.

	Acres.
Peasants ...	12,828
Yeomen ...	1,347
Total ...	14,175

Gújars.

Gújars (6,580) are all Muhammadans. They hold altogether 20,350 acres, chiefly as peasants from the Gurdáspur District, though some also hail from Hoshiárpur, Gujrát, and Jullundur. They are not good cultivators and possess little energy or enterprise, while they have an unenviable notoriety for persistent absenteeism. The general tendency, however, is for the poorer cultivators to learn from the better classes with which they are thrown into contact, and the Gújars will probably improve considerably.

	Acres.
Peasants ...	19,396
Capitalists	167
Yeomen ...	787
Total ...	20,350

Rájpút Muhammadans.

Rájpút Muhammadans numbered 40,129 but here again a large proportion of these are nomads or men from the riverain villages of the Rávi and Chenáb. The foreign element holds 35,308 acres. Peasants from Ambála hold 10,333 acres. They are indolent and poor cultivators, though, as they rival the Gújars in the matter of absenteeism, they afford but small opportunity for observation. The remaining peasants are mainly military pensioners who come from numerous districts, Hoshiárpur, Gurdáspur and Ráwalpindi providing the largest numbers. The yeomen are drawn from all over the Punjab.

	Acres.
Peasants ..	20,301
Special rewards	279
Capitalists	4,240
Yeomen ...	10,385
Auction purchasers	83
Total ...	35,288

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Population.

Bár nomads.

After the immigrant peasant colonists the Bár nomads are the most important class in the Colony. They hold no less than 253,752 acres on ordinary peasant terms. In one respect they are the most satisfactory grantees in the Colony, because being originally landless inhabitants of the Bár they have no temptation to reside elsewhere. Consequently they are more largely self-cultivating than any other class and have greatly improved their methods of agriculture. They have learnt a great deal from their new neighbours and it is not too much to hope that in another generation they will be equal to all but the best classes of peasant colonists.

The Hithárìs.

The Hithárís who hold 135,578 acres as peasant grantees are men who have received compensatory grants from the Jhang, Montgomery and Multán Districts. They belong to the same tribes and descent as the Bár nomads, though some tribes are more and others less intimately connected with the Sandal Bár. But the Hithári has not yet learnt to make the Colony his home. He cultivates almost entirely through tenants and only crosses into the Colony to take his share of the crops or to show that he is present when an officer visits the village in which he holds his grant. Consequently, villages belonging to Hithári grantees are almost always badly cultivated, and as a class the Hithárís are the most unsatisfactory in the Colony.

	Acres.
Jhang	76,501
Montgomery	47,997
Multán	11,080
Total ...	135,578

Local tribes.

It is not possible to discuss nomads and Hithárís separately when it comes to a question of tribes as the same tribes are almost always represented in both classes, though in some cases nomads preponderate, in others Hithárís. The names of the minor castes amongst nomads are infinite, being derived as a rule from a common ancestor of comparatively recent date. Most of them do not appear at all in the census records, such small communities being in reality only minor branches of the main tribes. All are Muhammadans and the majority are really Jats, though some of the greater tribes are apparently of real Rájpút origin. But this distinction was always of very slight practical importance in the Bár. They called themselves Siáls, Kharrals or Harrals, as the case might be, not Jats or Rájpúts, terms which had little meaning, while the clan was all important. This question will be found fully discussed in the Jhang and Montgomery Gazetteers. Now, the nomads are generically known as Jánglís, a name which carries no reproach, because if the claim to it is substantiated it entitles the owner to a grant of land. But men from other Districts make no paltry distinctions between nomads and Hithárís, calling them all by the same name. The broad technical distinction consists of the fact that Hithárís owned land and were selected as colonists by the Deputy Commissioner, while the nomads resided in the Bár, did not usually own land and were selected by the Colonization Officer. Accordingly in the following brief descriptions of the principal tribes the two classes are lumped together.

Siáls.

Siáls (15,453). All those enumerated in the Colony returned themselves as Rájpúts, though in the Census of 1881 some of the Jhang Siáls returned themselves as Jats. Those in the Colony have obtained land both as nomads and Hithárís, the bigger men, principally of the Bharwána clan, receiving yeoman grants. There are a few Siáls of the Tahrána and Fattiána clans on the Burála Branch, but the great majority of them hold their land on the Bhowána Branch in the Jhang and Chiniot Tahsils.

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Other Siál clans which have obtained land are the Chuchká na, Maghiána, Bhojuána, Patuána, Vijlána, Khánuána, Ali Khánána, Rajb ána, Marjána, Hasnána, Kauriána, Dhiduána, Jatiána, Ladhána, Lakhnána, and Kamlána. It is a peculiarity of the Siáls that almost all their clan names end in *âna*. Physically they are a fine race of men and would make excellent soldiers if they could be induced to enlist.

Harrals.

Harrals (1,912) lay no claim to Rájpút origin and are said to be Ahírs. Their villages are in the Chiniot Tahsil, but those in the Colony have mostly received land as nomads. Their *rahnas* were found on the area now occupied by the Rakh Branch. According to Mr. Steedman they were the worst thieves in the Jhang District except the Gilotars, but although their numbers are so small they have produced two very useful *zaíldárs* in the Colony, *viz.*, Shamira of Mauza 191 Rakh Branch, and Bahaduri of Mauza 133, Jhang Branch. The Harrals are a particularly hardy race, and judging from their continued success in tug-of-war competitions against all except trained teams of Sikh Jats, their men are physically the strongest amongst those of the Jángli tribes.

The Siprás.

The Siprás (3,454) are Jats and were the dependents of the Siáls with whom they were always closely associated, both in the Bár and in the Hithár. In the Colony they are now usually either nomad grantees or tenants of Siáls.

Quréshís.

Quréshís (1,667) are mainly Hithári grantees from the Shorkot Tahsil of the Jhang District where they are a holy tribe with holy tribal characteristics. Most of their land in the Colony is on the Bhowána Branch where they are unimportant.

The Nauls.

The Nauls (438) and the Laks (609) are small tribes which were originally ousted from the Chenáb by the Siáls. They have obtained land as nomads near Kot Laknána. They are now of very minor importance though they were formerly notorious cattle thieves.

Chaddrars.

Chaddrars (8,678) were classed as Jats, but call themselves Solar Rájpúts, descended from Rájá Tús. Jappas, Rajokes, Sajankes, and Kangars are subdivisions of the tribe. They have obtained land both as nomads and Hithárís from the Jhang District. They have not provided any very capable colonist.

Kharrals.

Kharrals (7,233) were returned in the Colony as Jats. In Jhang, Montgomery and Múltán they were put in a separate class, but they call themselves Agnikul Rájpúts. They are the most northerly and the largest of the great Rávi tribes. Those in the Colony almost all belong to the Upéra *muhín* or clan with headquarters at Lúndiánwálá, Dánábád and Jhámra. They have obtained a large area as nomads, some on the Rakh but the majority on the northern portion of the Burála Branch. Some of their leaders, notably Kabír Khán, *zaildár* of Dánábád, are remarkably energetic and intelligent, and of all the nomad tribes, the Kharrals are the most satisfactory, though in a few villages they provide a large number of bad characters. It cannot however be expected that they should all become immediate saints. They were formerly largely addicted to female infanticide but this tendency has been eliminated in recent years, and the number of Kharral females in the Colony is now almost equal to that of the men. Kharrals practise *karewa*. They give wives to Khichís and Awáns only, but take them from Othwals, Harrals, Chaddrars and Kamokes. Kharrals are usually above the average height and good looking, with marked features. They are at least the equals of the Siáls in strength and activity, but the Siáls give them no opportunity of measuring strength at two ends of a rope.

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Population.

Chuhrére Kharrals.

The Piroke and Jálabke Kharrals have all classed themselves as Kharrals, but they are not Kharrals proper. They are often called Chuhrére Kharrals on account of their supposed Chuhra descent. The story goes that the famous Chuhra dacoit Sándal, who gave his name to the Bár, refused to allow the Kharrals to graze unless they provided him with a wife. This the Kharrals at last consented to do. Sándal with his followers on going to take the bride was received with great ceremony and entertained to a prodigious feast on ground which had been covered with grass to make them comfortable. But the Kharrals had obtained a large supply of gun-powder from Lahore, and when the Chuhras began to light their *hookahs* after the repast, the hot embers set fire to the trains laid beneath the grass, and Sándal and his crew were lifted into eternity. The Kharrals then took the spoils of victory in the shape of the Chuhra women, whose descendants the Chuhrére Kharrals are said to be, and their appearance certainly gives colour to the tradition.

Vattús.

Vattús (2,466) claim to be Rájpúts descended from Rájá Salváhan of Siálkot. They occupy the tract about Gugera on the Rávi and have obtained land both as nomads and Hithárís on the Burála Branch. They still keep large herds of cattle with which they damage the crops of other people. There is now no prominent Vattú in the Colony.

The Joiyas.

The Joiyas (816) claim to be Rájpúts and were enumerated as such. They belong to the least important of the great Rávi tribes and were considered inferior to the rest in bravery and skill in cattle thieving. They hold land both as Hithárís and nomads.

The Khíchís.

The Khíchís (1,983) are another Rávi tribe. Most of them returned themselves as Rájpúts, but a small minority also as Jats. In the Bár they were dependents of the Kharrals although superior to them in caste taking wives from Kharrals but not giving them their own daughters. They were not counted as belonging to the great Rávi tribes.

Wághas.

The Wághas (612) are a small tribe whose recent history has already been given. They were the leading Jánglís in the northern end of the Bár, and Malla, the chief of their clan is the *zaildár* of Karkan.

Wasírs.

The Wasírs (1,112) were really the dependents of the Wághas, though superior to them in origin, and now they occupy a number of villages jointly with the Wághas. There is no Wasír of note in the Colony.

Biloches.

The Biloches, who belong to all the five great Biloch tribes of Rínd, Hót, Kurai, Lishári and Jatoi numbered 17,433, but the Jatoi tribe is much the most numerous in the Colony. Biloches appear to have come into the Bár early in the fifteenth century. The Rínd tribe occupied the country between Jhang and Shorkot when they were overthrown by the growing power of the Siáls. Their only present representatives are the men belonging to Jhok Gádhi in the Toba Tek Singh Tahsil.

There were very few real Biloches in the contral Bár, the so called Biloches of Marh Bilochan being really Jats. All Biloches found on the areas now commanded by the Rakh and Jhang Branches received grants like other nomads. The great majority of them resided on the Rávi side of the Bár, and it was Major Popham Young's idea that they should be utilised for transport. Accordingly all the Biloch *jhoks* found on the Gugera Branch area have been given land on Camel Service terms under which they now hold 79,633 acres, their *chaudhrís* or *lambardárs* holding an additional area of 5,344 acres. Of the 33 *jhoks* which have received land on Camel Service terms, 14 are not

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Population.
Biloches.

Biloch at all, but Jat. These however are usually the smallest, the large *jhoks* being all Biloch. Of these one is Rínd, four Kurai and all the rest Jatoi. The Jat *jhoks* have acquired the name of Biloch solely from their calling as camel-herds. The Biloches have forgotten all the old Biloch customs. They are extremely hardy, but also lazy and turbulent. The great Rávi tribes despise them while envying their present prosperity. Their women have not a good reputation. But few of them are yet self-cultivating, though this will come in time. Bahádur, the old headman of Jhok Jumla, and his son Sádulla, are the most intelligent of a thick-headed lot.

Christians.

	Acres.
Christians ...	11,323

Christians in their capacity as peasant grantees are fully dealt with in Chapter I, C., but they also hold land as European reward grantees and on capitalist terms (2,721 acres) and as native yeomen (592 acres), while the Roman Catholic Mission purchased 687 acres at the first auction. The European grantees are:—Miss Warburton, Mr. E. W. Parker, Mr. Alexander Broadway, and Dr. E. Nicholl.

Mazhabis.

	Acres.
Mazhabis ...	11,713

Mazhabís (371) are men of Chúhra descent who have adopted the Sikh religion. Those in the Colony are pensioners from the 23rd, 32nd, and 34th Pioneers holding land in Mauzas 11, 12 and 13, Rakh Branch, on special Mazhabi terms which differ but little from those of ordinary peasant grantees. The greater part of Mauza 28, Jhang Branch, is also held by Mazhabi pensioners from other regiments. Mazhabís do not make good colonists as they are lazy and somewhat quarrelsome. Their villages are dirty and grantees soon relapse from their military smartness.

Minor tribes.

Most of the minor tribes whose name gives no direct clue to their occupation are engaged in agriculture. There are some Awán, Dogra, Malláh, Ghakkhar, and Khokhar grantees, while the Qizil-básh's hold two villages, and pensioners have got land as Sheikhs, Mughals, Kashmírís, Lobánas, etc., etc. Of the purely tenant classes perhaps the Mahtams (6,487) are the most important. Many of them are Sikhs and followers of Bedi Sir Bába Khem Singh. They come from the Montgomery District and cultivate principally in Biloch Mauzas.

Trading classes.

Of the trading classes the Arorás (24,219) are the most numerous and provide the great majority of the village shopkeepers. The majority of them are drawn from Jhang and Montgomery. They are known as Kirárs. A few Kirárs who were land-owners in the Jhang District have been given grants as peasants from the Hithár, and some of the yeomen and capitalist grantees also belong to this class.

Other trading tribes are the Khattris (7,020), Baniás (788), Khojas (1,316), Bishnois, Kaláls and Mahájans. Some Khattrís hold land as capitalists, but few of them can have been enumerated at the Census. Most of those in the Colony are shopkeepers, officials or agents of absentee grantees. The Khojas come from Chiníot and are Muhammadan of Hindu origin. They are mostly traders and noted for their business aptitude and rapacity.

Menial tribes.

The menial and labouring tribes are discussed in Chapter II B.

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Population Menial tribes.

The following table shows the number of persons in each tribe, with their religious professions :—

Caste or tribe.	Persons	Males.	Females.	Hindús.	Sikhs.	Musalmáns.
Total ...	782,216	448,528	333,688	209,995	87,923	484,298
Jats	230,259	132,510	97,749	19,139	60,518	150,602
Kamboh	15,228	8,200	7,028	1,880	10,343	3,005
Aráín	70,246	38 636	31,610	...	12	70,234
Saini	2,509	1,401	1,108	2,017	492	...
Rájpút	43,935	24,741	19,194	1,129	2,677	40,129
Pathán	4,759	4,069	690	...	...	4,759
Kharal	7,233	3,805	3,428	...	...	7,233
Biloch	17,423	9,841	7,592	...	...	17,433
Gújar	6,580	3,841	2,739	154	24	6,402
Dogra	210	116	94	...	...	210
Gakhhar	179	103	76	...	...	179
Quresh	1,667	933	734	...	...	1,667
Ahír	398	222	176	40	13	345
Awán	3,001	1,809	1,192	...	...	3,001
Barwála	2,672	1,474	1,198	...	..	2,672
Batwál	1,717	851	866	1,654	...	63
Bharai	1,365	846	519	...	...	1,365
Bhatia	679	460	219	429	56	194
Kaiath	192	94	98	...	...	192
Kachhi	114	44	70	...	...	114
Kanchan	111	44	67	...	...	111
Kashmíri	4,631	2,635	1,996	10	...	4,621
Khokhar	8,511	4,752	3,759	15	137	8,359
Labána	376	230	146	263	113	...
Mahtam	6,487	3,419	3,068	3,774	2,710	12
Malláh	595	301	294	...	...	595
Megh	1,061	564	497	1,046	15	...
Mazhabi	371	205	166	...	371	...
Moghal	845	549	296	...	...	845
Perna	158	87	71	...	...	158
Qalandari . .	134	54	80	...	...	134
Qazilbash	108	57	51	...	...	108
Chamár	27,220	15,106	12,120	26,069	800	351
Chángar	3,878	2,125	1,753	57	...	3,821
Chhimba	558	379	179	110	...	448
Chúhra	111,525	60,994	50,531	97,113	704	13,708
Darzai	506	324	182	77	33	396
Dhobi	4,115	2,425	1,690	292	160	3,663
Jhiwar	6,190	3,712	2,478	3,608	828	1,754
Júláha	19,932	11,131	8,801	256	144	19,532
Kumhár	18,982	10,936	8,046	2,818	357	15,807
Lillári	149	83	66	...	...	149
Bohar	8,406	4,876	3,530	602	549	7,255
Máchhi	13,034	7,137	5,897	...	...	13,034
Mirási	10,388	5,990	4,398	31	10	10,347
Mochi	16,129	8,894	7,235	24	...	16,105
Musalli	2,224	1,231	993	..	...	2,224
Naí	8,393	4,839	3,554	864	303	7,226
Od	4,257	2,272	1,985	2,317	60	1,880
Qassáb	2,085	1,185	900	...	...	2,085
Tarkhán	16,664	10,086	6,578	2,065½	2,793	11,806
Sunár	3,384	2,240	1,144	2,152	417	815

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Population.
Menial tribes.

Caste or tribe.			Persons.	Males.	Females.	Hindús.	Sikhs	Musalmáns.
Teli	...	...	8,231	4,683	3,548	...	13	8,218
Rangrez	...	...	531	308	223	...	...	531
Bawária	...	...	1,170	596	574	999	171	...
Bázigar	...	...	2,473	1,261	1,212	2,460	13	...
Faqír	...	...	8,995	5,605	3,390	673	247	8,075
Jogi	...	...	864	260	104	81	...	280
Nat	...	...	138	77	61	37	10	91
Sayad	...	...	4,405	2,803	1,602	...	...	4,405
Sheikh	...	...	3,054	1,887	1,167	..	...	3,054
Ulema	...	...	931	533	398	...	...	931
Sánsi	...	...	800	472	328	546	24	230
Arora	...	...	24,219	16,446	7,773	22,274	1,945	...
Bania	...	...	788	605	183	774	14	...
Bishnoi	...	...	268	146	122	268	...	..
Kalál	...	...	129	83	46	31	79	19
Khatri	...	..	7,020	5,057	1,963	6,392	628	...
Khoja	...	...	1,316	835	481	...	...	1,316
Mahájan	...	...	262	194	68	251	11	...
Bráhman	...	...	5,339	3,825	1,514	5,201	138	...

Table showing Religions.

	ACTUAL NOS.			DISTRIBUTION OF EVERY 10,000 POPULATION BY RELIGION.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.
	1901.	1901.	1901.	1901.	1901.	1901.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Persons	791,861	453,861	338,000	...	...	...
Hindús	210,459	123,518	86,941	2,658	56	2,602
Sikhs	88,049	53,404	34,645	1,112	5	1,107
Jains	23	17	6	·29	·08	·21
Zoroastrians ...	1	1	...	·01	·01	...
Muhammadans ...	484,657	272,174	212,483	6,120	53	6,067
Native Christians ...	8,617	4,716	3,901	109	...	...
European and Eurasian Christians... ...	55	31	24	·7	2	107·7

Non-Christian religions. Muhammadans.

The Muhammadan population of the Colony is in a considerable majority owing principally to the large number of Jánglis and Hitháris who all belong to the Moslem persuasion. The number of Shías is

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Population.

Non-Christian religions. Muhammadans.

insignificant, being 911 only. There is nothing remarkable about the dogmas of the Prophet as professed in the Colony and a religious disquisition would be superfluous. It is, however, interesting to note that the religious equality formerly enjoyed by Musallis or Muhammadan Chúhras in the Bár has been affected by changes in the material prosperity of the superior tribes, and larger intercourse with the outer world. The Jánglis are now beginning to insist that the Chúhras must appoint their own *mullah* and to boycott *mullahs* who continue to perform religious ceremonies for Musallis. The *mullahs* who were formerly extremely militant and used to encourage raids, are now generally to be found on the side of law and order. They also denounce female infanticide. Muhammadans are followed numerically by Hindús, but the Hindu population is very mixed. Hindu Jats number only 19,139, Aroras, principally shopkeepers from Jhang and Montgomery, 24,219. Bráhmans too are numerically weak, totalling only 5,340. There are also 1,218 Khojas, but the great bulk of the Hindu population is comprised of low castes, the Chúhras alone contributing 97,063. The Hindús of the Colony are therefore a comparatively unimportant part of the population, and in the case of the lower castes the Hinduism professed is of a debased type. The Arya Samáj has some adherents in Lyallpur and amongst the *patwárís* and other officials, but is quite uninfluential. Its principal triumph has been the conversion of a number of Hindu Ods.

Hindús.

Sikhs.

The Sikh population totals 88,049, and the proportion per 10,000 of the gross population is 1,112 following next after Amritsar, Ludhiána, Ferozepur, Lahore and Jullundur. The Sikhs are almost all either colonists or their near relatives, and, although a large number of them did not return their sects at the census, the great majority are Guru Govind Singh Sikhs. The Sikh pensioners of the native army form an ardent body of proselytisers, and a considerable number of Hindu Jats have taken the *pahul* since their arrival in the Colony where there is no reason to suppose that the influence of the Sikh religion is in any way on the wane.

Ecclesiastical administration.

Christian missions allotments.

All the principal Christian missions are represented in the Colony. At the first auction of land on the Rakh Branch the Roman Catholic Mission bought 645 acres in Mauza No. 3 (Maryábád) and the land is farmed by their own Christian tenants. In 1898 the Church Missionary Society applied for and obtained the grant of a whole Mauza (No. 424, Jhang Branch, Montgomerywálá, named after Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. L. Montgomery, C. S. I., then Settlement Commissioner) for distribution to Christian converts, who hold the land on peasant terms, it being made a condition that the grantees should have been previously employed in agricultural pursuits. The same Mission subsequently obtained a second small Mauza (No. 461, Gugera Branch, Batemanábád, called after the Revd. Roland Bateman, the well known missionary). The principle of such grants having once been established, Mauza 371, Gugera Branch, was allotted to Christians selected by the American and Scotch Presbyterian Missions, and Mauza 51, Gugera Branch, to the Roman Catholic Mission.

The allotment of land, not to the Mission but to the converts, was in conformity with the system prevailing all over the Colony from which it was thought better not to deviate. It has, however, its disadvantages in the eyes of the Missions, because the grantees at once become independent and are not liable to ejectment for grave moral delinquencies or even for subsequent apostacy. The missionaries have

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Population.

Ecclesiastical administration.

Christian missions allotments.

Systems of missions.

therefore very little temporal hold over them and there can be little doubt that it is not altogether good for converts drawn usually from the lowest classes of society to be promoted to sudden affluence. Perhaps, however, enough has been done to assist the temporal power of the missions by making them *lambardárs* of their Mauzas where they desired to hold this position.

The system adopted by each Mission with regard to its village or villages is not identical. The Roman Catholics confine themselves largely to the charge of their settlements, and do little peregrination. The Church Missionary Society's staff consists of one European and two native clergymen, two catechists and a few village readers. One of the native clergymen is posted at Montgomerywálá, where he is supported by the congregation. Montgomerywálá contains a fine Church capable of holding 800 people, who are seated in native style on the ground; schools for both boys and girls, the latter having 86 pupils, and a dispensary. It is also intended to station two lady missionaries in the village. At Batemanábád there is a boys' school and funds are being raised for a Church. The European clergyman, whose head-quarters are at Toba Tek Singh, spends most of his time in marching over the Colony, visiting and converting. Apart from the 1,327 converts in the two Church of England Mauzas, there are 2,416 others scattered over 132 villages and in six of these there are Mission Schools teaching up to the primary standard.

The Church Missionary Society does not include the whole of the Colony within the sphere of its labours, but as the result of a concordat with the American Mission, has left the latter in undisturbed possession of the tract to the north of a line drawn from Jhang through Abbáspur to the Rávi. The American Mission has head-quarters both at Lyallpur and Khángáh Dográn, with a married minister and two other American lady missionaries at each place. Khángah Dográn itself is just outside the Colony but a large portion of the missionaries' work lies within it. The Revd. T. E. Holiday estimates his Christian community at about 2,200, including the Presbyterian village, as against 609 in 1893. He has about 100 boys in his schools but the attendance has not increased for the last ten years, a fact which he attributes to the scarcity of labour in the Colony. In the Christian village the grantees have supported a native pastor for two years and are now building a substantial brick Church. In Lyallpur the Revd. O. Crowe has a Church, a girls' school and a reading room; in Sángla a boys' school, with four peripatetic evangelists. His whole flock numbers about 2,000. The Census of 1901 showed a population of 8,616 Christians; an average of 110 for every 10,000 of the total population, a percentage only equalled by Gurdáspur among the Punjab Districts.

APPENDED IS A LIST OF THE CHRISTIAN VILLAGES.

In Mauza No.	3, Rakh Branch (Maryábád), Roman Catholic,	645 acres bought in auction.	
" "	424, Jhang Branch) Montgomerywálá), Church Missionary Society, allotted.	2,572	acres.
" "	462, Gugera Branch (Batemanábád) " " Society allotted.	663	acres.
" "	371, Gugera Branch (Kot Isain) American Presbyterian and Scotch Presbyterian	2,605 acres allotted in equal shares.	
" "	51, " (Khushpur), Roman Catholic	1,908 acres allotted.	
	Total ...	8,413	

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Population.

Food.

In pre-colonization days the Jánglis were accustomed to use most of the natural produce of the Bár as food, the *pílu* or berry of the *van* tree being one of the main comestibles, after milk. They say however that the canal water has spoilt the *pílu* by rendering it bitter. Now, the main differences between the diet of *ábádkárs* and Jánglis are that the latter class almost invariably eat *bájra* in lieu of *makkí*, and dislike vegetables, of which the *ábádkárs* consume great quantities. Jánglis, however, consume the most butter milk. The Jánglis consider that the *ábádkárs* eat too much and that what they eat is tasteless. No Jángli ever eats with an *ábádkár*. *Ábádkárs* eat maize in the cold weather but both classes eat wheat in the hot months. Well-to-do grantees eat rice and eggs and most of the pensioners indulge in tea. Large quantities of native liquor which do not come from the licensed shops are consumed by the Sikhs.

Dress of immigrants.

The dress of the ordinary immigrant is the same as that which he wore in his home district whichever it was. The only remarkable change that has taken place is the adoption of trousers by Jullundur Aráin women on state occasions in addition to their traditional petticoats. They find that petticoats alone are not conducive to their social dignity.

Dress of Jánglis.

The dress of the male Jángli consists of a cloth tied round his loins and reaching like a petticoat half-way below the knee; and a second cloth called *chaddar* thrown over his shoulders. Another piece of thin cloth (*pag*), was twisted round his head leaving the top bare, and this with a pair of shoes completed his ordinary attire. For the cold weather he added a blanket (*kamal*). White clothes were common, but many nomads affected *majhlas* and turbans of dark cloth with a check pattern, or with stripes of red and yellow running through it with a red or yellow border. The women wore a *majhla* like the men, though longer and tighter, especially round the hips. Their other garments were a bodice, *choli*, usually red, which tightly covered the breast, and a *chaddar* worn over the head. The *chaddar* was either white or of some sombre colour. The men wore their hair in long locks which aggravated the wildness of their appearance. The women generally plaited their hair up to marriage, but afterwards bound it loose in a knot on the top of the head. The men now wear the same style of clothes, though often of a more expensive description. The dress of the women is being assimilated to that of women elsewhere, but the Jángli ladies have not yet taken to trousers or petticoats.

Ornaments.

Ornaments were neither numerous nor costly. The headmen of a *rahna* usually possessed a signet ring, and a few of the men had bracelets or earrings. The women's ornaments differed in quality according to the wealth of their husbands. The full complement of possible ornaments is given on page 89 of the Multán Gazetteer, but the women of the Bár seldom possessed all or even many of them. Unmarried women, however, always wear a particular type of earring, named *búnda*, which they exchange after marriage for a different kind called *wálián*. Jángli women are now of course well able to satisfy the feminine appetite.

Disposal of the dead, old cemeteries.

All the great Jángli tribes had their own large cemeteries (*gôristán*) in the Bár, and always buried their dead in them, however great the distance over which it was necessary to carry the corpse. The best known of these were at Sháhkot, Pakka Mári, and Madrassa (Mauza 379, Gugera Branch). The Pakka Mári cemetery of the Kharrals has been abandoned owing to its situation in the civil station of Lyallpur. In such cemeteries menials and dependents were buried as well as their masters.

CHAP. I, C.

Population.

New cemeteries and burning ghâts.

In each Colony village small areas out of the grazing area are set aside for cemeteries (*kabristán*) and burning gháts (*marián*). The size of the former is usually a whole, and of the latter a half, *killa*.

Amusements and festivals.

There are no shrines of any note in the Colony except perhaps Sháhkot, where the annual religious fair is not so popular as it was. The real general holidays of the countryside are the times of the annual cattle fair (in March) and the horse fair (in October) when the people pour into Lyallpur in immense crowds, largely to watch the sports and the entertainments provided by wandering performers. The greatest interest is perhaps centred in the tug-of-war competition, for which the best teams go into regular training. At the last cattle fair great excitement was caused by a challenging team from Amritsar, which the Lyallpur champions defeated. In some of the Sikh villages even the children have begun to practise. Other competitions are lime-cutting, tilting at the ring, and tent-pegging, at which last many of the Jánglis, who practise in their own villages, are real experts. A jumping competition, which should improve the general horsemanship, has also been started, while at the horse fair there are regular horse and camel races. There are large numbers of Bázigars (conjurors) and Nats (acrobats) in the Colony who go the round of the villages with their performances. Jánglis indulge a good deal in rude dancing of a monotonous description which it is not entertaining to watch.

Names. Jánglis.

Amongst Jánglis the name of a child is given from ten to fifteen days after its birth. The father and mother consult one another, but the father has the final word in the case of a female and the mother in the case of a male child. The *mullah* is not consulted, though the opinion of relatives is often asked. The children of members of local tribe are usually called after one of their ancestors. Where there is more than one son the names of brothers usually rhyme, *e.g.*, Kabír, Shamír; Aláwul, Shahábul, Sajáwul, Biháwul; Muhabbat, Nijábat, Salábat, Shahádat; Jalla, Malla; Jahána, Rahána; the reason being that such names were easy to remember by a people possessing no written records. The addition of a diminutive signifies annoyance or contempt on the part of the speaker, thus "Shahábuli" or "Aláwuli" is used disrespectfully. Some Jánglis possess names which show their undoubted Hindu origin, *e.g.*, Jagdeo.

There are no nicknames amongst Jánglis, although complimentary names, such as Sher and Bahádur, are common enough.

CHAPTER II.—Economic.

Section A.—Agriculture.

CHAP. II, A.

Agriculture.

General conditions—(a) soils.

Under official sanction a complete classification of soils has been drawn up; and in accordance with this classification every field at the time of measurement is placed in its proper category with a view to future assessments. The nomenclature adopted with concomitant de crip-tion is as follows:

CULTURABLE.—(1). *Rohi.*—Land which consists of good loam without admixture of sand or *kallar* (alkaline salts), and is generally found in depr essions.

(2). *Maira.*—Land containing a small or nominal admixture of sand without any trace of *kallar.*

(3). *Kallaráthi.*—Land impregnated with *kallar* but culturable.

(4). *Rétli.*—(or sandy).—Land containing excess of sand but free of *kallar.*

(5). *Rarri.*—Uncultivated but culturable land bare of vegetation off which water flows readily: which cannot with certainty be placed in any class.

(6). *Rappar.*—Land which has a surface of a few inches of good soil bottomed by pure river sand.

UNCULTURABLE.—(7). *Shor.*—Land which is all *kallar.*

(8). *Rori.*—Land which owing to the presence of *kankar* is unculturable.

(9). *Tibba or Gharele.*—Land which is all sand heaps, or cut up by ravines.

(10). *Rappar.*—As in 6; but owing to nearness of sub-soil sand is unculturable.

The classification as such invites the criticism that it is over-elaborate: and experience has proved that for practical purposes the criticism is justifiable. In actual survey it is a work of supererogation to differentiate soils defined, or rather described, as *rarri,* which as soon as it is cultivated, *eo ipso* must be placed in one of the other categories. *Rohi* is a stiffish loam of close texture which possesses very durable qualities, and if well worked up, retains moisture and produces splendid crops. It is only found in, and on the margin of, depressions (*chappars*). The presence of its excellent qualities is to be ascribed to the constant surface drainage towards the hollow from the higher land in the vicinage.

When land has been under cultivation some time it becomes exceedingly difficult to differentiate *rohi* from *maira* owing to the deposit of sandy silt left by the Chenáb water on the land. To the eye of the casual observer they become practically indistinguishable. The *zamíndár,* however, is never deceived and the persistent virtues of this soil are fully understood. It is rare, indeed, for a colonist with a square abutting on the natural drainages of the countryside or containing an old *chappar* to seek an exchange. On the contrary, to obtain such a square he will cheerfully sacrifice an area of 2 or 3 acres of inferior soil. All crops do well on *rohi,*

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Agriculture.

though the difference is accentuated most markedly in the Kharif harvest. *Rohi* as compared with *maira* is reckoned to yield in the proportion of three to two.

General condition (a) soils. Maira.

Maira forms the great bulk of the Colony area. It may be estimated that about 80 to 85 per cent. of the whole tract of the Colony east of the Jhang-Toba Tek Singh-Chicháwatni main road is *maira* land. It is a soil of somewhat light composition, having a perceptible admixture of sand. It is free from any excess of clay which under excessive moisture would tend to coagulation. It easily absorbs irrigation : the moisture being carried down to the subsoil without retardation. *Maira* does not require excessive tillage; whilst considering the heavy strain that has been put upon it, it has shown extraordinary fertility. The sandy silt deposit left by the Chenáb water is not of a very fertilising nature : but despite heavy cropping and absence of manure the deterioration of the soil has been comparatively slow.

It is true that cotton and sugar-cane—indeed the Kharíf crops in general—have displayed a steady diminution of outturn, but on the other hand the yield of the Rabi crops has probably increased. Wheat indicates no falling off, while only within the last few harvests has the successful cultivation of gram and *masar* been possible owing to the gradual cooling of the soil.

Kallaráthi.

Kallaráthi is a soil containing a distinct taint of alkaline line salt. From a scientific and practical point of view its defect is that it contains this salt in excess. It is a stiff soil of close texture through which water percolates with difficulty. After water has been turned on to *maira* it permeates through to the subsoil at once : on *kallaráthi* land the water lies on the surface and the process of percolation is very slow. It is this peculiarity that renders the soil a congenial one for the growing of rice. The unculturable *shor* is usually differentiated from *kallaráthi* soil by its excess of the objectionable salt which is such as to render all cultivation impossible. Locally, however, *kallaráthi*, *shor* and *rori* are often distinguished as (a) *mitha kallar*; (b) *turwala* and *kála kallar* and (c) *roranwálá kallar*, *i.e.*, (a) sweet *kallar*, (b) *kallar* which contains so much *kallar* that the efflorescence obtrudes on the surface; (c) *kallar* (often of a blackish colour) intermixed with nodules of *kankar*. The two latter varieties are considered unculturable, whereas *kallaráthi* or *mitha kallar* will yield excellent crops of wheat or rice, provided it gets unstinted irrigation. If, however, irrigation be defective the crops quickly feel the effects. Rabi crops are always more successful than those of the Kharíf on this soil. There was formerly a large patch of *kallaráthi* soil between Sángla and Sháhkot, but the salts have since been washed out by irrigation. There is also a large block of *kallaráthi* land on the Bahlak distributary, which is only now coming under cultivation. Elsewhere there is little soil seriously affected by alkaline salts except to the south-west of Toba Tek Singh where such land is very common.

Retli or sandy soil.

Retli is an inferior class of *maira* containing an excess of sand. It requires very heavy and constant irrigation to produce successful crops ; and on the whole, crops grown on such soil are far more precarious than those in *kallaráthi* soil. Sandy patches are to be found in a few villages of the true Bár here and there; but they are only met with in some excess on the Bhowána Branch and along the Chenáb high bank (Dháya) fringing the Upper Jhang Branch.

Rarri.

Rarri has already been referred to above. Hitherto it has been found unnecessary to classify any soil under this category.

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Rappar.—Generally this is an unculturable soil, but in the bed and along the banks of the Budh Nala a certain area of *rappar* has been allotted and cultivated with fair success. *Rappar* is formed by the deposit of good soil from the high bank on the original bed of river sand.

Ploughing.

It is universally recognised that the success of a crop largely depends on the amount of preparation the field to be sown receives. Consequently, ploughings for sugar-cane especially and the more valuable crops are numerous: whereas gram, *chari, bajra,* &c., call for but two or three ploughings at the most. Much depends on the racial characteristics of the cultivator: witness the proverb:—

Parhathi vanj, sunji khéti kade na howan batiyan teti. "Trading second-hand and farming only by orders never make 32 into 33," but these have been discussed elsewhere. It is sufficient to say that there is a world of difference between the careful, fine tillage of a Hoshiárpur Jat or Amritsar Kamboh and the reckless apathy of a debilitated resident of the Chenáb Hithár. The Jánglis of the Bár are a stalwart race to whom agriculture is a novelty. Their own claim is that the lapse of another generation will develop them into as good husbandmen as the immigrant colonist. It is too early to hazard any conjecture on the issue: but it is at least not open to doubt that they have proved themselves very apt pupils, though hampered by their reluctance to dispose of their excess stock of cattle.

The two types of plough in general use in the Punjab commonly found are the *munna* or slant-handed plough favoured by colonists from Amritsar, Siálkot and Gurdáspur (except the Batála Tahsil), and the *hal* or straight-handled plough employed by the down-country grantees. Two bullocks are the usual yoke, but it is common enough to see a male buffalo yoked with a bullock, or a pair of buffaloes engaged in ploughing. The buffalo is often employed as a cheap substitute by nomads who have no tradition of plough oxen. But admittedly he is a sorry make-shift, being deficient both in pluck and stamina. A yoke of donkeys has been seen in one capitalist village belonging to a grantee from the North Punjab: but the satire of the countryside proved too much for the experiment. Camels are still to be found ploughing on the Lower Gugera Branch, driven by tenants from Bikanir; but these of course are instances only noteworthy from their rarity. One yoke is universally considered to be able to plough half a square (nearly 14 acres) in one year. Thus a self-cultivating grantee in possession of one square must possess as an indispensable minimum two yokes and two ploughs.

Rotation of crops.

It can hardly be said that any definite system of rotation of crops, extending over a period of years, exists. It is taken as axiomatic by the colonists that each field should be *ek-fasli, i.e.,* bear (at least) one crop per annum. Of course, it is not possible that every field should be under crop every successive year. But any deficiency in one direction is made up by excess in another. For example, if a field has been under sugar-cane one year, it will probably lie fallow the next. But compensation will be obtained elsewhere. A field under *makki* (maize) will be succeeded in the Rabi by *sénji*, and thus two crops in one year will be reaped from one field. In other words, if water be available, every colonist aims at *centum per centum* cultivation of his holding. Occasionally, double-cropping will result in this average being exceeded. All colonists who are self-cultivating recognize the beneficial effects derived from periodical alterations of crops. After every three or four years land, which has been sown successively with Kharíf crops, will be devoted to Rabi crops and *vice versâ.* Whilst

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then no regular cyclic system of rotation is recognised, the cultivator has adopted certain principles of annual rotation which are deemed essential if the maximum of profit is to be obtained. These principles are not infrequently infringed by absentee yeomen and capitalist grantees, ignorant of the rudiments of husbandry but powerful enough to impose their will on their tenants. Such abnormal cases, however, need not be considered in stating what these principles are.

One cotton crop is never succeeded by another cotton crop in the same field. The roots of cotton penetrate deeply and the crop is a heavy drain on the soil. It is not unusual for this reason for a colonist to limit an annual tenant in the amount of cotton he may grow. Cotton may follow wheat and *toria,* and be succeeded by wheat or sugar-cane, provided in the latter case *sénji* has been sown along with the cotton, the reason being that the nodules which form the roots of *sénji,* a leguminous plant, fix nitrogen with which the soil is re-invigorated. Sugar-cane also follows maize or *sénji.* Maize will follow wheat. *Chari* may succeed wheat: but the converse does not hold. Usually gram or *masar* are sown after *chari. Bájra* is followed by wheat or occasionally by cotton in the ensuing Kharíf. Wheat is almost the only crop which may succeed itself.

Of all crops *chari,* which is unmanured, most exhausts the land. *Bájra* runs *chari* hard, and cotton, which is also unmanured, has been already mentioned. Sugar-cane and maize are exhausting crops : but their effects are neutralized by the heavy manuring the land receives: whilst their roots when decomposing no doubt restore nitrogen to the soil. Wheat and *toria* take less out of the soil than any other of the staple crops.

For convenience of irrigation and economy of water the bigger grantees often divide their lands into two *chaks* or portions, one for the Kharíf and the other for the Rabi. Each *chak* is devoted entirely to its own harvest until the period for alternating arrives. Thus it is not unusual to come upon half-a-dozen to a dozen squares in the possession of a single grantee which are one unbroken expanse of wheat. A similar procedure is adopted by smaller men, the unit being in their case the *kila* in lieu of the square.

Sowing and seed.

The condition of the cultivator is so generally prosperous in the Colony that he has no difficulty in saving seed from one harvest for the next. He seldom has recourse to the village shop-keeper. It cannot be said that scientific selection of seed is much observed. One or two enlightened grantees experiment in selection and importation of varieties from other districts. Occasionally they will purchase small amounts from successful experiments at the Lyallpur Experimental Farm. But generally the haste to become rich is such that the colonists refuse to reserve even small areas for trial of new or selected seeds. Possibly, in this respect the greatest hopes are to be placed in the direction of cotton, owing to the rapid deterioration of the common varieties grown in the Colony. Kambohs and Aráins as classes are the most careful in their selection of seed. Before sowing the ground has always to be irrigated (*rauní*) and then after three or four days in ordinary soil, five and six on the stiffer soils, ploughed up for dissemination. Sowing is done either by drill (*nali*) or dropping from the hand one by one in the furrow made by the plough (*khér*) or broadcast (*chhatta*). Drilling is little resorted to : it requires more labour, which is always scarce where holdings are large and menials comparatively few.

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Agriculture.

Sowing and seed.

The *khér* method is considered the best, because the seed is left unexposed to the force of the wind: and for sowing moisture is, on the canal, never deficient. Practically, sowing is almost uniformly done broadcast as the cheapest and most expeditious form of dissemination. In favour of the broadcast method it is said in the case of wheat, etc., that the straw of seed sown thus is more nourishing to cattle. Jánglis, who are tyros in the agricultural pursuits, invariably sow *chhattá*. Sugar-cane is grown from cuttings which are cut from the ripe canes and then buried against the day of use under ground in heaps (*tig*). Vegetables alone are raised from seedlings (*paniri*), even rice being sown broadcast. Cotton seeds are smeared with cow-dung preparatory to sowing: and *toria* seed is mixed in earth. As a rule in the case of the bigger grantees their tenants are bound to provide the seed for the harvest, allowances being made in other directions as a set-off.

Well-to-do grantees who possess granaries or store-houses grant loans of seed to their tenants free of interest, merely deducting their dues when the crop is harvested before the grain is divided into appropriate shares. Smaller grantees, who employ tenants to help in cultivation, share with them the duty of providing seed for sowing of the harvest.

Rolling and levelling.

The wooden drag known as the *sohága* is in universal use for crushing clods after ploughing. The surface of the field is smoothed thereby and evaporation of moisture retarded. The *sohága* is invariably made of *kikar* wood. The Jánglis until recently have not been addicted to its use. They were content (as the tenants from the Rávi and Chenáb riverain still are) to sow amidst the clods without undergoing the labour of levelling the field. They are, however, rapidly learning the advantages of the *sohága*. The *sohága* is also used on a field of sugar-cane after the first hoeing (*annhi godi*) in order to retain the moisture of the subsoil and prevent clogging of the surface soil.

Land when first brought under the plough requires to be levelled after being cleared of jungle brushwood which accumulates earth round its roots. Often mounds of fair extent (*tibba*) have to be reduced. The soil round the roots of *jand* and *van* trees is especially fertile and is carefully spread by the cultivator over the field as a top-dressing. Its effect, however, is speedily exhausted after one cropping, doubtless because of exposure to sun and atmosphere.

For levelling purposes the *jandra* or rake is used. There are two types—the pronged rake in favour with colonists from Amritsar and the more northern districts, the board rake (*phattiwálá*) employed by cultivators from Jullundur, Hoshiárpur, Ludhiána and Ambála. The *karáh* is a drag-rake drawn by bullocks when the work of levelling demands more than hand labour.

Manure.

In the early days of the Colony manure was not highly prized. The virgin soil of the Bár yielded bumper crops ungrudgingly and the colonist found an adequate recompense crowning his efforts if he but scratched the soil, sowed his seed and poured abundant water on his land. With the gradual impoverishment of the soil the necessity of manurial treatment has become fully recognised by all classes alike. The Kamboh and Aráín colonists, from their hereditary traditions of cultivation in the home districts, appraise manure at a higher value than other tribes: but even the aboriginal Jángli is fast learning that in default of manure the yield of his fields year by year decreases. Unfortunately, the available supplies of manure are in inverse ratio to the growing demand therefor. With the rapid

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Manure.

disappearance of all brushwood from jungle brought under the plough, the colonists have had to fall back for fuel on the cakes of dung so familiar in the congested districts of the Punjab. It is estimated on the Rakh Branch (where wood is scantiest) that almost two-thirds of the droppings of cattle are reserved for fuel-cakes. The state of things is not so bad on the more recently settled branches where great efforts to encourage arboriculture have been made: but with a rapidly growing population the outlook is not bright.

However plentiful wood may be, a certain proportion of cattle-dung is reserved for fuel-cakes by all colonists on the ground that milk is best cooked with this material. Its combustion is slow and steady and its freedom from smoke, which so easily taints milk, renders its use almost *a sine qua non*. Furthermore a certain proportion of manure and rubbish is consumed in village kilns erected for brick-making.

The immigrant colonist is better able to store his manure than the Jángli whose mode of life is so widely divergent. The immigrant, from fear of theft, nearly always stalls his cattle in his own compound at night. The night droppings are largely reserved for dung-cakes (and these droppings really contain the most valuable manurial constituents). Each morning the dung is collected in a heap. Formerly, the heap would be left to decompose inside the compound: but during the last year or two the colonists have been induced to form their dung-heaps on waste land outside the village sites. The innovation was, at first, somewhat reluctantly accepted, but there is no doubt that it is now welcomed for sanitary reasons by the *zamíndárs* themselves and there is scarcely a village which does not conform to the practice. The location of the manure heaps outside of the village exposes them, however, to a certain loss in economical value. They lose the chance of constant urination by cattle: and by their exposure to the free air are subject to a process of steady evaporation of ammonia and waste of nitrates. Unlike the immigrant the Jángli never stalls his cattle within the village site. An expert himself, he has little fear of other thieves. His cattle are folded either within a rough thorn hedge (*várah*) on some fallow land which next harvest will reap the benefit of the cattle droppings, or else in a walled enclosure (*dhára, dhon*) at the corner of a field. In the latter case the manure will either be thrown outside to be spread subsequently on an adjacent field, or will be more or less carelessly stocked against the time when donkeys will convey it in panniers to its appointed destination. The immigrant colonist invariably uses carts to convey his manure to his square which may be a mile more or less distant from his home, but it is not improbable that he will soon begin to follow the example of the nomads and stall his cattle in the field.

Phagan and Chét (February-April) and Hár (June-July) are the two seasons in which the bulk of the manure used by the colonists is taken to the fields preparatory to ploughings for the Kharíf and Rabi. There are two months—Sáwan and Bhádon—when no cultivator will touch manure; because the exhalations from heaps saturated with rain are considered peculiarly deadly. Manure (*khád kúra* or *arúri*) comprises horse-dung (*lid*), cow-dung (*gobar*), sheep and goats' dung (*méngan*), camel dung (*lédna*) and miscellaneous rubbish, such as crushed sugar-cane, straw and sweepings of all kinds (*mail*). A large number of grantees possess a horse or pony; but the quantity of horse-dung produced is too small to be of much account though its superior nutritive value is fully recognised. Cow-dung, the most generally available, is held to be a cool or slowly decomposing manure. If applied fresh, however, it is liable to encourage insect pests.

Goat and sheep-dung is said to be a "hot" or rapidly fermenting manure; it is especially appreciated for the growing of tobacco, to which it imparts pungency. The result is fatal if it is applied to sugar-cane. Camel-dung is a very hot manure; indeed its calorific qualities are so potent that it is considered to do more harm than good. It is never voluntarily used to dress land. Any one who has seen a camel camping ground will recollect that the droppings denude the ground of all vegetation.

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Manure.

It is useless for the colonist even to consider the possibility of manuring every field of his holding. Probably, the average head of cattle possessed by him is about ten, young and old inclusive; though in the case of Jánglis the average per holding is more nearly double that number. This head of cattle will, after domestic uses have been provided for, give him enough manure for approximately two acres or two fields. There are consequently two crops only (eliminating from consideration small patches of vegetables) to which manure is regularly applied; namely, sugar-cane and maize. Without manure it is useless to cultivate cane except in virgin soil, and the same remark applies to maize with almost equal force.

As to the amount, it may be estimated that a *kanal* of land (8 *kanals* =1 acre) to be sown with sugar-cane receives two carts load of manure, each containing from 15 to 25 maunds, or roughly a ton to a ton and three-quarters of manure. This manure is of good selected quality. It must contain a high proportion of dung, and but little straw and rubbish. If, when the sugar-cane has appeared above the ground, it be considered to require further aid, a top-dressing (*chhána*) of pulverised sifted manure is given. It is a mistake to imagine that the more manure given the better the crop will be. If the crop of cane grows too rank, in Sáwan, after heavy rain, the canes collapse and fall prone to the ground. Land which is to be devoted to maize is manured somewhat more heavily than cane and with coarser ingredients. Occasionally, a top-dressing of *kallar* is given to young wheat at the end of December or in January: and if cotton is to be manured the manure should be well rotted; otherwise it does more harm than good. Sugar-cane is sown after maize largely, because the roots of maize, when the stalks have been cut, decompose rapidly and form a manure themselves. The same is true of *sénji* roots and cotton leaves.

Weeding and hoeing.

The scale of cultivation where the average holding of a colonist is a square of nearly 28 acres precludes the possibility of much attention being devoted to weeding. Even the most careful tillers, colonists from Hoshiárpur, the Jullundur well tract, Aráíns and Kambohs have found systematic weeding, except in the case of sugar-cane and small areas of vegetables, a task beyond their powers. It is explained elsewhere how even cotton is weeded only by having the plough run through between the rows of plants. Especial mention may be made of the *bukhát* or *piázi* (wild onion), *bátu*, the *ak* and *daryai*, the weeds which are most commonly found in the Colony.

Piázi.

The *piázi*, once firmly established, spreads with great rapidity and appears almost ineradicable. It makes its appearance in poor soil; and the fact that it is found in nearly every village of the Rakh Branch, and is beginning to spread on the Jhang Branch, testifies to the gradual deterioration of a soil becoming impoverished by incessant over-cropping and never permitted to recuperate. The weed is carried from one field to another by means of the network of water-courses. By its rapid spread

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it chokes up the young wheat causing serious loss to the cultivators. The only remedy—a drastic one, which few care to apply—is to cut down the young sprouts along with the weed which then dies a natural death. If allowed to seed, in the succeeding years it works proportionately greater havoc. *Piázi* affect Rabi crops only; it has no economical value.

Bátu.

The destructive effects of *bátu* which also appears among the Rabi crops are precisely similar, and the remedy is the same. Its spread is due to identical causes.

Ak.

Ak, which was unknown to the jungle in pre-canal times, is now ubiquitous. It flourishes with equal vigour along the banks of distributaries and water-courses and on the unirrigated village grazing ground. Its downy seed is wafted along the water channels or blown by passing breezes on to every field. The growth of the plant is that of the Biblical mustard seed. Its tap-root penetrates to a great depth and renders the weed most difficult to extirpate. A couple of years ago the pest threatened to assume very serious proportions, and executive instructions were issued to the colonists, and, more particularly, to the village headmen, to eradicate the *ak* wherever it appeared in the fields. The attention of the *zamíndárs* was thus concentrated on the evil and a marked clearance of the plant in the Colony was effected. The colonists recognize the advantages of cutting down the weed as it appears; but it is difficult to induce them to expend sufficient exertion to uproot it, with the result that it sprouts again and again. A line of *ak* plants along the banks of a water-course is however held by the cultivators to have a protective value in preventing the channel from being choked up with sand or earth during dust storms.

The plant is eaten only by goats. Its leaves have—or are said to have—a medicinal value, being toasted and applied as a curative of boils and abscesses. Its milky sap is similarly utilised. More recently its young sprouts have been eaten as a remedy for plague whenever that disease has broken out. The impression is that they have an anti-toxic effect.

Daryai.

Another ubiquitous weed which has only appeared during the last few years is called *daryai* (river-weed) from its origin. It appears to be a hill weed, flourishes in the Kharíf causing some trouble by choking up water-courses; but it is not sufficiently vigorous to do much damage to the heavy Kharíf crops.

Few crops are hoed; indeed, leaving aside vegetables which require careful weeding, sugar-cane and maize are the only two crops for which hoeing is indispensable. The more hoeing given to cane the better will be the results:—

Kumad bijia dhaula, tu hath rakh kasola.

"If you have sown white sugar-cane keep the spade ever in your hand."

The first hoeing is done with a spud (*ramba*) eight or ten days after sowing and is known as *annhi godi* (blind hoeing). At least three more hoeings should be given, the last being done with a spade. Sugar-cane must be hoed rapidly. The work is laborious and a dozen to sixteen hands will find difficulty in hoeing an acre in a day. If there is any delay the plants are apt to dry up. Maize is hoed three times, as a rule; wheat not at all.

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Agriculture.

Fencing.

The system of the partition of squares into fields has been elsewhere described. Each field has its ridge or water-course demarcating it off from its neighbour, and fences are not generally found necessary. They are, however, commonly erected as a protection to fields which abut on the inter-and intra-village roads. For the valuable crops grown on irrigated land the grantees have recognized the advantage of lining the borders of such fields with rows of dry *kíkar, bér* or *karíl* branches obtained by lopping the parent trees. This successfully wards off straying cattle and camels. Formerly, the brushwood obtained from jungle clearance of squares brought under the plough was on occasions used as a fence, but with the gradual and steady disappearance of stores of firewood, such rough logs are not now available.

Near to village sites elaborate mud walls, erected at considerable expense, are to be found running the whole length of a square (1,100 feet) and attaining a height of three or four feet. These walls are constructed by wandering bands of Patháns in the cold weather, and as much as thirty rupees per side of a square or more will be expended on their erection. Inside the walls an additional fence is made by planting rows of *kíkar, bér* or *shísham* trees to keep out trampling intruders, especially where the enclosure is a garden. Where a water-course intervenes between a road and the boundary of cultivation, a row of closely planted trees, or, more rarely, *sarkanda* grass, suffices.

Efforts have been made to introduce *phulai* (*Acacia modesta*) as a thickset hedge, but unsuccessfully. The *zamíndárs* have a decided aversion to it, asserting with some truth that it harbours mosquitoes, sand-flies and other troublesome insects; whilst its loppings do not yield a compensating advantage in fodder or fuel. A border of *sanukra* (false hemp) is usually sown round fields of sugar-cane to serve as a fence, and of *chari* or *jowár* round *makki* with a similar object.

Reaping.

Cotton alone is handpicked; all other crops are reaped with the small sickle (*dátri*). The reaper cuts off the crop close to the roots, unless it be *bájra* or *jowár*, which are decapitated near the head, the stalks being subsequently cut down for fodder. Women alone are employed to pick cotton, and if the crop be heavy will gather 6 or 7 *sérs* per diem. Other crops are reaped by men and boys, though women frequently lend assistance. With a comparatively scarce supply of labour, the demand for hands at harvest time is constant. Employment is easily found on good wages by vagrant bands of *Chúhras, Pakkhiwáras*, etc., who enter the Colony in search thereof at harvest times, encamping in reed huts near the village sites. The holder of a square is seldom fortunate enough to be able to reap the whole of his wheat crop without extraneous assistance; and reapers (*láwas*) have to be hired. One man will reap from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ *kanáls* in a day (8 *kanáls* =1 acre) and get one sheaf in every twenty as his share. In the case of sugar-cane a man can with difficulty cut and peel a *marla* in a day (20 *marlas* = 1 *kanál*).

Threshing and winnowing.

After being reaped all grain crops have to be threshed. Maize cobs are first shelled and the grain is then beaten out of them with sticks. This method is occasionally adopted by women for other kinds of grain when the bulk is small. *Toria* and gram when cut are piled up in heaps and then taken to some conveniently adjacent piece of hard ground which is used as a threshing floor (*pir*). There cattle trample out the grain which is subsequently winnowed from the chaff. *Jowár* is similarly treated. Wheat is tied into sheaves (*bhári*) and the sheaves are gathered into stocks (*khalwára*) which are conveyed to the *pir*. Here the usual method of

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Agriculture.

Threshing and winnowing.

separating the grain from the straw is to yoke a pair of oxen behind a *phalha*, a weighted frame of wooden brushwood, and drive them round and round until the grain has been trampled out and the straw sufficiently broken up. The heap is then tossed up by pitchfork into the air, the grain falling to one side, the straw to another. Subsequently the grain heap is further winnowed by a man (*chhaji*) filling the winnowing tray, holding its contents above his head and allowing the remaining chaff to drift in the breeze to one side while the grain falls direct.

A second method of trampling out the grain is to dispense with the *phalha* and drive round the cattle tied to central stake trusting to their feet only. This is the only process employed by Jánglis. Its drawback is that the straw (*turi*) is not sufficiently broken up, and remains coarse. Winnowing operations are generally left to men of low caste; but the colonists from Jullundur and the more southern districts of the Eastern Punjab frequently do the preliminary work themselves. Down-country colonists employ Chamárs whlie those of the more northern and western districts employ Chúhras.

Disposal of grain, etc.

Once the crop is harvested it is speedily taken to the market or made over to the village shop-keeper who may be a small middleman or a branch connection with a large firm. Very little grain or produce is retained by the colonist beyond what is necessary to supply home needs. Grain retained for consumption in the home is stored in the *bharola*—a cylindrical bin made of unbaked clay; or in the *gáhi*, a square shaped box-like receptacle of the same material placed inside the dwelling-house. Large grantees have in some cases built themselves very fine granaries containing capacious cellars wherein the various products of the harvest are stored separately. (Prominent among these capitalists may be mentioned the late Suján Singh of Ráwalpindi, Malik Umr Hayát Khán on the Rakh Branch, S. Mehdi Sháh on the Jhang Branch and Mr. E. W. Parker on the Gugera Branch). Brick granaries like these have cost their owners thousands of rupees.

Conveyance of produce, etc.

The vast majority of immigrant colonists possess their own carts wherein the harvest produce is conveyed to the nearest railway town, or manure to the field :—

(1) The common wooden cart.

(2) The Ludhiána cart.

The chief difference is that the latter is strongly bound and ribbed with iron which renders it far more durable. The cost of an ordinary cart ranges from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40; that of the Ludhiána cart, which is especially affected by colonists of the Málwa and Ambála Districts, is about double. But where the wooden cart lasts ten years, the Ludhiána type is good for twenty. Carts are of all shapes and sizes, and of diverse capacities. When time is pressing at harvest, or when manure has to be conveyed to the fields, carts are fenced round with cotton sticks and cloth, their capacity being thereby doubled. A good load for a cart will be 30 to 40 maunds, while in normal circumstances half that amount is deemed sufficient burden for the patient cattle. When a cart is loaded to its utmost capacity and the destination is a market town, two yoke of cattle are inspanned. The benefits derived from metalled roads can hardly be over-estimated by one who has seen heavily burdened carts struggling along the deep ruts of the friable unmetalled roads.

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Agriculture.

Conveyance of produce, etc.

It appears that the opening of the metalled road between Lyallpur and Khánuána (8 miles) has reduced the freight of agricultural produce half anna per maund for the distance. The colonists of Ludhiána, who are of a notoriously thrifty disposition, are particularly keen carriers and make good earnings, especially during the Kharíf harvest time. They do not themselves sow much sugarcane; consequently their vehicles are available for carriage of market produce during part of the Kharíf harvest. Jánglis have begun to adopt carts, but only the bigger men at present possess them. They mostly sell their produce to the small itinerant middlemen who visit their villages. Donkeys and camels are commonly employed by these wandering *beoparís*. Camel owners command high rates of hire in the height of the business season; as much as Rs. 2 per camel load being earned for journeys from the more distant parts of the colony to Lyallpur or Gojra. A camel is often loaded up to 8 maunds.

Diseases of crops.

The colonist farmer has the usual field enemies to contend with, excepting locusts. Serious visitations by this pest are unknown. If small swarms settle they are speedily drowned out by irrigation. *Tela* attacks sugar-cane, cotton, *toria, sarson, sánji, charí,* etc. The diseases so designated appears in two or three forms:—

(*a*). As a form of smut it settles on sugar-cane soon after the plant has appeared above ground. The canes, though retaining their external appearance when they reach maturity, are destitute of all juice and fit only for fuel.

(*b*). The plant attacked dries up and a viscous fluid, the deposit of a small fly, is found thereon.

(*c*). As a green fly it settles on the flowers of the plant; the pods form but are found to contain no grain. *Tela* is generally considered to attack crops sown late which have suffered from a deficiency of irrigation. Its appearance is also sometimes attributed to cloudy weather.

Various kinds of worms (*kíra*) do damage. The *gruhán* (cane-borer) is peculiarly fatal to sugar-cane and maize, eating up the buds as the plant sprouts above ground. Small caterpillars (*súndi*) devour gram pods and penetrate cotton bolls rendering the latter one-eyed (*káná*), *i.e.,* devoid of staple on one side. White ants (*seunk* or *síwi*) attack young cane and wheat if water is not given in due season, devouring the plants from the root upwards. Irrigation is a certain remedy.

Rust appears in wheat as the result of a succession of cloudy days in February and March. The crop is restored by rain followed by bright sunshine. *Jowár* and wheat suffer from smut (*káni* or *kangiári*) which corrodes the grain into a black dry powder. Frost affects sugar-cane by drying up the juice, cotton and *toriá* by shrivelling up their pods.

A dry south wind (*bulla*) in March, when the ears form, shrivels the grain in wheat, while dust storms in April and September frequently do serious damage. Hail is not common: but lightning in March affects gram injuriously.

Of animals, rats (*toka*) do a great deal of harm in a rainless year to cotton by gnawing the seeds out of the pods, and to maize by attacking the cobs. Hares eat young wheat and sugar-cane; ravine deer (*chinkára*) young wheat; jackals maize, and squirrels (which are also immigrants) sometimes gnaw sugar-cane. Pig and wolves are unknown. Among birds, parrows and starlings (*títar*) prove mischievous and their

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Diseases of crops.

depredations are often advanced as a strong reason against arboriculture. Ravens and cranes (*kunj*) root up the young wheat, but the damage done by them is local and inextensive. To keep off birds scarecrows are sometimes constructed in the fields. Tall grain crops like *jowár, bájra* and *makki* have to be watched from lofty platforms (*mannha*) constructed of *phús* (*sarkána* grass) interwoven with branches. The watchers are generally boys who scare the flocks of birds by uttering intermittent howls and slinging pellets (*galola* or *galela*), from a sling (*gopia* or *khabaní*).

Agricultural calendar.

The programme of agricultural labour illustrated by proverbs is set down below:—

Chet.—(15th March—14th April):—

Cotton, sugarcane, *china*, vegetables (including pepper) and *charí, moth*, etc., intended for fodder are sown. The first hoeing (*annhi gódi*), is given to sugar-cane. Last pressings of old sugar-cane take place. Towards the end of the month gram and *massar* harvesting commences.

Charhe Chet te khasam khet:

'As soon as Chet comes the *zamíndár* goes into his fields.'

It is a month of little rain; strong winds are injurious as liable to blow the pollen about, and following rain, lay flat large areas of wheat.

Vaisakh.—(15th April—14th May):—

Late cotton and sugar-cane are sown. Also *charí, moth*, melons, etc., among the cotton and cane as a catch crop. Harvesting of Rabi crops is in full swing: at the end of the month threshing commences. High winds and severe dust storms sweep the country side, causing much damage to the ripened crops. Rain is very injurious.

He! Ishwar in áyám men sona kí káni bhi na girá:

'O God in these days cause not even a drop of gold to fall.'

Jeth.—(15th May—14th June):—

Occasionally a little late cotton sown. Yeomen and capitalist grantees are sometimes compelled by scarcity of labour to defer reaping and put off their harvest till the beginning of this month. Generally all energies are devoted, to the carrying and threshing of the Rabi harvest. High winds do damage, but a breeze is necessary for winnowing; if rain comes it is a popular view that the autumn rains will fail. The greater heat the more beneficial for threshing.

Ráh rahe te gáh gahe.

'If the traveller cannot proceed on his way, threshing goes on well.'

Hár.—(15th June—14th July).

This is the first month of the rains (*pahal chhalla*) when all Kharíf crops are sown, *charí, makkí, moth, másh, múng, bájra*, rice, etc. Sugar-cane is hoed by the spade; cotton is plough-hoed. Top dressing of manure is given to *kumád* and *makki*. Manure is spread on fields to be ploughed up for next Rabi, and ploughings commence.

Hár sona, sáwan chándi, bhádon támba; pher jaí wáhi te jai nah wáh.

'Har is the golden, Sáwan the silver, Bhádon the copper month whether you plough or not.'

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Agricultural calendar.

Sáwan.—(15th July—14th August) :—

Sowings for the Kharíf should take place between 15th Hár and 15th Sáwan. Sowing before 15th Hár is *agetri kasht* (early cultivation); after the 15th Sáwan *pachhetri* (late). Generally the whole month is devoted to Kharíf sowings. Ploughings for the Rabi continue; *kumád* is hoed. High winds damage the cotton flower. Rain is essential.

Sáwan gai sun, Bhádon kiti dáya; Sone da gharándie, tera ruppe da wi gya:

'When Sáwan goes by empty, even though Bhádon has shown mercy,

Are you going to have golden ornaments made? your pewter ornaments are gone too.'

Bhádon.—(15th August—14th September) :—

Ploughings for the Rabi continue; towards the end of the month *toria, sarson* and a little early gram are sown. Rains are useful; winds are rare. The fever season begins; as a childish saying runs :—

Mela dekh lo; maut karkani Bhádon :

'Take your chance of seeing the festival, the angel of death thunders in Bhádon.'

In Sáwan and Bhádon cattle suffer most from disease: partly no doubt due to grazing off noxious weeds.

Asun.—(15th September—14th October) :—

Early wheat, barley, *toria, senji*, etc., and vegetables are sown. Early *makki* is cut down; early cotton picked. Pepper begins to ripen. Rain is scarce, but useful if it comes.

Lánga bhijja te púla bajja :

'If bundle of *másh* gets wet, the sheaves of the wheat will be made up, *i.e.*, there is no fear for a good wheat crop.'

Kattak.—(15th October—14th November) :—

Rabi sowings continue. Kharíf crops are harvested. Pressings of sugar-cane begin. This and Ásun are the two busiest months of the year.

Asun, Kattak zor bijai, Jattan mán bharole paí :

'In Asun and Káttak sowing goes on apace, the Jats throw their dead mothers into their corn bins, *i.e.*, have not time to dispose of their bodies decently.' Rain is not wanted.

Kattak lôre méngra, Bhulli phire gawára :

'If one wants rain in Kattak he is a wandering fool.'

If rain comes, the popular idea is that the winter rains will fail :—

Katten kinian te sau din ginian :

'If it rains in Kattak you may count 100 days before you see rain again.'

In the Colony this is perhaps the most feverish of all months :—

Asun Kattak nirále, Dinin duphan te ratin pále :

'Ásun and Kattak are peculiar; heat at day, cold at night.'

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Agricultural calendar.

Maghar.—(15th November—14th December) :—

Late wheat is sown; cotton picking and cane pressing are carried on; early *toria* and late *makki* are harvested. Rains are beneficial but of rare occurrence.

Poh.—(15th December—14th January):—

Last cotton pickings take place; sugar-cane pressings continue; *toria* is harvested. Rains are most beneficial.

Minh vasse Poh de máh bute bute de kánh :

'If it rain in Poh, there will be loads of crops;

Also *vasse Poh, utten dhoh* :

'If it rain in Poh, there will be loads for the camels.'

Nothing is sown in this month :—

Biji Poh te háthin kho :

'Sow in Poh and you will reap with your hands, *i.e.*, all the crop there will be you can gather without a sickle.'

Mágh.—(15th January—14th February) :—

The last *toria* is cut, and cane pressings concluded. Vegetables are sown and trees planted. About the middle of the month the cold weather relaxes.

Adh Mánh te bhaggal bánh.

'Half way through the month it is a case of blanket on the arm, *i.e.*, not wrapped round one.'

Phaggan.—(15th February—14th March) :—

Melons and vegetables are planted; ploughings for cotton and cane begin. Occasionally hail storms do damage. Rain is very beneficial.

Minh pia Phaggan te hoi dun chawaggan :

'If it rain in Phaggan produce will be twofold, fourfold.'

The change in the temperature is illustrated thus :—

Phaggan kandhin laggan :

'In Phaggan they pass along under the shelter of the wall's shade.'

Bhar konála chhandi te Phaggan nahin so jándi :

Sifting the flour up to the brim of the pan, do not you know it is Phaggan, *i,e.*, food stocks run low in Phaggan and care is necessary in the housewife.

Jau liske te yár khiske :

'The barley begins to ripen (lit. glitters) and the friend departs,' (*i.e.*, till the barley begins to ripen the friend is a friend during his need).

It is a popular view that in the Bár every agricultural event (*i.e.*, rains, harvest and sowing) happens ten to fifteen days later than in the districts south of Lahore.

Population dependant on agriculture.

According to the Census tables, the land-holders, tenants and agricultural labourers, with their dependents in each case, are only 462,201 or 58 per cent. of the total population. The figures are, however, practically

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Population dependent on agriculture.

meaningless, as the differentiation of occupations is by no means so complete as that contemplated in the multifarious classes, orders and suborders of the Census tables, and there was doubtless also a tendency to describe individuals rather by their nominal than their actual calling. Persons belonging to distinctly agriculturist tribes alone numbered 399,944, and in the Colony a very large proportion of the subsidiary population is either wholly or partly employed in agriculture. The Chúhras and Chamárs, who numbered no less than 138,745, are cases in point, and there are many other tribes which take a large part in agricultural operations. The fact is that the Colony is broadly speaking entirely agricultural, and probably not less than 75 per cent. of the population are (including dependents) directly employed on the land.

The following statement gives details of the cultivated area during the crops of Kharíf 1902 and Rabi 1903:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial No.	Name of fasl.	Crop.	Matured area.	Failed area.	Gross area.	Percentage of crop to whole area sown in Kharíf.
1	Kharíf 1902	Cotton ...	173,038·84	5,446·36	178,485·20	31·28
2	Do. ...	Jowár ...	105,638·36	4,882·31	110,520·67	19·37
3	Do. ...	Maize ...	91,586·52	2,774·30	94,360·82	16·53
4	Do. ...	Chari ...	61,675·11	1,044·75	62,719·86	10·99
5	Do. ...	Sugar-cane ...	32,534·33	2,275·64	34,809·97	6·10
6	Do. ...	Melons ...	27,283·55	131·65	27,415·20	4·80
7	Do. ...	Bájra ...	23,154·	1,803·78	24,957·78	4·37
8	Do. ...	Til ...	6,105·76	1,871·79	7,977·55	1·39
9	Do. ...	Munji ...	5,801·95	245·77	6,047·72	1·06
10	Do. ...	Mungi ...	4,485·57	39·48	4,525·05	·79
11	Do. ...	Moth ...	3,976·	58·	4,034·	·70
12	Do. ...	Rawán ...	2,395·	18·	2,413·	·42
13	Do. ...	Hemp ...	2,027·34	29·91	2,057·25	·36
14	Do. ...	Chína ...	1,732·85	110·05	1,842·90	·32
15	Do. ...	Grass ...	1,357·28	21·	1,378·28	·24
16	Do. ...	Vegetables ...	1,134·30	69·20	1,203·50	·21
17	Do. ...	Water Melons ...	804·	64·	868·	
18	Do. ...	Másh ...	594·	85·36	679·36	
19	Do. ...	Chillies ...	600·85	54·	654·85	
20	Do. ...	Orchards ...	566·23	·56	566·79	
21	Do. ...	Tobacco ...	400·68	80·11	480·79	
22	Do. ...	Goárá ...	403·	52·48	455·48	
23	Do. ...	Rinjkha ...	413·	8·	421·	
24	Do. ...	Swánkh ...	349·	16·19	365·19	
25	Do. ...	Madal ...	301·88	14·36	316·24	1·07
26	Do. ...	Kangni ...	292·	8·33	300·33	
27	Do. ...	Lucerne ...	243·76	10·68	254·44	
28	Do. ...	Plantations ...	203·	2·11	205·11	
29	Do. ...	Indigo ...	102·04	12·49	114·53	
30	Do. ...	Onions ...	37·	2·	39·	
31	Do. ...	Turmeric ...	33·	1·	34·	
32	Do. ...	Sarkanda ...	10·	...	10·	
		Total ...	549,280·20	21,233·66	570,513·86	100

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Population dependent on agriculture.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial No.	Name of fasl.	Crop.	Matured area.	Failed area.	Gross area.	Percentage of crop to whole area sown in Rabi 1903.
1	Rabi 1903	Wheat ...	702,768·30	32,487·26	735,255·56	72·59
2	Do. ...	Toria ...	113,983·83	5,077·70	119,061·53	11·75
3	Do. ...	Senji ...	43,774·28	1,944·75	45,719·03	4·50
4	Do. ...	Sarshaf ...	34,498·27	3,764·01	38,262·28	3·77
5	Do. ...	Gram ...	15,108·66	5,125·12	20,233·78	2·00
6	Do. ...	Ság (turinps) ...	19,001·18	645·93	19,647·08	1·94
7	Do. ...	Barley ...	15,618·44	1,643·35	17,261·79	1·50
8	Do. ...	Masur ...	3,861·98	1,585·03	5,447·01	·53
9	Do. ...	Méthra ...	3,095·18	145·01	3,240·19	·32
10	Do. ..	Tára mira ...	2,560·38	619·66	3,180·04	·31
11	Do. ...	Vegetables ...	1,266·07	72·51	1,338·58	·13
12	Do. ...	Lucerne ...	1,137·69	20·35	1,158·04	·11
13	Do. ...	Linseed ...	911·15	63·34	974·49	·11
14	Do. ...	Dhauya ...	622·60	17·	639·60	
15	Do. ...	Orchards ...	516·	1·	517·	
16	Do. ...	Carrots ...	392·34	5·	397·34	
17	Do. ...	Plantations ...	159·23	...	158·23	
18	Do. ...	Zíra ...	90·03	3·58	93·61	
19	Do. ...	Raddish ...	62·64	...	62·64	
20	Do. ...	Oats ...	42·	2·93	44·93	
21	Do. ...	Chína ...	44·	...	44·	
22	Do. ...	Saunf ...	28·	2·	30·	
23	Do. ...	Halion ...	15·	13·32	28·32	·35
24	Do. ...	Ajwain ...	11·	3·95	14·95	
25	Do. ...	Maina ...	10·	...	10·	
26	Do. ...	Kasumba ...	7·	...	7·	
27	Do. ...	Berra ...	6·	1·	7·	
28	Do. ...	Kásni ...	4·	...	4·	
29	Do. ...	Mustard ...	3·	1·	4·	
30	Do. ...	Soe ...	3·	0·	3·	
31	Do. ...	Onions ...	3·	..	3·	
32	Do. ...	Grass ...	1·	...	1·	
		Total ...	959,604·22	53,244·80	1,012,949·02	100

The Rabi crop accounts for nearly 64 per cent. of the cultivated area leaving only 36 per cent. for the Kharíf, the original expectation being that the Rabi would account for 60 per cent. of the annual crop and the Kharíf for the remaining 40.

Wheat: 735,255 acres.

The excess Rabi area is due to the enormous popularity of wheat, which forms no less than 72·6 per cent. of the whole Rabi crop, and is by far the most important grown in the Colony; the soil of the Bár being particularly congenial to its cultivation which is limited in extent only by the quantity of water available in the canal during the cold weather months. It is from the wheat crop the colonist looks to realise those profits which have rendered the Punjab Colonies so famous. As the proverb rus :—

'*Machhí da shikári te kanak da bijári kháli nahin jánde* :'

'The fisherman and wheat-sower never return empty handed.'

The varieties found are *góní* or *rodí*, white or black, ordinary bearded (*kasárwali*), white and red, and occasionally, *dáud khání*. *Góni* is con-

sidered to give a good yield and not to require excessive watering, but it has a drawback, for as it approaches maturity the whole field ripens with great rapidity; and if the crop is not cut before it is perfectly ripe the grain shells out and is lost to the farmer. A cultivator can seldom afford to grow more than one or two fields of *goni* because he cannot command the labour necessary to take full advantage of his harvest. The absence of a beard also renders the plant peculiarly susceptible to the ravages of insects and other pests.

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Wheat: 735,255 acres.

Vadhának or *pamman* is generally found in the white variety. It is not extensively grown because it requires excessive irrigation and is liable to be blown down. The ears are very heavy and the flour produced is of good quality. The bearded varieties are the most popular. They require less irrigation and have great drought-resisting qualities. The beards form a protection against insects and keep the grain from shelling out when the ears ripen. The red-bearded kind is grown less and less year by year. It is not acceptable in the European market, being mainly exported to the North Punjab.

Daud khání is a white wheat of superior nature yielding a softer flour than the white bearded variety. It is, however, less hardy. White wheats as a rule fetch 2 annas per maund more in the market than the red. The straw of the latter finds greater favour with cattle.

Wheat is not usually sown mixed by the colonists though occasionally they scatter a little *sarson* with a view to the provision of green vegetables for themselves or fodder for their animals. The tribes of the Bár and riverain tracts sow *gonglu* (turnips) with the same object. The theory is that when the *sarson* or *gonglu* is plucked out the wheat benefits by the space thus afforded and can better expand its roots.

Ploughing begins in June and July. A good cultivator will turn up the soil six or eight times. Wheat is generally sown in succession to wheat, or when it is desired to change the cultivation in a field from Kharíf to Rabi, after cotton. The land is not usually manured. Sowings begin about the second week in October and are not completed till the middle of December. Early wheat is liable to damage from white ants. Late wheat gives, as is well known, a very inferior return.

Sowing is by drill (*náli*), hand-dropping in furrow (*kher*) or broadcast (*chhátta*). The *kher* method is considered the best; but, owing to the lack of labour, the *chhátta* is usually adopted. The quantity of seed sown depends on the quality of the soil. Half a maund (20 sérs) per acre suffices in good land; but where the land has been long cropped as much as 30 sérs is used. Jánglis, as a rule, sow thicker than the more practised immigrant cultivators. After sowing, water is not given till a month has elapsed; then every fifteen days. Four or five waterings suffice to mature wheat on land that has been under crop some years and has become cool. One good rainfall will serve the turn of two waterings from the canal. Whatever may be said of other crops, there can be little doubt that the returns from wheat show little or no deterioration. Some soils such as *kallaráthi* if allowed an average share of irrigation, show a steady improvement.

The registers of large estate-holders on the Rakh Branch disclose an average of 16 maunds (about 22 bushels) per acre. Taking good soil with bad the average yield per acre of wheat may be put at 12 maunds.

CHAP.II,A. — Agriculture. Wheat: 735,255 acres.

The price in the villages at harvest time—that is the price as it affects small *zamíndárs* who cannot afford to hold up their grain varies from Rs. 1-14 to Rs. 2-4.

Green wheat is used largely for fodder either alone or mixed with chopped straw (*bhúsa*) near towns. It fetches Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 per *kanál*. The chopped straw is stored in stacks (*músals*) or in low heaps (*dhar*). The *músal* is built up in the form of a haystack and better withstands rain, owing to its sloping thatch. But the *dhar* is often preferred because it is less exposed to damage from fire. An enemy can burn a *músal* down whereas a *dhar* will only smoulder at one end. In ordinary years *bhúsa* sells at 5 to 6 maunds to the rupee; and much of it in villages at a distance from the railway or towns is burnt by the *zamíndár* for want of purchasers.

Cotton: 178,485 acres.

This is the staple crop of the Kharíf and next in importance to wheat. It is sown from the end of March to the middle of May. It follows almost any kind of crop or is sown in fallow land. The soil is ploughed up six or eight times and carefully harrowed; though when cotton is sown immediately after wheat in order to change the rotation of harvests in any particular field two ploughings are made to suffice. The seed is steeped over night in water and smeared with cow dung before being sown broadcast. Four to six sérs of seed are enough for an acre. Cotton should not be sown too thick, witness the proverb:

Dad tapósi kangi, kutte karm (or *dángodáng*) *kapáh*;

Lef di bukkal márke makki vich de lang ja.

'Sow *kanghi* the distance of a frog's jump, cotton of a dog's step (or a stick's length); through *makki* pass wearing your shawl.'

The plants appear above the ground within a few days; but no water is given till a month has elapsed, cotton being notoriously a crop that does not require heavy irrigation. It is then irrigated about every fifteen days—six or seven times in all. No hoeing or weeding is done; but in Har, when the plants have reached a height of two feet or so they are nipped off at the top by hand or with a sickle to encourage their expansion. In Sáwan cattle (muzzled to prevent their grazing on the shoots) are yoked to a plough which is run down between the rows of plants in lieu of hand weeding. The colonists assert this plough-hoeing is equivalent to at least three hoeings with a spud; and it must be admitted that cotton fields are as a rule comparatively clear of weeds. Immediately after this ploughing the crop must be watered to settle the plants again.

In September the pods begin to form and from the middle of October to January picking goes on. In October pickers who are generally women of the sweeper class are given one-third of the pickings in payment, the bolls being scanty. In November and December their share ranges from one-sixth to one-twelfth. The average is, however, as high as one-eighth owing to the general scarcity of labour in the Colony. In January the share ascends again till at the last pickings it becomes one-half or one-third. Each picker can in a good field pick about six or seven sérs *per diem*; and six women will clear an acre in that period. In December and January if the frosts are frequent the pods do not expand at all but shrivel up. The other calamities to which the crop is subject are mentioned elsewhere; but it may be remarked here that it is a not uncommon belief that to irrigate cotton by moonlight has a detrimental effect on the crop.

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Agriculture.
Cotton: 178,485 acres.

The varieties commonly found are—

(1) *Punni,* (2) *Narma,* (3) *Khâki,* (4) *Tillar,* (5) *Desi* or *Amm.*

With the exception of the last named none of these varieties are very popular. *Punní* and *narma* have a good colour and long staple, but like *kháki* their outturn is considered to be somewhat scanty. Further they are late in ripening and consequently suffer severely from frosts. *Tillar* is most valuable commercially; it produces up to 14 sérs of cleaned cotton to the maund, whereas the other varieties average only 10 to 12 sérs. The seed of *kháki* is heavier than that of the ordinary *desi* or *amm* kind, but its staple is of little commercial value. It is a not uncommon impression that early sown cotton does not give so satisfactory an outturn as that sown late.

A great proportion of the cotton is brought direct into the Colony towns on the line of railway (or taken to Khángáh Dográn just outside its limits) where there are ginning and pressing factories. The normal method of disposing of their produce adopted by the colonists is to contract with brokers while the crop is still standing to sell their whole produce at so much per maund. Occasionally, however, the standing crop is sold irrespective of weight at so much per *kila* or field. Owing to the fluctuations in price it is recognised as a crop on which to gamble. The average price is in a normal year Rs. 5, the *zamíndár* usually sells in advance at about Rs. 5 and the broker may gain or lose. This year with the market rate rising in abnormal circumstances to Rs. 8 the brokers have been the winners. In normal years the reverse more commonly holds true. In virgin soil the outturn is splendid, probably 10 to 15 maunds in good new land is common. Even now on the Gugera Branch after four years cropping an acre of cotton will be sold for Rs. 30 or Rs. 40.

On the older portion of the Jhang Branch there are no very serious complaints of the deterioration of the crop, except a general one that after five years the outturn becomes gradually less and less. On the Rakh Branch, however, undoubtedly there has been a very marked decline in the yield of cotton seed. Registers of the large estates disclose an average per field of less than 3 maunds even in fairly good years. Probably the average outturn for the Colony is about 5 maunds. There is a considerable trade in cotton seed (*banola*) of which large quantities are exported. Near towns, such as Lyallpur, the dried cotton sticks have a value for fuel purposes and a good field will be sold for Rs. 2. In the villages the *zamíndár* does not employ labour to cut down the sticks; these are gathered as he cuts his *sénji* and tied in bundles. A field of sticks provides a household with sufficient fuel for a month. Certain fodder crops are commonly sown with cotton; a little *charí* and *moth* in March and April to provide green food in the hot months for cattle; and in September and October *sénjí* and *methra.* *Sénji* is a favourite crop and often produces a very heavy yield in February apart from its usefulness in helping to restore the soil from the exhaustive effects of cotton.

Jowár and *chari*: 173,239 acres.

This millet is grown by the new colonists almost entirely for fodder, when it is known as *charí,* but by the tribes of the Bár and Hithár both for fodder and also as a food crop. The main differences in the cultivation of *charí* and *jowár* consist in the quantity of seed sown and the fact that only when intended for human consumption is the crop left to ripen its grain. *Jowár* and *chari* are generally preceded by wheat. The land is ploughed only two or three times before sowing. No manure is

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applied, and no hoeing done. Seed is scattered broadcast, ploughed in and the ground harrowed. After six days the plants show above ground; and about the 20th day are watered. As *charí* it is sown in two months: early *chari* in March—April and late *charí* in June—July. The amount of seed required is 20 to 30 sérs an acre.

If cattle are grazed in May—June on *charí* which has not been well irrigated the results are often disastrous. There is practically no sale of *chari*, which is all consumed by the cultivator's own cattle. The importance of the crop to Jánglis with their numerous animals cannot be overrated. They also cultivate the crop for its grain, in which case 8 to 12 sérs of seed suffices. It ripens in October and is cut and stacked for two or three days, as maize is, to allow the grain in the ears to dry. It is then threshed like wheat, 2 sérs per maund being given to the labourers.

The average yield per acre is about 7 maunds, though a good field will produce as much as 11 maunds. Its selling price ranges from Re. 1 to Re. 1-8. At harvest time in the villages the usual price is Re. 1-2 but very little is grown for sale.

The varieties of *jowár* and *chari* are numerous. Special mention need only be made of *mithi* (sweet) *jowár* which is eaten with avidity by cattle on account of its saccharine properties whilst its stalks are chewed like sugarcane by Jánglís who call it *ganna* (cane). It yields a sticky *gur* or molasses; but the expression of the juice does not cover the cost of the labour. The grain of sweet *jowár* cannot be ground owing to its peculiarly flat conformation. It is roasted and eaten whole by Jánglís. *Jowár* is considered to be very exhausting to the soil owing to the depth to which its roots penetrate.

Toria: 119,061 acres.

This is the only oil-seed cultivated to a large extent in the Colony. Its popularity with the cultivators has become such that it has very largely ousted *sarson* from favour. The latter is never grown save as a fodder crop and the area under *sarson* is only 34,498 acres. *Toria* is sown in August and September in rotation with wheat or cotton and reaped in December and January. The crop is not manured or hoed. Its cultivation is of so simple a nature that it is described as *juláhi kheti*—a crop that even a weaver could succeed with. It needs but two or three waterings to attain maturity. From $1\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 sérs of seed are enough for an acre, and these are first mixed with earth and scattered thus in order that a mass of seed should not fall into one place. When a field of *toria* has been cut the plants are placed in a heap and left to dry for ten or twelve days before being threshed in the field. If it rains while the crop is drying the seed is ruined, whence the proverb:—

Magh vare, toria gale. If it rain in Magh (November—December) the *toria* rots. It requires about eight labourers to cut a whole field of *toria* in a day.

The average yield may be put down at 6 to 8 maunds selling at Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 2-12 per maund. The outturn varies extraordinarily owing to the danger to which the crop is exposed from *tela* or green fly. If the soil is good and water has been given in due season the yield may reach 16 to 18 or even 20 maunds, though such results are exceptional. In a normal year 12 maunds is fairly common; but in a year when green fly is prevalent the produce averages as low as 3 to 5 maunds. The pest usually takes *toria* when sown late, and it is said that if it attacks the crop

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Agriculture.

Toria : 119,061 acres.

at all it attacks only those fields which have been sown at approximately the same time. A field of *toria* in flower is a beautiful sight; its vivid yellow lending an opulent appearance to the country side. Even when attacked by *tela* the results are not immediately noticeable. The yellow flower pales to white and dies away, no seed forming in the pods.

The popularity of *toria* with the colonists is easily explicable. It is in the ground for only some 3½ months, requires but little water and that mainly at a time when wheat sowings have not commenced. Once sown it makes no demand on the energy of the cultivator; and it ripens at a time when it can be sold with great convenience. Further it resists the cold better than *sarson*. There is a uniformly steady demand in the market for the seed which is exported mainly to Italy and Marseilles to be manufactured into "finest Lucca oil." With the proceeds of the sale of his *toria*, if he has been fairly fortunate, the colonist may hope to pay the whole of the Kharíf revenue demand. It is curious that the *zamíndár* will not eat the oil, which he uses himself only as an illuminant. It is popularly considered to be heating. A little *toria* is grown by Jánglís as green fodder for cattle; and by Biloches for their camels. It does not, however, serve the purpose of a vegetable as *sarson* does. The pressed seed is given to buffaloes to increase lactation.

Maize: 94,360 acres.

This crop is extensively grown by the immigrant colonists from the mid-Punjab, its grain constituting their chief article of diet during the cold weather. The Musalmán tribes of the West Punjab neither cultivate maize in the Colony nor eat its grain. *Makki* generally follows cotton or is sown in fallow land. If it succeeds wheat, its outturn is very inferior. Before being sown the land is ploughed half a dozen times and manured heavily. Without manure the resultant crop is extremely poor and taking into consideration its somewhat high assessment quite unremunerative. The seed is scattered broadcast between 15th July and 15th August. Maize sown later than the first week in August seldom ripens. The cobs do not fill with grain and are known as *khassi*. The varieties found are white, yellow and red maize. The white is considered to yield the heaviest return; but the red grain is most esteemed for its superior flavour. The Jullundur grantees distinguish between the Lahori and Jalandhari or Begowáli varieties. The former does not attain the stature of the latter; but is hardier and may be sown later with impunity. It ripens within approximately two and a half months. About 5 to 7 sérs of seed suffice for an acre—somewhat less if *múng*, *másh* or *moth* (lentils) are simultaneously sown for fodder.

Frequently a little parched grain is scattered about a field to divert the attention of voles. The crop sprouts within four or five days of sowing and is first watered some fifteen to twenty days later. It is hoed two or three times with a spud before the young plants branch. Four or five waterings are required to bring maize to maturity. The crop begins to ripen towards the end of October when the interspersed *múng*, *másh*, etc., is gathered for fodder. As soon as the cobs appear sufficiently mature the plants are cut down and gathered in bundles (*muhára*). One man can cut a *kanál* of good maize in a day; but harvesting is usually carried on in the same field by several hands. The bundles are stocked in the open for fifteen or twenty days to allow the sap of the plant to pass into the immature cobs and afford them an opportunity of ripening. The plants are then shelled of the cobs by women folk who get 4 sérs of cobs each per diem. They then beat out the grain with sticks, their labour being rewarded with 2 sérs of grain per maund. The stalks and leaves are used as fodder.

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Agriculture.
Maize:
94,360 acres.

Sénji and *maitha* are sown after *makki* as a rule and yield heavy crops. The roots of maize do not penetrate deeply; decompose rapidly and with the manure originally applied to the crop restore fertility to the soil.

The outturn of a good field will reach as much as 35 maunds of fresh grain to the acre, which when exposed to the sunshine for ten days on the roof or in the courtyard shrinks 25 per cent. in weight. The average yield on manured land may be assumed to be 14 or 16 maunds. An unmanured crop produces about half this only or even less.

The ruling price varies between Re. 1-2 and Re. 1-4. At harvest time, however, in villages more than ten miles from the railway or a town the price is no higher than 15 annas to Re. 1 per maund; and even then disposal of produce is not always easy. But maize is essentially grown as a food crop and not for commercial profit. The *zamíndár* only disposes of his surplus, retaining the bulk for home consumption till the wheat crop is garnered. The green cobs of maize are given at times to buffaloes to increase the yield of milk.

Sugarcane:
34,809 acres.

This important crop is cultivated by all classes of grantees of nearly all the Districts from which colonists have been recruited. The peasants from Hoshiárpur, Jullundur, Amritsar, Gurdáspur and Siálkot are the most successful. Those of Ludhiána do not devote much attention to its cultivation; whilst grantees hailing from the Chenáb and Rávi riverains do not grow it at all. Hitherto the Jánglís of the Bár have not ventured to indulge eagerly in such laborious exertion as is required to good cane; but they are beginning to take to the crop with interest and some success.

There are five varieties to be found:—(1) *Pona* or *ponda*, (2) *Káhu*, (3) *Methu*, (4) *Dhaulu*, (5) *Kátha*. *Pona* the thick variety (of which there are two kinds, Lahori and Sahárani) is only grown in the vicinity of the towns in small patches for raw consumption. It is never pressed, but sold in the cane for munching (*chupána*). Its cultivation is carried on mainly by Aráíns. Very careful husbandry is needed to produce a good outturn, plentiful water, manure and hoeing being prime essentials. Of the other kinds named *kátha* is the universal favourite. It does not perhaps yield the greatest amount of juice; but it requires less water and is the least affected by the frosts of December and January.

Sugarcane is usually sown after *makki*, cotton and *sénji*, or in land that has lain fallow. Where it follows *makki*, the roots of the latter (which itself has been manured) quickly rotting form themselves a useful manure. Cotton leaves and *sénji* too act in a similar way. It never follows cotton unless *sénji* has also been sown therewith.

Before sowing the land is ploughed at least ten and often as many as twenty times. The proverb (with its variants):

Athin siwen gájaran, sau siwen kamád; jiun jiun wáhe kanak nu, tiun tiun dewe sawád.

'Plough for carrots eight times, for sugarcane 100 times and for wheat the more the better'

is testimony to the value popularly attached to frequent ploughings for this crop. The roller (*sohága*) is also requisitioned four or five times, and, as in ploughing, the oftener the better will be the final result.

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Sugarcane: 34,809 acres.

Manure has already been discussed elsewhere. The seed (*gathíle*) or portions of the cane containing the eyes *akkhi* is obtained as follows:—

The ripened canes of the previous Kharíf are cut down in February and buried for fear of frost in a hole in the earth till required in Chet (15 March—April). They are then taken out, peeled and cut up into small portions about 6 inches long containing the suppressed buds, from which the plants sprout. The burial is resorted to lest the sap should dry up. The amount of seed required to sow an acre is about eight to ten *marlas* of standing cane valued at Rs. 5 or Rs. 6. A Jullundur Aráín reckons to use 400 canes per *kanál*; while a Sikh of Amritsar estimates his requirements per *kanál* to be as many canes as he can tie in a rope of 5¼ feet (*numero gaudet impare*). The cane is sown by seven or eight men following in the wake of the plough down the furrow and depositing each seed at an interval of one foot from another. The *sohága* is then run over the field. The cost of labour for sowing a field of an acre runs to Rs. 4 or Rs. 5.

Hoeing has been described elsewhere. Sugarcane requires in all from start to finish some fifteen to twenty waterings. It appears above ground a fortnight after being sown and is then watered every eight or ten days continuously. In Sáwan, when the height and density of the plants shield the roots from the sun, water is given at lengthening intervals of twelve to fourteen days. If rain fails in Sáwan the crop is invariably affected unfortunately. From November to March the ripened cane is cut and pressed.

In the Colony cultivators do not help each other turn and turn about as in the old Districts. Each *zamíndár* goes to his own field with his own servants or coolies, cuts and comes again as is convenient. To illustrate the labour expended on cutting sugarcane it may be stated that it requires about twenty to thirty men to cut and peel one *kanál* of cane in a day. The cutters get one meal a day at least free from the master; and the peelers the peelings (*ág*) for their cattle and a few canes (*ganne*) for their own consumption.

For pressing the iron mills (*belnas*) are almost universally used. There are two kinds, the country-made and the factory-made. The country-made come from Batála and Amritsar bazars and can be purchased for about Rs. 20. They are not very satisfactory or durable; but are in general use. The factory-made mills are mostly rented from the Sirmúr State which has, till recently, refused to sell them outright. Their rent, according to their size, ranges from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40. The smaller have two rollers, the larger three; whilst mills with four rollers are obtainable from the Lahore factory of Pandit Janárdhan. The Náhan mills can, however, now be bought for Rs. 90 and upwards. The cumbrous wooden presses are still to be found in a few villages of Jullundur colonists. Their retention in a new Colony is noticeable, but has its justification in other considerations than mere conservatism. It is claimed, apparently with truth, that the iron has a slight acid effect on the juice and that expressed from the wooden mills is sweeter and clearer. Further, the iron mills macerate the cane so that the crushed stalks are useless for any purpose. On the other hand the bundles of pressed canes (*pachchi*) taken out of the wooden mills are sold to tie up sheaves of wheat for as much as 2 annas per bundle. When thirty or forty bundles are produced to each *kanál* this is some compensation for the labour of two extra men and two extra yoke of oxen required to work the wooden machine. Both varieties of mills produce

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Sugarcane: 34,809 acres.

about the same amount of juice in a day. The juice is drawn off in earthen pots and then cooked over a fire for about two hours. The cooking is generally supervised by the master himself. But not every man is equally successful. Each village, as a rule, contains some one man pre-eminent in the art. Jánglís, at present, are quite incompetent; and have to depend on down-country colonists to cook their *gur*, an ignorance which costs them dearly in wages. The *gur* is cooked in a large iron pan (*karáha*) in a room set apart for the purpose (*guriál*), a stoker being continuously engaged in feeding the fire the whole time. When the cooked molasses are put into an earthenware jar to cool and set, they are first scraped to clear off the scum (given to Chuhras) which would injuriously affect the treacle if allowed to remain. In the manipulation of the lumps (*rori* of *gur*) the customs of the colonists differ instructively. The peasants of Hoshiárpur and Jullundur who cater at home for more fastidious tastes strain their treacle to clarify it. On the other hand grantees from other districts mix straw, dirt and rubbish with their product in order to increase its weight.

The comparatively large area under cane in the Colony gives a supply which greatly exceeds the local demand; and grantees who live more than ten miles from the towns on the railway find it far from easy to dispose of their sugar. The Gugera Branch colonists, however, are helped by the steady demand from the Montgomery side; and most of the sugar produced by them is taken up by itinerant Kírárs from the Rávi.

The average price of *gur* is Rs. 3 and of *shakar* Rs. 4. Sugar is not refined in the Colony though a scheme has been mooted to start a refining factory at or near Lyallpur. As to the outturn of the crop it is generally agreed that the canal irrigated cane does not yield so heavily as the crops grown on well lands in the old Districts. This is mainly due to the comparative lightness of the soil. Occasionally fields near to the village site in the hands of the best cultivators yield as much as 35 to 45 maunds of *gur*; but the general average of outturn may be put down at 16 to 18 maunds of *gur*, the quality of which is decidedly good. No peasant can sow more than 2 acres of cane per harvest; and but very few attempt more than one field.

Bájra (Bulrush millet): 24,957 acres.

Bájra is essentially a crop peculiar to the tribes of the Bár and Hithár; the immigrant colonists do not cultivate it at all. A rather sandy soil is the most suitable. *Bájra* is sown in June—July and maturesin October—November. Occasionally *bájra* and *chari* or *bájra* and *moth* are grown intermixed. *Bájra* requires rather more water than *jowár*. About 3 sérs of seed per acre suffice; it is watered about twenty days after sowing. It is not hoed or manured. The heads are always decapitated close to the top, and are treated just as *jowár* is to extract the grain. The stalks are occasionally cut down for fodder; being serviceable for cold weather feeding (as heating).

An acre yields on an average 6 to 7 maunds, selling at Re. 1-4 to Re. 1-10; but the crop is primarily grown for home consumption. Its cultivation is decreasing, though besides the Jánglís it is grown by the non-descript and semi-nomadic tenants of yeoman and capitalist grantees. The bread made from *bájra* is held to be very nutritive (*táqatwáli*), but heating. It formerly took the place of maize in the diet of the Jánglís, but is now being displaced by wheat. It is eaten roasted or boiled with milk;

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Other Food Crops.

The successful cultivation of gram and *massar* is an event of the last few years only. In the infancy of the Colony the virgin soil was not sufficiently cool to allow of these two crops which require but little irrigation to reach maturity. A small area has been continuously sown as rain cultivation (*báráni*) but merely as a catch crop. The greater percentage of the harvest was a complete failure; and the outturn scanty even in favourable circumstances. More recently with the gradual cooling of the soil under heavy irrigation *gram* and *massar* have come into greater favour. The usual procedure adopted is to give the land two preliminary ploughings; one ploughing (*pár*) is hardly sufficient :—

		Acres
Gram and *massar*	...	25,680

Chana dohar da, sone mohar da :

'Gram on land ploughed twice is as good as a gold ring.'

But generally :—

Chhole ki jánan wah nun, te mánh ki jánan gáh nun :

'What does gram know of tilth, or *másh* know of grass? they care for neither.'

The land is then watered (*rauni*) and again ploughed and the seed sown broadcast, from the middle of October till the end of November. No further canal irrigation is given, it being a matter of common knowledge that the canal water has an injurious effect on the crop. If the winter rains are good, a fair harvest may be reaped. About 16 sérs of seed are required to sow an acre and the crop thrives best after *chari* or *makki* ; gram and *massar* get no weeding or manure. The crop is liable to be injured by lightning in March when the plants begin to branch and the pods (*dóda*) form. It is also attacked by caterpillars. Five to eight maunds is an average yield; though with luck an acre will yield 20 maunds. Generally the longer the soil has been under cultivation the greater the success of the crop grown thereon. After the grain has been threshed out the leaves and straw of the plant, which are double the weight of the grain, are used as fodder. The grain is used for home consumption or for cattle feeding. There is no export.

Barley is not much grown in the Colony. Its out-turn compared with wheat has proved very inferior; and it is now only cultivated as a fodder crop.

		Acres.
Barley	... ...	15,108

Rice is not cropped to any considerable extent. Owing to the development of cultivation up to the full potentialities of the canal, supplies of water are not superabundant as of yore; and without constant heavy irrigation rice will not mature.

		Acres.
Rice	... ...	6,047

Satthi pakke satthín dinín, par je páni mile atthín dinín.

'Rice ripens in sixty days provided it gets water every eight days.'

Considerable profits were reaped from rice cultivation in the early days on virgin soil; the small area still cropped is grown on stiff *kallar* lands. No extension of this unhealthy crop is to be anticipated, rather the reverse. Rice follows any crop; manure is not used and the land may be ploughed half a dozen times or only twice preliminary to the seed (10 sérs per acre) being sown broadcast in April. After irrigation the soil of the Bár becomes temporarily a quicksand; *gili góha sukhi lóha* ; 'soft

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Other Food Crops.

as fresh cow-dung when wet, hard as iron when dry' and owing to the impossibility of working on wet land the system of transplanting seedlings of rice is not practised.

The crop is reaped in July—August and must be cut before it is dry; otherwise the grain shells out and is lost. Both red and white varieties are found; but the red yields a poor return. On good soil well watered 16 to 20 maunds is a good outturn; 10 to 12 is probably commoner. There is very little export.

Fodder Crops.

Múng 525 acres, *móth* 4,034 acres and *másh* (lentils) are sown mixed with sugarcane and maize with a view to raising a little green cattle food in the hot weather months. *Toria* and *sarson* are sown with wheat with a similar object in the cold weather.

The most common green fodder crop is *sénji* (*melilotus parviflora*, 45,719 acres) which is sown extensively in fields under cotton or maize in October and November. The ground requires no preparation. The seed (12 to 18 sérs) is just scattered broadcast over the field and stamped under foot. On a field cleared of a manured maize crop the results are sometimes astonishing, extremely heavy crops of *sénji* being produced. *Sénji* is also said to act beneficially in loosening the soil and aiding the rapid decomposition of the maize roots which thus form a valuable manure. The same is true of the crop when sown in cotton fields though the yield of fodder is much inferior. *Sènji* is sold at Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per *kanál*.

Métha or *methra* (*foenum grœcum*) is sown similarly but is much less common (3,240 acres). *Sénji* is extremely heating to the blood and has a constipative effect on cattle if indulged in too freely. It is also the means of conveyance to the intestines of a small worm (liver fluke?) which has a fatal effect if not purged. For these reasons lucerne (1,301 acres) is likely to supplant *sénji* as a green fodder. Though primarily a grass for horses it has several advantages as a cattle food. It is heating, but aperient in its effects. It need not be supplemented with grain; and it fattens stock. A field sown with lucerne will yield once a month a good crop for three, and a fair crop for five, years in succession.

China (1,866 acres), *rawán* (2,413 acres) *gawára* (455 acres), *sawánk* (365 acres) are all grown but rarely.

Jánglis and Hitháris crop large quantities of turnips (*gónglu*) (19,647 acres). The tops are cut and given as green food, while the roots remain in the ground. These are subsequently dug up and given to the cattle, or subjected to the process of *dakk* which consists in cutting off a portion of the turnip with a sickle and replacing it in fresh soil as seed. Jánglis do not distinguish between *sarson* and *gónglu*, to both of which they give the name of *ság*. They have a curious idea that the seed of the two varieties is one and the same; and that if it is desired to convert *sarson* into *gónglu* all that is necessary to ensure this is to pass a sickle underneath a tray of *sarson* seed (as symbolical of the *dakk* process). There is no sale of turnips.

Barley (17,261 acres) is solely a fodder crop and is occasionally sown with gram. Green wheat (*khawíd*) is of course freely used.

Miscellaneous crops.

Ussun or *táramíra* (2,560 acres), where found, is generally of spontaneous, or rather accidental growth. It is commonly seen mixed with wheat or *toria*; but sometimes it springs up on land entirely unirrigated, and when the winter rains have been fair will yield a few maunds of oil seed per

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Agriculture.

Miscellaneous crops.

acre. Small patches of vegetables (2,400 acres) of all kinds are to be found, but the yeomen and capitalist grantees—usually absentees—are extremely apathetic about their cultivation. Red pepper (chillies, 600 acres) is grown; but does not succeed well with canal irrigation. Its yield is precarious. *Kásni* (endive), *dhanía* (coriander), etc., etc., being well-crops are practically never grown by cultivators whose energies are directed to cropping comparatively large areas.

Melons (27,283 acres) are sown by Jánglis with sugarcane and cotton in April; but the returns are poor. They are much subject to attacks by insects. Aráíns also grow the fruit which is generally watered at night to guard against the effects of the sun (*kalka*). At times the whole crop rots without ripening. When one melon in a field ripens it is supposed to have an effect on all the others:—

Kharbuza nu vekhke kharbuza rang pakarda haí:

'One melon seeing another adopts its colour.'

Chína is rare; *til* quite unsuccessful and indigo almost unknown. *San* (hemp) (2,027 acres) is only sown in very small patches. It does not thrive very well. An explanation often given by the colonists for their failure to cultivate it is that there are not sufficient ponds or tanks in the villages wherein to steep the plant. There is a certain element of truth underlying the explanation. The depth to the subsoil water being so great, a village can rarely afford to have more than one well. Consequently the tanks near the village sites are reserved for drinking water to the Chuhras and cattle. Further the stench arising from hemp-ponds is too obnoxious to be suffered near village sites; and land on the square too valuable to be devoted to tanks.

Fruit gardens.

A very fair proportion of capitalist and yeomen grantees as well as peasants who hold more than one square have planted fruit gardens varying in extent from a few *kanáls* to half a square. Gardens of the latter area require a gardener to look after them; but there is a tendency for most of these fruit plantations to degenerate, under the rank vegetation which springs up, into veritable jungles. The trees planted include oranges (country and Malta varieties) plums, pomegranates, guavas, limes (sweet and the *kághazi*, varieties) apricots, peaches, *loquáts*, grapes, pears and mangoes. None of these are indigenous; and save on the Rakh Branch, where one or two gardens bring in incomes of a few hundreds of rupees, it is too early to speak of their ultimate success. Experience has hitherto shown that oranges, plums, peaches and grapes thrive best with the Chenáb water.

In the Gujránwálá portion of the Colony orange trees yield particularly well, though the fruit is apt to deteriorate in flavour. Plums, peaches and grapes prosper everywhere. Mangoes have been imported from all parts of the country and do occasionally fruit. But they have not, with the solitary exception of the common variety found in Jhang, thriven or even become really acclimatized. Whether from excessive cold or heat, or some other inexplicable cause, young healthy trees of five or six years' standing in the full vigour of life at times suddenly shrivel away. Possibly, with the gradual relaxation of the severity of the Bár climate success may be eventually attained.

Improvements.

It is not to be expected that cultivation, in a new tract like the Colony where the *zamíndárs* are all in possession of comparatively large holdings, should be of the finest or that great attention should have been paid to the quality and selection of seed. The most

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Agriculture.

Improvements.

really remarkable feature is the enormous improvement which the Jángli tribes exhibit in their methods of cultivation and the rapidity with which they have learnt lessons in agriculture from the *ábádkars*. Sayyid Mehdi Sháh is using iron ploughs and a few other *zamíndárs* have followed his example, but it may be doubted whether there is any great future for the more expensive and elaborate agricultural implements of European manufacture. Mr. Mollison, the Inspector-General of Agriculture, thinks that the cotton staple is susceptible of great improvement, if the seed is sown through drills and properly hoed, and experiments in this direction are now being made with implements and bullocks imported from the Central Provinces, where the use of drills is universal, but the soil is unsuitable for successful cultivation.

Experimental Farm.

At Lyallpur itself there is an Experimental Farm of three squares under the able management of Mr. W. Renouf, C. S., the Director of Land Records and Agriculture in the Punjab, and a fourth square is shortly to be added. Mr. Renouf is at present principally engaged in experimenting with country and foreign varieties of the various staples with a view to seeing which are really the best suited to Colony conditions. Later, he hopes to make the Farm a regular Seed depôt for the distribution of selected seed.

Model Farm.

Sayyid Mehdi Sháh has an excellent model farm in Mauza 353, Jhang Branch.

Agricultural show.

The first agricultural show was held in March 1904 at the same time at the Cattle Fair. Prizes to the amount of Rs. 500 were offered for the best selections of the most common staples, and also for agricultural implements. There was also a ploughing competition which excited considerable interest. One of the best features of the show was the number of prizes carried off by the Jánglis. It seems probable that the Agricultural Show will not only prove a very popular institution but will also exercise a real effect in inducing *zamíndárs* to be more careful in their selection of seed.

Loans Acts.

Loans under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Acts are not now given, though formerly the cost of water-course construction and of survey was paid to the Irrigation Department and the Survey Fund, respectively, by means of fictitious *takkávi* loans, the amounts of which were subsequently recovered from the grantees. The grantees did not themselves touch the money, and the payment was for the most part made for work already done with money advanced by Government. The payment of *takkávi* grants of Rs. 100 each have been sanctioned in the case of Camel Service grantees in order to replace service camels which die or are cast for old age, etc., but very few such loans have been actually made or applied for.

Sales and mortgages.

For the reason that sales and mortgages are legally only possible for those grantees who have acquired proprietary rights they can afford no indication of the indebtedness or otherwise of the grantees. In fact there are no recorded mortgages though there are undoubtedly some cases in which lands have been mortgaged *sub rosa*, but on enquiry they are always denied.

Grantees who have acquired proprietary rights have sold altogether an area of 4,336 acres for Rs. 38,35,214, or an average of Rs. 77 per acre. In such cases it may be generally assumed that the land sold is comparatively poor or that the vendor is pressed for money. The best land is not sold. If it were the average price would be necessarily higher. The highest price paid in any such sale has been Rs. 90 per acre, the lowest Rs. 52 per acre. Probably the average value of good land held by *nazrána*-paying grantees is about Rs. 90—Rs. 100 per acre when sold

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Sales and mortgages.

by private contract. But the prices so obtainable are far lower than those which Government can secure at an auction sale with all its attendant rivalry and competition. It is hardly too much to say that a Government auction adds 25 per cent. to the value of land for the time being.

Alienation Act.

There has not yet been any case in which the application of the Alienation Act has been necessary.

Indebtedness.

There is therefore no ordinary material available for a discussion on indebtedness. That the great majority of the colonists are free from debt and in a condition of great prosperity is not open to doubt. It shows itself in the number and value of the cattle and horses, the ornaments of the women and the lavish expenditure on house-building. In 1900, 1901 and 1902 over thirty *lákhs* of rupees, and in 1903 Rs. 13,69,484 were remitted from the Colony in money orders. Many grantees have redeemed old mortgages and purchased more land in their parent districts. At the same time they are not all equally fortunate and there are many degrees of prosperity. Those who have secured good land and a good water supply from the first, worked hard and lived carefully, have amassed comparative fortunes. On the other hand there are grantees who are still in debt and have hardly yet improved their position since they came to the Colony. Many of the peasant colonists were in debt when they first came and if after their arrival they were compelled to live on borrowed capital for any considerable period, it has often taken them a long time to free themselves from encumbrances. A frequent source of trouble has been the early purchase of cattle from wandering Kirárs, who charge originally much more than the animal is really worth, with interest at from 12 to 25 per cent. and compound interest after every six months.

The quality of the soil and the facilities for irrigation are of course very important factors and without good land and water-supply a grantee can hardly be very successful. But absenteeism is unusually a fatal bar to prosperity, and the character of the grantee is sufficient to turn the balance in the case of a man whose circumstances are not altogether favourable. Probably not more than 5 to 10 per cent. of the grantees are at all indebted and in few cases are the amounts really serious. Those who owe money are usually Musulmáns, as might be expected. The Bilóches of Jhoks Aqila Hyáta and Núr Mahram are however very largely in the hands of Jhang Kirárs, but the fault is entirely their own.

Money-lenders.

Money-lenders are usually Kirárs from Jhang, Montgomery, Gujránwala and Shahpur, though it is not uncommon for a shopkeeper to migrate from the parent to the new village and to start money-lending in the Colony. Twenty-five per cent. per annum (*sawayá*) is the almost universal rate of interest charged for ordinary loans, and there is no difficulty in borrowing at this rate. Eighteen and three-quarters per cent. (*paisa rupiya*) is a rate at which money can sometimes be obtained by persons possessing more than ordinary credit, but 12 per cent. is only possible for a man of considerable position or one who is ready to pawn his wife's ornaments. Grantees themselves seldom perform the office of banker for one another. There is considerable mutual distrust to start with and the Jat knows that there are certain indignities which he cannot impose on a fellow Jat even if the latter is in his debt; while the Jat who wants to borrow prefers to do so from a man whom he considers his inferior, and not to place himself in a position of inferiority to a fellow-grantee. Consequently when the Jat turns money-lender it is generally to the menials of his village when both the loans ard repayments are usually in kind.

The following statement gives details of the live-stock and carts in the Colony as enumerated during the census taken in February 1904:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Name of District.	Name of Tahsíl.	Bulls and bullocks.	Cows.	Male buffaloes.	Cow buffaloes.	Young stock of both sexes and all classes shown in cols. 2 to 5.	Sheep.	Goats.	Horses and ponies.	Mules.	Donkeys.	Camels.	Ploughs.	Carts.
Jhang ...	Lyallpur	68,163	40,988	13,038	40,313	68,185	30,858	26,311	7,037	275	7,774	1,675	29,237	9,938
	Samundari ...	53,849	37,986	8,580	27,619	51,019	20,702	26,342	5,459	99	5,494	4,751	25,334	5,942
	Toba Tek Singh ...	49,054	29,976	7,387	17,371	43,965	25,739	25,341	2,838	108	2,524	1,769	22,979	5,813
	Jhang	9,509	11,625	1,624	5,817	11,842	13,639	6,986	1,053	10	1,027	1,484	4,841	13
	Chiníot	21,866	20,208	3,606	16,922	26,452	18,879	9,316	3,472	62	3,398	1,389	10,151	498
	Total	202,441	140,783	34,235	108,042	201,463	109,817	94,296	19,859	554	20,217	11,068	92,542	22,204
Gujránwála ...	Khángáh Dográn ...	19,969	19,152	6,418	18,029	32,145	18,584	18,853	3,365	71	2,832	125	12,786	2,832
	Háfizábad	82	113	19	72	75	9	2	12	2	14	12	43	...
	Total	20,051	19,265	6,437	18,101	32,220	18,593	18,855	3,377	73	2,846	137	12,829	2,832
Lahore ...	Sharakpur	781	505	224	396	522	557	798	60	...	245	86	473	72
	GRAND TOTAL ...	223,273	160,553	40,896	126,539	234,205	128,967	113,949	23,296	627	23,308	11,291	105,844	25,108

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Live-stock.

The Census figures are a remarkable vindication of the wealth of the colonists. The number of bulls or bullocks are slightly exceeded by those in Ferozepore alone of all Punjab or Frontier Districts, while the gross total of horned cattle exceeds that of all of them. So also does the number of cow buffaloes, and young stock while the number of horses and ponies in the Colony is only just inferior to that of Lahore, Amritsar being a very bad third with 15,776.

Horses and ponies.

There are 23,965 horses and ponies in the Colony according to the Census of February 1904, or about 24 animals for every thousand persons. The charge of horse-breeding operations is now in the hands of the Army Remount Department, the headquarters of the Superintendent for the circles in which Jhang and Gujránwála are included being at Mona in the Jhelum Colony. There are altogether 10 Imperial and 8 District Board stallions stationed at Lyallpur, Toba Tek Singh, and Samundari. There are also stallions at Jhang (1) and Khängáh Ḍográn (1) available for the use of colonists, and stables will also be shortly erected at Gojra. Arrangements are being made by the Army Remount Department to increase the number of stallions which is at present hopelessly inadequate owing to the growing demand for their services. There are altogether 1,141 branded mares, of which 579 were served by Government stallions in 1902-3. Both the number of branded mares and of the men who own them is increasing notwithstanding the fact that since April 1902 many mares have been transferred to the ownership of grantees in the Jhelum Colony.

The class of mares kept for horse-breeding purposes is of good average quality and is steadily improving. The present condition of the industry indicates a considerable further development. Owners of promising fillies take great pride in them and show little inclination to sell them even at remunerative prices, and it is probable that before long the Chenáb Colony will, with the possible exception of the Jhelum Colony, be the first horse-breeding district in the Province.

Horse fair.

The annual Horse Fair was first instituted in October 1902 when 3,291 animals attended, and 308 competed for prizes. In 1903 the Fair was badly advertised and only 2,617 horses appeared, 297 competing for prizes. The prizes total Rs. 1,700, of which Rs. 500 are provided by the Imperial Government. In future the Fair will probably be held in November in order to prevent its clashing with the dates of other Fairs, and it seems likely that it will soon be one of the biggest Fairs in the Province. The District Boȧrd realises a fee of two per cent. on all sales effected at the Fair.

Mule breeding.

There are 15 Imperial donkey stallions available for the Colony, and the District Board of Jhang has located some stallions in the charge of various *lambardárs*. In 1902-3 the imperial stallions served 854 mares, but no figures of the work of the District Board stallions are available. The Government of India has recently sanctioned the tentative application of mule-breeding conditions to *lambardári* grants where the grant has not already been made unrestricted by such terms. Such conditions are also being applied to all new appointments on succession or otherwise. No opinion has yet been expressed on the proposal to enforce such conditions in other cases by legislation, but, even if there is no legislation, all *lambardars* (except the Camel Service Chaudhrís who are exempted) will in the natural course of events become eventually liable. It may, therefore, be anticipated that if the present experiment proves successful the mule-breeding industry will attain considerable proportions as there are already 2,628 *lambardárs* in the Colony. A copy of the draft conditions will be

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found in Appendix 9. They provide for the compulsory sale of the progeny before it has attained the age of 18 months at a price to be determined by the officer appointed to superintend mule-breeding operations. The cattle of the Colony are as varied as they are numerous. Almost every type is to be found, but there is a broad difference between the class of animals owned by immigrant colonists as compared with those of local tribes. Few of the best cattle are absolutely true to type, but the Hariána strain is most affected by colonists who spend large sums on the purchase of plough-oxen in the which they take an immense pride. The other common breeds in Colony are the Kachi or Chenáb, the Dhanni, the Montgomery and the Desi.

The following notes on breeds are abstracted from a note by Veterinary Captain Pease, but well-to-do *zamíndárs* in the Colony will pay as much as Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 for a really good yoke of bullocks :—

The Hariána breed.—" The area known as Hariána, which corresponds roughly with the southern part of the Hissár District, has always been celebrated for its cattle. The bullocks are generally of a slate colour, lighter on the ribs and darker on the neck; pure white is sometimes met with. The height of the bulls measured behind the hump is from 56 to 64 inches, and the back is wide and straight. The bulls are generally free from vice. The cows generally have their first calf at three years' old, and as a rule make good mothers, having plenty of milk: a good milch cow gives from 8 to 12 seers daily. The dry sandy soil upon which the cattle are raised is very favourable to their healthy development, and the people of this part of the country thoroughly appreciate the value of feeding and caring for their cattle. The village cattle are daily driven out to graze, and as a rule a piece of village land is kept as a common grazing-ground. In the evening the cattle return to the villages, and are then provided for either in a fenced enclosure or in the different houses of their owners. The cost of a pair of young good plough bullocks of this breed averages from Rs. 120 to Rs. 140, and cows giving from 8 to 12 seers of milk sell from Rs. 50 to Rs. 70 each.

Montgomery breed.—The Montgomery breed called "Thau" or "Lola" comes from the neighbourhood of the *Bár* country bordering the Rávi in the Montgomery District. The cows are the best milkers of any breed in the Punjab. The peculiarities are the length of tail, which should reach the ground; the horns should be short, not exceeding four or five inches in length; the skin thin and the coat fine. A good milch cow fetches from Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 depending on the quantity of milk she gives.

The Kachi or Chenáb breed.—The Kachi or Chenáb breed of cattle is found in the Jhang District in the country lying between the Chenáb river and the Thal. This is a taller and in every way bigger animal than the Montgomery breed, but the horns are short, seldom being more than three inches in length. The neck is not short, or unusually heavy. The chest is round and deep, from 70 to 80 inches in girth. The temper and disposition of animals of this breed are good, and they are willing and quick workers.

The Dera Gházi Khan breeds known as the Bhagnári and Dájal breed resemble each other and appear to be related to the Sindhi breeds of cattle. These are some of the best breeds of cattle in the Punjab. They are above medium stature, about 14 hands at the shoulders, very handsome, possesing fine silky coats and thin skins. The colour of the skin is invariably black, and of the hair white or grey and generally black about the shoulder. The foreheads are very broad and massive, and the horns are wide apart, short and stumpy.

Dhanni cattle.—The Dhanni country is in the Salt Range of hills having Chakwál in the Jhelum District as its centre, and it is celebrated for its excellent cattle, which are very different from others found in the Punjab. They have flat foreheads, short horns and square bodies, fairly level backs, and deep chests indicating great strength. The colours of the coat are mostly black and white, or red and white, and the tails are very long, having a big tuft of hair which reaches and often trails on the ground. This breed very nearly resembles that found in Nepál, except that the coats are not quite so thick, but the broken colour, short horns and long tails afford a very strong resemblance.

The common village breed (Desi).—These, as may be expected, offer very great variations, as to size and quality. Naturally the best specimens are to be found where grazing is good. Many of the bullocks are very good, compact beasts, standng on short legs, active and good workers. The head is peculiar, bulging considerably at the orbital process, the forehead afterwards running sharply backwards. The heads are coarse, necks long, hump fairly developed, line of the back straight, loins wide, crup bad in shape, but fairly muscular, tail of medium length, sheath very small and close. In the cow there is no fold of skin under the abdomen. The cows give but a small amount of milk.

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Sale of cattle.

Good cattle belonging to *zamíndárs* are seldom for sale. Large numbers are, however, brought by colonists at fairs in other districts, and a good many are purchased from wandering Kirárs who refuse to take cash down. One rupee is first paid as earnest money (*sai*) on the spot, the price being usually paid in two subsequent instalments. In this way the Kirárs manage to secure higher prices. The cattle sold by Kirárs all come from Sindh. At the Colony Cattle Fair *zamíndárs* only sell their smaller and worn out animals, which are purchased in large numbers by Patháns from the Frontier Districts.

Buffaloes.

The cow buffaloes used for breeding are splendid animals of enormous weight, and they are endowed with great milk producing powers, on which account they are highly valued by the people. The amount of milk given varies very greatly in different breeds and also in different animals of the same breed. It averages from 4 to 6 seers in the inferior animals, from 12 to 13 seers in medium animals and from 15 to 30 seers in the best. As a milch animal, therefore, it is not difficult to understand that the buffalo cow takes precedence of other cattle, and that they are better fed and cared for than other cows and that they are more carefully bred with a view to improving the yield of milk. And more care is exercised by the *zamíndár* in the selection of a buffalo bull for breeding purposes than in that of other animals.

Milk

The milk of the buffalo differs from that of the cow in its chemical composition as well as its appearance, taste, colour, and in the butter which it contains. It has a very white colour and a peculiar insipid taste and the butter made from it is very white. The amount of fat it contains is a good deal larger than that found in cow's milk ; and differs in composition, in that it contains minute quantities of sulphur and phosphorous and yields four times as much caproic acid. The sugar in buffalo's milk is of a variety differing from that of ordinary cow's milk, and is present in larger amount than that in cow's milk.

Breeds of buffaloes.

The Khundi breed is the local breed of Hariána and the Sutlej. It is a medium sized breed and has doubtless received its name from the shape of its horns which are peculiar, being fine black and spirally twisted. The more spiral the horns the better the blood is supposed to be. Below the orbit the face narrows markedly and is finely chiselled down to the muzzle which is small and fine but well marked, the nostrils being clean and well formed. The yield of milk from buffalo cows of this breed is generally large, averaging 10 to 12 seers, but as much as 25 or 30 seers is not uncommon. The price of a good milker is about Rs. 100 to Rs. 150.

The Rávi breed.

The Rávi breed of buffaloes is a very much inferior animal to that just noticed. It is to be found in the Sandal Bár and is sometimes spoken of as the Sandal Bár buffalo. These are very coarse animals, of a very black colour covered with a coarse hair which is more plentiful about the head, neck and shoulders; the knees have long coarse tufts of hair on them ; the head is very ugly indeed ; the forehead very convex, the horns coarse and thick, and projecting outwards, backwards and upwards for some distance and then sharply curved forwards and downwards at the tips. Animals of this breed are not particularly good milkers. The Chenáb buffaloes are of course good in some respects, much better than Sutlej buffaloes, well shaped and of good size ; they have two colours, black or *Kai* and brown or *Kaily*. Formerly each village on the bank of river had large herds of buffaloes, but owing to extension of cultivation and decline of thick jungles of *Surkanda* and *Kálu* the race of this animal is declining.

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Agriculture.

The Rávi breed.

The average price of a male buffalo may be taken at Rs. 30, whilst a cow fetches more or less money according to the quantity of milk she will give. For milking purposes the brown coloured or "káli buri" animal is preferred to the "káli boli" or black coloured animals.

Most of the buffaloes are owned by Jánglis, who prefer the brown variety to the black, on the ground that the former gives more and sweeter milk, and that better *ghi* can be made from it. There is very little export of *ghi* now though formerly it was the main export of the Bár. Jánglis prefer buffaloes from the Bári Doáb to those of the Chenáb, because they believe that if a Chenáb buffalo once loses its young it will not again hold. The price of a good she-buffalo has doubled since the advent of the canal. Formerly a good buffalo sold for about Rs. 60, and the very best for Rs. 100. On the other hand the price of he-buffaloes has fallen from Rs. 60 to Rs. 30 or Rs. 40. The Chenáb buffalo is, however, said to be more useful as a plough animal than the Sutlej buffalo, which does not stand yoking well. It is usual to yoke a buffalo with a bullock, in order to keep the former going as he is a slow animal. Immigrant colonists seldom use buffaloes as plough cattle. They tire easily and feel the heat too much.

Sheep.

Sheep and goats are not a very important part of the Colony stock. Formerly Jánglis used to keep large numbers of them, but now it is usually only the menials and wandering tribes like the Ods who keep flocks. Most of the sheep come from Bikáner, Baháwalpur, the Thal, Shahpur or the Jullundur Doáb. The milk which is given at the rate of half to one seer a day for six months is not drunk but made into *ghi*. Four seers of milk will give about six *chitáks* of *ghi*. The milk is, however, used for medical purposes. Sheep are sheared twice a year. Between 1½ and 4 years of age the wool weighs about 1¼ seers for the two shearings, but as the sheep grows older the outturn decreases. The wool of Bikáner sheep sells from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 a maund, that of indigenous animals for Rs. 18 to Rs. 20, while the wool of Jullundur sheep only fetches Rs. 14 or Rs. 15. The value of a sheep is from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5. Skins are sold at the rate of 8 annas each.

Goats.

Goats usually belong to the Bikáner, Baháwalpur and Shahpur breeds. The maximum supply of milk is about 2 seers. Goats are sheared twice a year, the average yield being from 3 to 6 *chitáks*. The hair (*jat*) is made into ropes, bags and floor cloths, and is worth from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 a maund. The skins which are used as water bags (*mashak*) are sold at the rate of eight annas to a rupee each. A good many are exported to Bombay and Karáchi. The price of goats varies considerably, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 10 in the case of she-goats, he-goats costing from Rs. 3 to Rs. 6. A really good she-goat may, however, be worth Rs. 15 or 16.

Civil Veterinary Department.

The following note on the working of the Civil Veterinary Department has been supplied by Veterinary Captain G. K. Walker, the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department.

Veterinary staff.

"For the purpose of dealing with cattle breeding in the Colony the Civil Veterinary Department employs an itinerating Veterinary Assistant for each tahsil. Each man has at his respective headquarters a small Dispensary where he remains part of the month to treat patients brought in. The remainder of the month each man tours in his own circle in connection with treatment of disease in villages and cattle breeding. His work under the latter category mainly consists of inspection of Government bulls and stock. In the event of serious outbreaks of contagious disease occurring, the men are concentrated under the orders of the

Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, and the disease dealt with by means of preventive inoculation, segregation, disinfection, etc.

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Veterinary Hospital, Lyallpur.

In addition a Veterinary Hospital has been started at Lyallpur in charge of a Stationary Veterinary Assistant, at which in-patients and out-patients are treated. Small fees and charges for medicines are charged from persons who are liable to income-tax and credited to the District Board, which body pays for the equipment and menial staff.

Cattle disease.

The most important and serious contagious diseases of cattle are Rinderpest, Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia, Foot and Mouth Disease, Anthrax and Black-quarter. Rinderpest is usually called *daba* by natives in the Colony. It frequently causes great loss of life among cattle and buffaloes, and occasionally sheep and goats are attacked. The mortality from this disease is about 50 per cent. Preventive inoculation of contact cattle is of great service in staying the ravages of the disease, and the Veterinary Assistants having been trained in the work are usefully employed.

Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia, known usually in the vernacular as *ghotu*, principally affects buffaloes, but cattle are not exempt. Usually 80 to 90 per cent. of animals that are attacked die. Outbreaks have begun and ended as a rule within ten days. It is commonest in the rainy season. If the Veterinary Assistant gets to the outbreak in time he is occasionally able to save a few animals by medicinal treatment.

Foot and Mouth Disease, called *Múnkhur*, is common amongst cattle, goats and sheep. The mortality from this disease is small, being about 2 per cent. It may impede agricultural operations as affected bullocks are unable to work. Veterinary Assistants visit outbreaks and render good service in treating the affected animals and giving advice with regard to segregation, disinfection, etc.

Surra is not an uncommon disease amongst horses and camels. It is very fatal and does not yield to treatment.

Goats and sheep often suffer from liver fluke disease at the end of the rainy season and many deaths result. Treatment is in some cases successful, but it is necessary to avoid pastures that are known to be infective to properly combat the disease.

Black-quarter is commonly known as *goli*. The mortality from this disease is usually 90 per cent. of animals attacked, and death occurs very rapidly.

Cattle breeding.

In order to encourage the breeding of good cattle, bulls selected by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, are purchased by the District Board and distributed in the District, being put in charge of some responsible person. Agriculturists are keen on obtaining the services of these bulls for their cows."

Cattle fair.

The Colony Cattle Fair was first started at Sháhkot, and is now held annually from the 16th to the 21st of March at Lyallpur. At the last fair held in 1904, 4,922 animals were brought in, and sales were effected to the amount of Rs. 1,22,392 ; a sum of three pies per rupee being levied on each sale. The Imperial Government made a grant of Rs. 250 towards the prizes for show cattle, a further sum of Rs. 400 being added out of the fees realized. The fair is a very popular institution, being attended by an annually increasing concourse, estimated at about 100,000 in the present year. But many of these are attracted by the general holiday making and sports connected with the fair, rather than by prospects of "successful dealing."

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Camels.

The Sandal Bár was formerly one of the principal camel-breeding tracts in the Punjab and as useful pack animals the breed was held to be only inferior to that of the Kirána Bár. Since the allotment of land to camel herds, many of those who do not hold their land on camel service conditions have relinquished the breeding and maintenance of camels, but there are still 11,291 in the Colony. The best class of camel found in the Colony is locally called *soháwa*. It is a large thickset animal with plenty of bone. The head is small and lean with bright prominent eyes. A good *soháwa* costs from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150. The *ganda* is also a thickset animal but smaller than the *soháwa*, with a large coarse head and thick skin. The value of a good *ganda* is from Rs. 80 to Rs. 120. The *pamba* is a lightly built camel with long legs and does not possess the same power of endurance as the others. Its price is from Rs. 80 to Rs. 100. Prices have gone up considerably since the colonization of the Bár and the demand caused by the grantee and Silladár Camel Corps. Most of the camels in the grantee belong to the *soháwa* or *ganda* breeds, and their average girth is about 7 feet 9 inches. Camels are now accepted for the corps below the age of six and they are cast at the age of fourteen.

The following description of the camel is taken from the Montgomery Gazetteer:—

Age at which weaned, commences work, breeds, &c. Milk.

A female camel fetches on an average Rs. 20 less than the male. The camel-owners, however, depend on their profits from letting out camels as baggage animals, not on their profits. If well treated, a camel lives forty years. If its owner is poor, he will commence loading it at three years of age; if fairly off, at four. The coupling season is Poh, Magar, Phagan, and Chetr (December to March). The period of gestation is twelve months. At four the female camel brings forth her first young one. She continues bearing nine or ten times at intervals of two years. After one year the young one is weaned. Up to that period the milk is good; afterwards it is inferior. A camel will feed her young and yield 12 seers of milk a day besides. The owner milks her twice a day; he milks two teats and leaves two for the young one. The milk yields curds and butter-milk, but not butter. It acts as a laxative to those not accustomed to its use. It is uncommonly good, and magnificent for disease of the spleen (*lipph*).

Burden carried. Hair. Flesh.

A camel commences with carrying 3 maunds, and, when full grown, carries 8. The camel is shorn in Chetr; and its hair, mixed with goats' hair, is made into ropes and *borás* (*borá* = a sack). The shearing yields about three-fourths of a seer of hair. When the camel is at death's door it is duly slaughtered, and there is a feast on its flesh. The Chúhra appropriates the skin, and sells it for about 8 annas to the *dabgar* or maker of large leather vessels called *kuppás*, in which oil and *ghi* are carried. After the hair has been stripped off, the raw hide is placed round a hollow earthen mould. When the hide dries and hardens, the mould is broken and shaken out of the mouth of the *kuppa*, which is then complete. In a disease to which melons are subject, called *hadda*, camel's bones burned to windward of the field attacked are a fine remedy.

Food of camels. Names of camels at different stages of growth.

Camels are turned out into the jungle and allowed to do for themselves. They eat almost anything; but *ak*, *dhâk* and *harmal* they avoid. They are sometimes given alum and spices. A camel is called *toda* till one year old. Then *mazat* till two years old, or for one year after weaning. He is afterwards called *trihán*, *chhatar*, *doyak*, *chaugga*, *chhigga*, *nesh* and *armash*, at the commencement of his 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th year, respectively. After that he is full grown, and is called *únth*. The first year is divided into three parts: the first four months, when the camel is called *lihára* or *lihára toda*; the next two when the name is changed to *mohala*; and the last six, when it becomes *hutela*. When the camel becomes a *chhatar*, his milk teeth go; and at each succeeding stage the camel gets two teeth; till when he becomes *armash*, he has his proper complement of six incisors and four teeth. A female camel is called *todi* till two years old; then till four years old, *puráp*. As soon as she has brought forth her first young one, she becomes a *dáchí*, and is afterwards called *dáchi pahlan*, *dáchi duyán*, and so on, according to the number of young she has produced.

Camels in the Colony used to graze on almost anything that the Bár produced and they now readily devour *toria*, *tárámira*, turnips, gram, *massar*, *moth*, *riwan*, *gowára*, and chopped straw. Owing, however, to the scarcity of grazing most of the she-camels are now sent to the Ganji Bár for breeding purposes.

Hire.

In the old days the owner of a good pack camel made about Rs. 40 to Rs. 45 a year by its hire and the cost of its keep was nil. The rate of hire has gone up now, and the charge for hire is about 4 annas a maund for

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Hire.

25 miles. The camel service grantees, however, do not use their camels very extensively for carrying purposes, for fear of their falling out of condition or getting sore backs, which would render them liable to be cast on inspection. Nevertheless most of the produce brought to the railway from the Burála Branch is brought on camels which often belong to Kirárs. Female camels are never loaded, unless they are barren.

Diseases.

The diseases of camels are many and strange. A full description of them with the appropriate remedies can be found in the Montgomery Gazetteer. But for most diseases the ordinary remedy is firing only.

Irrigation *wáribandi*.

The following note on the 'Wári' system of working *zamíndári* water-courses has been supplied by Mr. Pargiter, the Superintending Engineer :—

" As a rule distribution of supply is made from outlets fixed in the distributaries and each outlet irrigates no more than one village, but there may be several outlets for a village. *Zamíndári* water-courses discharge, as a rule, from one to three cubic feet per second; and in the Chenáb Bár, generally, they command from eleven to thirty-two 'squares' or from 300 to 900 acres. Each 'square' of 27·28 acres is entitled to about one-eleventh of a cubic foot per second; but experience has shown that it would be wasteful and ineffective to attempt to irrigate every square simultaneously. It has been found to be far more effective to turn the full supply of the water-course on to each square in succession for a limited period. Normally, it is the practice to allow each square a *wári* or turn, of from two to four *pahars* or six to twelve hours. The area irrigated by one outlet is called an irrigation *chak* (block). The size of a *chak* varies and is usually determined by :—

1. The contours of the village area.
2. The maximum area that the outlet can irrigate in one turn during a period of ten days.

This latter needs explanation. The period of ten days is usually taken for a turn or *wári*, because during the Rabi season the Canal Branches have to be closed in rotation and the period of flow is usually ten to twelve days; therefore, provided it is not necessary to close or shut off the distributary, every cultivator in the *chak* is able to have a watering during the turn of the Branch Canal from which the distributary is supplied. For practical purposes it is inconvenient to reduce the period of the turn for each holding to less than six hours. Therefore there can be four turns per day or forty turns in ten days, and there can be up to forty holdings of one square each in a *chak*.

In every *mauza* one square is allotted to the *kamíns* or village menials: but the share of each individual in this square is so small that it has been usually found necessary to give it a turn of eighteen hours, instead of twelve. A *wári* of three hours is usually allotted to the *abádi* or village residential sites, for the filling of the village tanks.

If the number of the turns of six to twelve hours each were even, the same cultivator would have his turn always by day, or always by night, as the case might be. To avoid this inconvenience, it is arranged to have the number of turns an odd number ; so as to give each man day and night turns alternately.

For the actual process of irrigation the labour of at least two men is required; one of whom lets the water into the various fields in rotation, whilst the other patrols the water-course upstream, to prevent it from breaching. If the discharge of the water-course s great the number is doubled, or trebled.

Peasant grantees, and the tenants of yeomen or capitalists who cultivate squares on the same water-course usually help each other in working the water-courses. This requires friendly relations, but where animosities exist, cliques of cultivators are formed, who arrange their holdings in separate groups or subsidiary *chaks* and then there is a demand for *chakbandi*.

Chakbandi means that each *chak* so formed is irrigated by a branch water-course, fed by a pipe in the bank of the main water-course. The discharge of each pipe is in proportion to the area of its *chak*. Even where *chakbandi* is adopted, however, the irrigation of each subsidiary *chak* is worked internally by "wárabandi," each square getting the full supply of the *branch* water-course in turn. *Chakbandi* is also adopted sometimes on very large water-courses, where the number of the squares is so great that the crops would suffer whilst waiting for their turn and there is sufficient water for division among two or more branch water-courses.

Frequent disputes over any little surplus water illustrate the nicety with which the cultivators in the Colony reckon their water rights. Suppose there are twenty squares on a water-course, taking water one after the other from the head downwards. After the twentieth has had its turn, number one has its turn again. The question then arises :—To whom does

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the water belong, which is at that moment flowing in the water-course between the first and last squares? Does it belong to the twentieth square, or equally to all the intervening squares? In a length of one mile of water-course this water filling the water-course may suffice to give one watering to one acre of cultivation; and may mean the saving of that acre from rain.

When a *wárabandi* is formally authorised for a water-course by the Divisional Officer, its details with the names of the share-holders are placed on record; and then it becomes a criminal offence to alter it, or interfere with its rotation, without his sanction."

Construction of water-courses.

On the Rakh and Mián Ali Branches only the main water-courses were constructed by the Irrigation Department. On the later Branches the Department has constructed water-courses leading to each irrigable square, leaving the *zamíndár* only the duty of making the minor channels inside his square.

Kiárabandi.

Each square is divided into twenty-five square fields called *killas*, but for the purpose of irrigation the *zamíndár* has to make eight small partitions in each field called *kiáras* and to irrigate each separately from a temporary minor water-channel, made by himself, which irrigates four partitions on each side. This system is called *kiárábandi* and its object is to prevent the waste of water which is caused by attempts to irrigate a large area at one time. An infringement of this rule is punishable by fine under the Canal Act.

Irrigation by lift.

The area sown on lift irrigation in 1902-03 was only 5,753 acres. No grantee will irrigate by lift if he can get flow on account of the extra trouble which such irrigation involves, and the heavier demand on cattle, although the occupier's rate is only half of that levied on flow irrigation. But water goes further with lift irrigation and the number of *jhallárs* is steadily increasing. The lift is never great. One grantee has replaced the ordinary earthenware pots (*tinda*) and rope, with iron vessels and a chain. *Jhallárs* are also used in Lyallpur for lifting sullage water on to the sewage farm.

Bárâni cultivation.

Cultivation dependent on rain is very scanty, the area so sown in 1902-03 being only 9,314 acres. The soil and climate of the Bár are still too dry to permit much successful cropping, gram, *chari*, *bájra* and *tárámira* being the only crops attempted. Of gram the great percentage completely fails. Occasionally small areas sown on *rohi* soil or in hollow depressions afford a moderate yield. In a year when there have been good winter rains the cropping on old well lands long under cultivation is quite successful. *Chari* and *bájra* rarely produce an adequate return. *Tárámira* is usually the result of accidental seeding. It spreads vigorously on irrigated soil, and if aided by rain will yield 5 or 6 maunds of oil seed per acre.

Well irrigation.

There is no well irrigation. Rarely, when the canal supplies fail, a disused well close to the Hithár is put into working order to save the crops.

Rents.

Records of rights have been prepared for an area of 681,385 acres and for these alone is it possible to give any figures though the average rents of the whole Colony are very similar. Of this area 411,092 or about 62 per cent. are cultivated by proprietors or tenants holding direct from Government.

Produce rents.

201,398 acres are cultivated by tenants who pay in kind (*batái*) with or without an addition in cash. The most common *batái* rent is half the produce and half the Government demand. 110,373 acres are leased on these terms, while half-*batái* only accounts for 16,688. The highest rent

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Produce rents.

in kind is half-*batái* and the whole demand, but this is paid on a comparatively small area. A rent of one-third *batái* usually involvesthe payment of the whole demand as well. On the Rakh Branch 10,512 acres are held on these terms, while over another area of 7,559 acres the whole of the occupier's rate is paid. A rent of two-fifths (*panj do*) is not common. There are, however, no less than fifty-two different kinds of rent on the Rakh Branch alone, and it is impossible to detail them all. The variations are often very slight and usually consist only of comparatively minor differences in the amount of the Government demand to be paid by the tenant.

Rents at revenue.

After the area leased to tenants who pay in kind, the next largest area (58,590 acres) is held by tenants who only pay the Government demand. That is to say, the lessor obtains no profit from his lease, but allows a part of his land to be cultivated by his relatives free of charge to himself. The growth of population will not long admit of such benevolence.

Cash rents.

Cash rents are paid over an area of 10,285 acres. Usually only the best lands or those near a town are leased on this system, and in the great majority of cases the whole of the Government demand is also paid by the tenant. In such cases the average cash rent, exclusive of the Government demand, is Rs. 6-12-8 per acre, but in exceptional cases rents of Rs. 15, 16, and 17 are obtained.

Factors determining rents.

The main factors which determine rents are the quality of the soil and the nature of the water-supply. Distance from the railway is, however, also a consideration, *caeteris páribus*. But differences are also due to the character of the landlord. Thus capitalist and yeoman grantees usually make rather harder terms with their tenants than other grantees, but they do not profit thereby, as they seldom obtain good tenants, and as absentees are the subject of many petty pilferings. Jánglis are very largely self-cultivating, but if they do lease their land it is usually on comparatively easy terms. Biloches, who are not yet self-cultivating, never obtain high rents, usually not more than one-third *batái* and one-third of the Government demand.

Average area of sub-tenancies.

The area usually leased as a sub-tenancy is half a square, but the average is reduced to about 10 acres by the small tenancies held by menials.

Classes of tenants.

Where tenants are not the near relatives of the grantee they are usually Aráíns or Muhammadan Jats, if they are members of agricultural tribes at all. But a large number of tenants, particularly those of the larger grantees, belong to the Chuhra caste. The tendency is for the grantees to become more and more self-cultivating and the proportion of the whole cultivating area held by tenants will undoubtedly be greatly reduced in a few years' time.

The *kamin's* square.

In every peasant village a small area, usually one square, but varying according to the size of the estate, has been allotted for the exclusive benefit of the village menials. Its division amongst the menials is left to the discretion of the lambardárs subject to the rule that provision must first be made for the *chuhra* who sweeps the village streets, the *bhisti* who waters the village-site trees, the *chaukidár, tarkhán,* and *lohár.* The usual demand paid by a peasant grantee is levied on the menials' square. The allotment of land for cultivation by menials has proved an immense boon to the peasant grantees, as it enables them to attract and retain menials whom they would otherwise have considerable difficulty in obtaining or keeping permanently. The villages held by capitalist and yeoman grantees where no *kamin's* square is allotted are usually very short of menials.

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Menials.

It is impossible to collect all the minute differences which occur in the position and treatment of the menials of so many tribes from such various Districts, and in spite of its obvious danger, only a brief generalization can be attempted, distinguishing however between the peasant colonists and the Jánglis. The latter not only have more menials, but are more generous to them, and while it has been calculated that in a peasant village 10 per cent. of the gross produce finds its way to the menials in customary payments, in a Jángli village the proportion is not less then 15 per cent. Generally, artizans and menials are paid much higher in the Colony than they were in their old Districts. They did not migrate for their health. In peasant villages the artizans and menials are usually drawn from the parent villages of the grantees, who prefer association with hereditary dependents, not only because they know and trust them but also because such dependents necessarily take a part in all the great festivals and ceremonies of their lives. In a homogeneous village there is accordingly a strong tendency toward the reproduction of the old community in all essentials. But in capitalist and yeoman village the grantees are usually too thankful to obtain the services of any menials whom they can pick up.

Tarkháns numbered 16,664.

Hindús	2,065
Sikhs	2,793
Muhammadans	11,806
	16,664

Some of them are sub-tenants and the Tarkhán always has a share in the *kamin's* square. As a menial in a peasant village, the Tarkhán makes and repairs all the wooden and agricultural implements, beds, etc., with wood supplied by his master. For these services he is paid in kind at the rate of 20 sérs *pakka* for each plough, there being usually two ploughs to each square. He also receives two sheaves (*bhari*) of wheat at Rabi and of maize at the Kharíf. A (*bhari*) of wheat means about 10 sérs. Sometimes also he gets from 2 to 4 sérs of cotton, and 2 sérs of *gur* for each plough. In addition to his more regular duties he also fulfils certain customary obligations at times of ceremony. When a child is born, he fashions for it some rude toy. He shapes the wood required for wedding ceremonies. On such occasions he usually receives a small present, but nothing is given to him for funerals. Often he is paid Re. 1 a year for his clothes. The construction of roofs and doorways which has formed so large a part of the Tarkhán's labour in the Colony is not included in his customary services. For doorways, which are often elaborate, he is paid by time, while for roofing he gets 4 annas a room with his food. Amongst Jánglis the Tarkhán has also to make the *chaukát* as a part of his customary duties. In the Rabi he gets two sheaves of wheat and 6 *topas* of grain (a $topa = 2\frac{1}{4}$ *sérs*), with an ass-load of turnips or green fodder for his cattle.

At the Kharíf he receives 6 *topas* of *bájra* or maize with 4 sérs of cotton, with 1 or 3 sérs of *gur* if there is any.

At births he provides a toy bow and arrow or cart. Sometimes he also makes a contrivance consisting of a peg fastened in the ground with a revolving plank which is used in teaching the child to walk.

Amongst both *ábadkárs* and Jánglis the Lohár (blacksmith) receives

Hindús	206
Sikhs	549
Muhammadans ...	7,255
	8,406

the same customary payments as the Tarkhán, his main duty being to make and repair all the iron implements of agriculture. The iron is provided by the *zamíndárs*. In a peasant village he provides a toy forceps or bangles at births. At weddings he also provides the pots and pans, receiving a small fee on both occasions. Like the Tarkhán, he gets

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Menials.

nothing at funerals. Jánglis also pay him a rupee or sometimes two, if the donor is both wealthy and pleased, on the birth of a son, but nothing when a daughter is born. When a marriage takes place the Lohár receives from 2 to 4 rupees from the father of the bridegroom.

Hindús.

Hindús	..	97,113
Sikhs	...	704
Musalmáns	...	13,708
Musallís	...	2,224
		113,749

Of the non-landholding classes the Chuhrás (sweepers) are by far the most numerous, totalling 111,525 or more than in any District except Lahore. The great majority are returned as Hindús though 13,708 have also been classed as Muhammadans. The Hindu Chuhrás are all immigrants attracted by prospects of prosperity which have been abundantly realised. There position here has been enormously improved, the number of cattle which they possess affording concrete proof of the fact. A large number of them are now the regular tenants of capitalist and yeoman grantees, of whose absenteeism they take considerable advantage. But the competition for tenants is still great and other tenants are not always procurable. A still larger number are *sepis* or agricultural workmen of peasant grantees, while very few indeed are employed as scavengers. It is however to be feared that the Chuhrá's prosperity can hardly be very enduring, as the regular tendency is for peasant grantees to eliminate gradually the foreign element from a share in their cultivation, and to substitute their own relatives. A number of Chuhrás, whose principal means of livelihood is petty crime, have also drifted to the Colony, and the worst characters are sometimes harboured by grantees for assistance in larger criminal operations.

Muhammadans.

The Muhammadan Chuhrás are usually either nomads or immigrants from the Hithár. As converted Musalmáns they often call themselves Musallis. In the two cases where Musallis formed separate *rahnas* in the Bar they have been given land as nomads, in Mauzas Nos. 404 and 412, Jhang Branch. The other Musallis of the Bár have hardly improved their position, either socially or economically. They work mostly as menials and make bad tenants. Their old nomad masters, now grantees, are endeavouring to deprive them of their former privilege of getting their religious ceremonies performed by the village *mullah* and to compel them to appoint *mullahs* of their own. Unlike the Chuhrás of the western Punjab, the local Musalli contracts marriages within both his father's and mother's *gót.* Musallis rank above the Sánsi in the social scale. Those from the Rávi have a particularly bad reputation as criminals.

Menial duties of Chuhrás.

As a menial amongst *ábádkárs* the Chuhra sweeps the compound and removes the cattle ordure. He also does the repair (*lipai*) of mud-walls, winnows the grain, and performs much of the rough field work. He is paid in grain according to his services. He also obtains the carcases and skins of dead animals. Among Jánglis a Chuhra occupies a somewhat better position, and is rather more closely connected with the daily life and festivals of his master. At each crop he receives from 7 to 14 maunds of grain according to the quality of the crop, and 4 sérs of cotton. He also gets a good meal every day from the house in which he serves. When the marriage procession approaches he stands in the entrance of the house and demands his *lág* or customary fee, which generally amounts to Rs. 2 and some clothes from the bridegroom's parents. His own master also gives him Re. 1. He also gets the skins of animals killed or dying without blood letting (*harám*).

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Chamárs.

Like the Chuhrás the Chamár in the Colony is often more of a tenant than a menial. In Jángli villages he does not exist and amongst *ábádkárs* he is usually to be found in villages peopled from Jullundur and Hoshiárpur, Chuhrás being scarce in those Districts. The Chamár does all the work of a Chuhra except that of sweeping out the house. The grantees pay him a maund of grain per square for each harvest and he also gets the skins of dead animals.

Hindús ...	26,069
Sikhs ...	800
Muhammadans	351
	27,220

Nais.

The Nai or barber performs the personal services connected with his calling. He is closely connected with all the main ceremonies, being assisted in his duties by his wife. At betrothals he plays the part of broker, cooks the food for wedding feasts and guests, and at funerals lights the lamps at the burial ground after the corpse is burnt. His payment varies with the position of his master, but he is paid in kind at each harvest, when he receives from 1 maund and a sheaf up to 3 maunds and 3 sheaves. One Nai is required for every twenty families. He is the general private messenger. Amongst Jánglis the Nai plays no part in the betrothal, though he prepares food (not cakes) for weddings His other duties are similar to those performed by the Nai in *ábádkár* villages. For customary payment he receives 6 *topas* and 2 sheaves of wheat at the Rabi and 6 *topas* of maize or *bájra* with 4 sers of cotton at the Kharíf.

Hindús ...	864
Sikhs ...	303
Muhammadans	7,226
	8,393

Máchhis and Jhínwars.

The Máchhi is the Musalmán, and the Jhínwar, the Hindu-water-bearer, but his duties are not confined to water-carrying and he is also used as a general messenger and to carry food as well as water to workers in the fields. During the harvest, when water has to be taken to a large number of reapers, he gets from half to one sheaf a day according to the number of labourers, and also a maund of grain for each harvest. He receives another maund for cleaning dishes, fetching water for guests and carrying food to the fields, while as he participates in all ceremonies, he gets constant tips. For carrying the bride in the *dulí* he never gets less than Rs. 4. Amongst Jánglis the Máchhi is paid in cash from Re. 1 to Rs. 4 per harvest according to the size of the family, and at the Rabi crop he receives 2 sheaves and 7 *topas* of wheat.

Hindús ..	3,608
Sikhs ...	828
Muhammadans	14,788
	19,224

The Mirási 10,388.

The Mirásís are almost all Musalmáns, 41 only returning themselves as Hindús or Sikhs. They are largely employed as messengers and always come in for extra rewards at marriage ceremonies. It is an interesting fact that Hindu or Sikh Sindhu Jats at the birth of a child pay rewards not to Bráhmans but to Mirásís. At each harvest the Mirási receives a maund or two of grain. Amongst Jánglis the Mirási plays a more important part, being both the bard and the local Debrett. When there is a question of betrothal the Mirási of the intended bridegroom's family consults him of the bride's, the proposals being made jointly by both of them to the bride's family. If the reply is favourable the Mirási returns with a silk turban (*lungi*) which he places on the bridegroom's head, the bride's Mirási receiving from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 from the bridegroom's family at the same time. At the wedding the Mirási recites the *kursináma* or genealogical tree, and often adds music to the entertainment. On such occasions he obtains a reward of Rs. 7 to Rs. 25 according to the status of the donor. He also receives a regular fee of

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4 *topas* of maize or *bâjra* at the Kharíf for each half square. The Mirási does no field work.

The Mullah.

In Jángli villages the *mullah* gets Re. 1 for uttering the *báng* or religious exhortation in the ear of a new-born child. For teaching the Qurán he gets from Rs. 15 up to even Rs. 100. Four annas is his fee for the marriage ceremony, but he generally gets Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 afterwards when the other menials are rewarded. At funerals he gets Rs. 2 with the clothes and shoes. He also receives 4 *topas* and a sheaf of wheat for each half square every Rabi. In addition to his religious duties he has to entertain genuine travellers.

Chhímbas and Darzís.

Hindús ...	... 616
Sikhs ...	... 77
Muhammadans	... 844
	1,537

The Chhímba (tailor and dyer) is very scarce in the Colony, and there must have been a number of villages without them at the time of the Census, though the number has doubtless since increased. For peasants he sews and dyes clothes, receiving 4 or 5 maunds of grain at each harvest. Jánglis pay him one sheaf per half square in the Rabi, nothing in the Kharíf. At weddings he provides the pots in which the Nai cooks the food, and gets 8 annas for each pot.

The Dhóbi.

Hindús ..	... 673
Sikhs ...	... 247
Muhammadans	... 8,075
	8,995

The Dhóbi (washerman) is paid in the same way as the Chhímba. In both cases the payment varies according to the amount of the work performed. Jánglis do not maintain Dhóbis in their villages.

The Mochi.

Hindús ...	... 24
Muhammadans	... 16,105
	16,129

As a customary menial the Mochi or leather-worker is only found in Jángli villages. His principal duty is to sew shoes. He is used as a general servant and also to keep watch and ward. At weddings he helps in serving the guests with food and looks after the houses. He is often used as a messenger. For these services he used to receive a cow worth from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 once a year, in addition to the *harám* skins, and after the rains he had the loan of a milk cow for 4 months. Now he gets all the *halál* skins which used to be sold by the owner, leaving the *harám* skins for the Chuhra. He also receives about 64 *topas* of wheat and two sheaves at the Rabi, with 64 *topas* of maize or *bájra* at the Kharíf. Poor people who do not give customary dues pay Re. 1 for each pair of shoes. In villages held by immigrant peasant colonists the leather-work is usually done for wages.

The Juláha.

Hindús ...	... 256
Sikhs ...	... 144
Muhammadans	... 19,532
	19,932

The Paoli or Juláha (weaver) is not counted amongst the regular menials as he is paid for piece-work, receiving the material but providing the loom himself. Some of the Paolis in the Bár were regular cattle-herds, especially when they formed *rahnas* of their own. In such cases they were given land as Jánglis. Otherwise they combined the work of a herdsman with their ancestral calling, to which however they are now more exclusively reverting.

The Téli.

Sikhs ...	... 13
Muhammadans	... 8,218
	8,231

The Téli is hardly a regular menial amongst peasant colonists, but is rewarded as such at weddings when it is his duty to carry torches. His annual customary fee is only one or two sheaves of wheat. For ginning cotton he is paid in grain equal in weight to the cotton when cleaned. For pressing oil he is paid in cash. Jánglis do not possess oil presses (*kohlu*) or express oil, but they

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use the Teli for cotton cleaning paying him at the rate of 1 anna a *sér*. At weddings he generally gets 2 or 3 rupees from his master, and other tips from the guests.

The Kumhár.

Hindús	...	... 2,818
Sikhs	...	... 257
Muhammadans	...	... 15,807
		18,982

The Kumhár (potter) is only found as a customary menial in those few villages where irrigation is done by lift. In other cases he is paid in cash for his handicraft, but Kumhárs are often agricultural labourers in the Colony. There were often a few Kumhárs in a Jángli *rahna* but they did not obtain grants of land except in one case where the only members of the *rahna* were Kumhárs, calling themselves Kalásans.

The dairadár.

The *dairadár* is usually a Jángli menial who keeps the *daira* or hostel clean, and maintains the fire alight by day and night, but he is also found in some Musalmán *abádkár* villages. Jánglis pay him one rupee at a wedding, with 4 *topas* and a sheaf of wheat for each half square at the Rabi. *Abádkárs* only pay him 4 annas at weddings. He begs food twice a day in the village.

The Sheikh.

The Sheikh is sometimes maintained as a customary menial in Jángli villages. His principal duty is to perform the rite of circumcision, for which he may get from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 according to the position of the father. He begs a handful of flour every morning and gets a sheaf of wheat for each half square at the Rabi, sometimes with 4 *topas* of grain thrown in.

The chaukidár.

The *chaukidár* (watchman) may belong to any menial caste. Apart from his official duties, he is really the servant of the lambardárs. At weddings he may help to serve the guests with food. He shares in the menials' square, but his regular wages are Rs. 3 *per mensem*.

Chángars.

Musalmáns	...	3,821
Hindús	...	57
		3,878

The Chángar caste deserves a brief notice owing to the large part they have played in the construction of the Canal. At the Census they numbered 3,878 and are almost all Musalmáns. The Punjab is, so far as they know, the original home of the tribe, and they talk Punjabi. The majority of those in the Colony came from Siálkot attracted by the high wages paid during the making of the Canal. They make excellent day labourers at all kinds of work, their women being particularly strong and hardy. For earth-work which is their *forte*—their rate is from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per 100 cubic feet. They are often employed in agricultural operations and *zamíndárs* are always glad to get their help. They are settling permanently in the Colony and a good many of them are now tenants of landholders. They have no criminal instincts like so many other tribes of a wandering type, and are considered to be the social superiors of most Musalmán menials.

Ods.

Hindús	...	... 2,317
Sikhs	...	... 60
Muhammadans	...	1,880
		4,257

Ods numbered 4,257 at the last Census, but many of them have since disappeared. The north-east of Rájpútána appears to have been their original home, but they came to the Colony as a wandering tribe from the south-east Punjab. They have been largely employed on earth-works by the Irrigation Department and also by *zamíndárs*. Their charge for labour varies, but the most usual rate is Re. 1 for a wall 19½ feet long, 4½ feet high, 2¼ feet wide at the base and 20 inches wide at the top. They seldom settle down anywhere permanently

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Prices and Measures.

Ods.

though they are sometimes employed as tenants. They are good basket makers, but will not allow their women to carry earth on their heads like the Chángar women. The women, however, both dig and pick cotton. Ods usually squat in the village waste and keep considerable flocks of sheep and goats. They never beg. Among themselves they talk a Rájasthani dialect, like Marwári but can also understand Punjabi. The Musalmáns claim to be Bhatti Rájpúts and the Hindu consider themselves as good as any one except Brahmans. Their claims are not supported by others. The Hindús are placed very low in the social scale by their co-religionists, though the Musalmáns are considered superior to the ordinary menials.

Ráshis.

The majority of the male Patháns (3,848) enumerated at the Census must have belonged to the labouring class, usually called Ráshi, who visit the Colony in large numbers every October, from Hazára and other north Frontier Districts The Ráshis are the great wall builders for *zamíndár's* houses. Formerly they used to charge at the rate of from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3 for a wall 150 feet long, 1½ feet high, 2 feet 3 inches wide at the base and 1½ feet wide at the top. Now, owing to the decrease of the demand for the labour, they will accept as little as Rs. 2 for the same work, and they are not able to cheat so extensively as they were formerly accustomed to do. The Ráshis never spend anything in the Colony, but beg their food every evening. They return home in April, when they begin to feel the heat severe, with about Rs. 100 each in their pockets as the earnings of six months. They generally live in the mosque or vacant compounds and never change their clothes.

Day labour.

The rates of labour vary with prices. Generally, however, carpenters, masons, and blacksmiths get 8 annas a day and their food, but by piece-work they may earn as much as 12 annas. Near the railway and in towns the rate for unskilled labour is higher than in the outlying parts of the Colony, 8 annás a day and food is quite a common wage at harvest time, though the more usual rate is 4 or 5 annas. In new villages on the fringe of the Colony 5 or 6 annas can always be earned by wood-cutting. In the towns it is necessary to pay sweepers at least Rs. 6 per mensem, and they get an additional income from private individuals. No municipalities in the rest of the Province pay more than Rs. 5 to sweepers. Labour generally is extremely expensive owing to its scarcity.

Section B.—Prices and Measures.

Prices.

The rise or fall of prices in the Colony depend in an ordinary year on the state of foreign trade. In 1898 the price of wheat rose at once owing to the operations of Mr. Leiter, Junr., and fell as rapidly, while recently the cotton combine has shown its effect in a marked degree. A famine in India only benefits the Colony, for although the gross produce may be reduced by the failure of the rains, the rise in prices more than compensates for the difference, and in 1899 the rise in price of fodder enabled the *zamíndárs* to dispose of huge quantities at very remunerative prices which they could not otherwise have sold at all. Large numbers of cattle were driven into the Colony from famine-stricken Districts, and goods stations were piled high for months with *bhúsa* for export. A bad famine like that of 1899 involves a large incursion of outside labour, and prevents any great increase in the normal expense of harvesting.

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Prices and Measures.

Prices.

Ordinarily, however, the price of labour rises with the price of food grains because there is no surplus labour in the Colony. The labourer, therefore, loses nothing and the *zamíndár* still gains, because the extra sums which he pays for labour are not equivalent to the extra money which he secures by high prices. There is a considerable difference between the price which a *zamíndár* can obtain for his grain at his own village or at one of the railway grain markets. Five annas a maund is perhaps the maximum in the case of grantees on the Burála Branch, while the average is from 2 to 3 annas. This great discrepancy would be obviated by the proposed chord line over the Burála Branch.

The following statement shows the average retail prices of all the principal staples in rupees per maund at Lyallpur from 1896. The wholesale price is usually one anna a maund less than the retail price:—

Year.	Wheat.	Cotton.	Maize.	Jowár.	Bájra.	Gur.	Toria.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1896 ...	2 4 0	5 8 0	1 4 0	1 14 0	2 10 0	4 8 0	4 4 0
1897 ...	2 2 0	5 9 0	1 8 0	1 10 0	2 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0
1898 ...	2 4 0	5 9 0	2 0 0	2 2 0	2 10 0	4 4 0	3 8 0
1899 ...	2 8 0	5 2 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	4 0 0	4 6 0
1900 ...	2 10 0	5 13 6	2 7 0	3 2 3	2 6 9	4 11 0	4 7 6
1901 ...	2 8 0	4 1 3	1 10 0	2 2 7	2 4 4	4 1 4	3 6 8
1902 ...	2 4 9	4 14 9	1 7 0	1 11 3	1 14 6	3 8 9	3 14 9
1903 ...	2 5 11	5 9 3	1 8 3	1 13 4	1 15 6	3 12 9	3 4 10
Average price.	2 5 10	5 4 4	1 12 3	2 1 8	2 5 5	4 3 9	3 15 6

Measures.

It is needless to repeat here the common measures of distance, length and weight to be found in the Gazetteers of the Districts from which settlers have been derived.

The following, however, should be recorded:—

1 *karam* ... 66 inches.
12 *karams* ... 66 feet or 1 Gunter's chain.
40 *karams* ... the side of one *killa* (field).
200 *karams* ... the side of one *murabba* (square).
1 *sarsahi* ... 1 square *karam.*
9 *sarsahis* ... 1 *marla*—1 rod, pole or perch.
20 *marlas* ... 1 *kanál*, ½ rood.
8 *kanáls* ... 1 *ghumao*—1 acre.
8 *kanáls* 18 marlas...1 *killa* (field).
25 *killas* ... 1 *murabba* (square)... 27·7 acres.

The distances along canal banks are measured in canal miles. 5,000 feet = 1 canal mile.

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Canal miles are shown on the canal banks, by iron or stone 'bench marks' on which the number of thousand feet are shown every 1,000 feet, but the '000' are omitted. This description of length is technically called Reduced Distance, abbreviated into R. D. Reduced distances are counted from the off-take of each canal, Distributary or Minor. Thus, Tarkháni Distributary R. D. 25 (000) means at a distance of 5 canal miles from the place where the Tarkháni Distributary leaves the Gugera Branch. Tarkháni Minor No. 1, R. D. 10,000 means 2 miles down the minor from the point where it leaves the main Distributary.

In describing comparatively short distances it has become the custom of *zamíndárs* to abandon the use of the word *kos* which has various meanings according to the District from which settlers come and to say 'from my village to the next it is 10 or 12 *murabbas*' as the case may be. As almost all the roads run along square lines, and the length of the side of a square is well known to all, there is then no ambiguity.

Jángli measures.

The measures formerly in use amongst Jánglis have now little more than historic interest, though in dealing with payments to menials, etc., they still use their old measures of weight. The pieces of cloth woven by the Paolis (weavers) formed the standard of short measurements.

Thus,

4	*ungals* (finger breadths) ...	...	1 *chappa*.
8	*chappas*	...	1 *háth*.
10	*háths*	...	1 *chaddar* (strip of cloth).
8	*chaddars*	...	1 rupee.

The *háth* was not the common *háth* of 18 inches, but the length of the arm from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger, and back again to the wrist—24 inches. This is called the *morni* (turned back) *háth*.

Loads of grass, etc., were estimated as follows:—

2	*thabbas*	...	1 *pand*.

A *thabba* was a heap which a man could carry with his arms at full stretch.

A *thabbi* was a small heap carried without stretching.

The following grain measures were used:—

4	*thulas*	...	1 *parópi*.
4	*parópis*	...	1 *tópa*.
16	*tópas*	...	1 *man*.
10	*mans*	...	1 *khalwár*.

A *tópa* was equal to about $2\frac{1}{4}$ *sérs*, a *man* (maund) being equal to 36 *sérs*.

For small weighments by goldsmiths, etc., the weights were—

2	*chwals*	...	1 *dána*.
4	*dánas*	...	1 *ratti*.
8	*rattis*	...	1 *mása*.
12	*másas*	...	1 *tola* = Re. 1.

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Forests.

Section C.—Forests.

There are now no forests in the Chenáb Colony. A number of small unclassed forests have been disforested during the process of colonization, and allotted for cultivation. None of them were conveniently situated for their old purpose under present conditions. Various schemes have been from time to time mooted for the formation of new Government plantations on a large scale. Long strips of land were reserved on the Jhang Branch, as also a large block in close proximity to Lyallpur, but the former were eventually allotted to colonists, and the latter sold by auction in 1899 or given out as stud farms to various cavalry regiments. The main reason for the abandonment of the old scheme was the supposed inability of the Forest Department to make sufficient profits out of such forests after the payment of the full water-rate. More recently, however, proposals have been made for the reservation of a large block of 15,000 acres for a Forest Reserve on both sides of the Railway between Shorkot Road and Dharkhana. Of this area about 5,000 acres are unfit either for cultivation or tree-growth, but the rest of the land, though only just culturable, is considered fit for the purposes of a Forest Reserve. The formation of such a reserve will, however, depend on the sanction of the Shorkot Branch Extension project. Any such forest would of course be principally for the benefit of Government in the Railway Department. It would in no way affect the Colony as a whole though it might benefit adjacent villages.

Arboriculture in allotted land.

In a place like the Chenáb Colony where the greater part of the allotted area is annually cropped, extensive tree planting does, it is true, to a certain extent militate against cultivation. Against this fact may be set more numerous advantages. The wood itself is valuable and becomes more so every year. Trees are necessary for agricultural implements and they are indispensable for the prevention of the deterioration of the soil which must ensue if manure is consistently used for fuel instead of being returned to the land. Hitherto the Chenáb colonists have had plenty of fuel which they have often used wastefully but the old supply is now almost exhausted, and in a heavily cropped and irrigated tract it is absolutely essential that no manure should be wasted on fuel. This fact is doubtless not yet fully realised by all the colonists but the knowledge is developing owing to the general deterioration of Kharíf crops on the Rakh Branch except where the land has been properly manured. Further there is the advantage to climate, a well wooded country not only getting more rain than a treeless plain, but owing to the general humidity of the atmosphere, in gentler and steadier falls, which do more good and less damage than violent outbursts. It was hardly to be expected that the classes of men from whom the Chenáb colonists were drawn would be very provident with regard to their own future welfare especially when they found themselves suddenly transported to a land of careless plenty. It is therefore a matter of considerable regret that no provision was made in the original colonization scheme for the promotion of arboriculture on the part of grantees. Those of the capitalist class all had to buy the trees standing on their lands at a fixed rate of 6 annas per acre.

In the Yeoman and Peasant conditions, indeed, a clause was inserted under whichthe tenant was prohibited from selling the trees or brushwood standing on his grant, but the same clause went on to provide that he might sell any trees which it was necessary to remove in order to bring the land under cultivation. As therefore the whole area of almost every grant was culturable and irrigable, the clause has really been void

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Forests.

Arboriculture in allotted land.

from the start. It was indeed inevitable that most of the old trees should be removed by the grantees, for as they stood they interfered with ploughing and cultivation and they were not of the classes which are most in requisition for agricultural purposes. Consequently but a few of the old trees are now remaining in the cultivated area and those are only such as have been preserved in convenient places to give shade to cattle. Another clause provided that no wood should be cut from the area reserved for grazing in each peasant *mauza* without the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, but the grazing area left by colonists is usually the highest and poorest land where the fewest and smallest trees originally grew, while much of the grazing area itself has been denuded during the process of exchanges of land by colonists before they finally settled down on the lands which they now hold. Accordingly but little of the old vegetation is now left.

Various efforts have from time to time been made to remedy the omission of conditions to provide for arboriculture. The danger was first realized in 1896 when the colonization of the Upper Jhang Branch commenced, and an area of half a square was reserved in each *mauza* and placed at the disposal of the grantees for plantation purposes. They had however no special inducement to avail themselves of the privilege and did not do so. The matter came into prominence again during the colonization of the Lower Jhang Branch where the original barrenness of the tract was particularly impressive. Directions were then issued to colonists with a view to the propagation of tree planting in each square and encouragement was added in the shape of reward grants which were made out of the unallotted balances in each village. A good deal was effected by this means, but in some villages there was no balance which could be allotted and in others the grantees were so careless and improvident that not even the hope of a reward grant could arouse their energies. The case was then brought to the notice of Government with the result that in the conditions framed for Camel Service, Camel Chaudhri, and extension peasant grantees it has been stipulated that the tenant must within a reasonable time plant twice as many trees as there are acres in his grant and maintain them in good condition. The same clause has been applied to the grants in the Jhelum Colony. It gives the necessary power of punishment without which it is hardly possible to expect general compliance with any directions on the part of those who are not of themselves disposed to comply.

It has not, however, been considered right or feasible to introduce the same clause into the old conditions or to provide for it by legislation, on the ground that its introduction would be a moral breach of the conditions on which the land was granted. Consequently over the great length and breadth of the Colony there is still no legal means of compelling arboriculture, and it is necessary to depend on the extensions and example of candidate *zaildárs*. These have been by no means fruitless, and additional stimulus has recently been added in the shape of small temporary grants of 5 *killas* each to *lambardárs* in peasant villages. The *lambardárs* are permitted to cultivate 3 *killas* for their own profit on condition that they sow and maintain a plantation in the other two *killas*, the seedlings to be at the disposal of the District Board and other colonists, as well as of the *lambardár* himself for planting out.

The *lambardár* pays the full demand under all heads for each crop as well as for the plantation, but he makes a considerable profit on his cultivation and the inducement is provided at no cost to Government. This

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Forests.

Arboriculture in allotted land.

scheme which was only inaugurated in the hot weather of 1903 is being attended already with a considerable measure of success, so far as the plantations themselves are concerned, but it yet remains to be seen how far the other grantees will avail themselves of the seedling for their own squares. Without the power of compulsion it is difficult to see how more can be done. It must not of course be supposed that none of the colonists have planted trees in their grants. Many individuals have taken considerable pains over their arboriculture and certain classes of grantees, notably Hindu Kambohs and Aráíns, have very well-wooded villages. But the fact remains that arboriculture would have been much more general and advanced, had there been a sufficient lever to induce it. In Canada the Government not only insists on arboriculture as a condition of its grants, but provides seed, and Forest Officers not only show the farmers what to do and how to do it, but ensure their conditions are fulfilled. In this respect therefore the administration of the Chenáb Colony has been decidedly short-sighted.

On roads.

Arboriculture on District roads was first commenced by the Colonization Officer when his head-quarters were at Sháhkot in the Khángáh Dográn Tahsíl and some progress had been made when his head-quarters were transferred to Lyallpur in 1896. Little has been done since, however, and there are only 8 miles of road in the Khángáh Dográn Tahsíl along which avenues have been planted by the District Board. The Board spends Rs. 350 per annum on their up-keep exclusive of the payment of water-rate.

In the Jhang District operations were again started by the Colonization Officer subsidized by the District Board, and in 1900 Mr. E. R. Abbott, then Deputy Commissioner of Jhang, took the matter up on behalf of the District Board and provided a regular establishment including a Forest Ranger lent by the Forest Department on a salary of Rs. 100 a month, and three Foresters. The District Board of Gujránwálá was asked to join in the scheme but found itself unable to do so. In 1902 the Deputy Commissioner found that he was unable to manage effectively a large scattered establishment at a distance from his head-quarters and handed over the direction of the operations to the Colonization Officer whose local knowledge enabled him to deal with it more easily. Avenues have now been planted along 186 miles of road, and the sanctioned project provides for additions of 64 miles in 1904-05 and 68 miles in 1905-06.

1903-04	...	Rs. 11,984
1904-05	...	Rs. 16,665
1905-06	...	Rs. 20,249

The estimated expenditure is shown in the margin.

The existing avenues all radiate from the following centres; Lyallpur, Dijkot, Sarshamir, Chiniot road, Gojra, Toba Tek Singh, Samundari, Khurrianwálá, Khánuána and Khidarwálá. The old avenues consist chiefly of *shísham* trees, but the *shísham* grows more slowly than the *kíkar* especially when the water-supply is not always very regular. It requires more care and is not able to dispense with water at so early a date as the latter tree. This last is an important consideration owing to the irrigation assessment of 6 pies a tree per annum. Consequently operations are now chiefly confined to *kíkar* sowing. Some of the older avenues are very flourishing, already giving excellent shade, and there is no apparent reason why every District road in the Colony should not be ultimately planted.

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Forests.

Arboriculture on village roads.

Zaildárs and *lambardars* are encouraged to get trees planted along at least one side of all roads leading to individual squares or from one village to another. Not much has yet been done in this direction though occasionally strips of road which have been well planted by some energetic colonist may be seen.

Arboriculture along canals.

The Irrigation Department has made a number of plantations along Branches of the Canal, generally in the spaces between the Branches and Distributaries which run parallel to them. In some places the roads running beside Branches and Distributaries are well planted with avenues, but a good many are still bare of trees, though such avenues are being gradually extended. The Irrigation Department has of course this great advantage that it can provide an unlimited water-supply from separate outlets because it has to pay no water-rate, and can sow in continuous rows thinning the trees at a later period.

Canal demands.

The Irrigation Department charges a demand of 6 pies per tree for road-side trees irrigated after ten years from the opening of a Branch. The dates are shown in the margin. The water-rate for plantations is Rs. 5 per acre for half a year.

Rakh Branch	10 years from	1st April 1888.
Mian Ali "	"	" " 1889.
Jhang "	"	1st October 1896.
Gugera "	"	" "

Section D.—Mines and Mineral resources.

Stone quarries.

The main and two of the smaller hills at Sángla are now used as a quarry for railway ballast, canal works and road-metalling. The stone when hewn is of a purple slate colour with a tinge of red, but it crumbles too easily to be very satisfactory as a road metal.

Kankar.

Kankar (calcareous concrete) is usually found only in the shape of small nodules on the surface of the ground. These are swept up and used for making lime. A few small beds of inferior *kankar* have been found in the Bár, but such have been quickly exhausted. No royalty is charged on *kankar* quarried from allotted lands, but in other cases the rate is 4 annas per 100 cubic feet.

Saltpetre.

Saltpetre (Nitrate of Potash,) called *shóra* in the vernacular, was at one time made in considerable quantities from a saline earth called *kallar* found on the sites of deserted villages. The method of manufacture is described in Punjab Products, page 79. In 1903 only 17 licenses were given, at the rate of Rs. 2 each. Such *kallar* is also used as a manure. It must be distinguished from *kallar-shor*, the *reh* or *usar* of Hindustán which consists principally of sulphate of soda. Soil infected by *kallar-shor* is not uncommon, but canal irrigation can usually wash out the salts.

Section E.—Arts and Manufactures.

Factories.

There are no arts or manufactures in the Colony. The following statement gives a list of existing cotton-ginning and cotton-pressing mills in the Colony towns, but other mills are springing up and the number will soon be considerably increased :—

Name of town.	Name of firm.	Cotton-ginning mill.	Cotton press.
Lyallpur. ...	Sri Gurú Nának Company ...	1	1
" ...	Lorinda Rám and Sewa Rám ...	1	...
" ...	Harnám Singh and Company ...	1	..
" ...	Churanji Lál and Company ...	1	1

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Arts and Manufactures.
Factories.

Name of town.		Name of firm.		Cotton-ginning mill.	Cotton press.
Lyallpur	...	The Punjab Cotton Press.	...	1	1
"	...	Fateh Mohammad and Sultán Mohammad,		1	...
"	...	Mohan Lál and Brij Lal	...	1	1
Gojra.	...	Shankar Dás and Piyare Lál	...	1	...
"	...	Harnám Singh and Company	...	1	...
"	...	Hárji Mall and Company	...	1	1
"	...	Imám-ud-dín	...	1	...
"	...	Partáp Singh and Chupa Singh	...	1	...
Toba Tek Singh.	...	Punjab Cotton Press	...	1	1
"	...	Sri Kishen and Company	...	1	...
"	...	Rádha Kishán and Rám Narain	...	1	...
Chiniot Road.	...	Asmat Ullah and Hira Nand	...	1	1
"	...	Fazal Din and Muhammad Hayat	...	1	1
Sángla.	...	Asmat Ullah and Kanshí Ram	...	1	...
"	...	Mangu and Fateh Din	...	1	...
"	...	Dal Chand and Brothers	...	1	1
"	...	Rám Ditta Mal and Prem Náth	...	1	1

Pressing.

The charge for pressing a bale of cotton is fixed at the beginning of every season by a committee in Lahore. The present charge is Rs. 4-0-6 per bale, and it is continually rising. Eight years ago the general Punjab price was only Rs. 2 per bale. A bale including the steel straps and bags weighs 400 pounds or roughly 5 maunds, the tare in each bale being 9 or 10 pounds. Given the machinery, the actual cost of pressing a bale is only Re. 1-4 and the profits are very handsome even after taking into consideration the cost and wear and tear of the machinery. Good pressing machinery costs from Rs. 40,000 to 50,000, though second-hand or poor machinery can be obtained for half these sums.

Ginning.

The ginning factories buy the uncleaned cotton before they gin it. The seed generally weighs 27 or 28 *sérs* in the maund leaving 12 or 13 *sérs* of cleaned cotton. The factory's profit in ginning is usually 2 or 2½ annas per maund after paying current expenses. Mill hands generally work from 4 A. M. to 8 P. M. with only one hour off for the mid-day meal at 12 o'clock. The women and children who feed the gins are paid from 3 to 5 annas a day according to their capacity. The men who carry the cotton, etc., get from 7 to 9 annas a day. High wages are often paid to competent engineers. The factory owners in the Colony have generally a bad reputation for false weights and unfair dealing.

Weaving in villages.

A good deal of coarse cotton cloth for the use of *zamíndárs* is woven in the villages by the village weavers (*juláha*), who do piece-work for a wage.

CHAP. II, F

Commerce and Trade.

Section F.—Commerce and Trade.

The following statement of exports has been specially compiled in the North-Western Railway Office through the kindness of Mr. Finney, the Manager. The figures are in maunds :—

Statement showing principal commodities in maunds of the outward traffic from Colony stations on the Wazírábád-Lyallpur-Khánewál Railway for the year 1903.

Commodity.	Sángla.	Chiníot. Road.	Lyallpur.	Gojra.	Toba Tek Singh.	Other Stations.	Total.
Raw cotton	97,588	102,489	226,904	65,044	48,256	26,951	567,212
Oilcake	1,696	492	586	...	...	200	2,974
Hay, straw and grass ...	2,090	2,139	19,745	16,373	571	37,327	78,245
Fresh fruits and vegetables.	476	115	560	1,046	666	279	3,112
Grain and pulses ...	6,403	5,189	9,011	14,336	8,057	19,124	62,120
Jowár and *bájra* ...	30,327	31,000	81,388	75,390	39,346	51,883	309,334
Rice not in the husk ...	1,834	98	460	201	59	1,351	4,003
Do. in the husk ...	1,087	13	130	43	132	9,233	10,638
Wheat	1,291,999	1,323,716	1,596,748	1,785,329	691,472	1,445,343	8,134,607
Do. flour	20,733	187	1,131	377	152	91,741	114,321
Other grains	1,270	50	977	709	543	2,781	6,330
Mustard and rape oil ...	3	1,534	58	...	...	6	1,601
Other oils	462	53	759	366	123	38	1,801
Cotton seed	53,172	74,728	176,218	61,480	59,051	25,105	449,754
Rape and mustard ...	2,060	427	555	1,024	305	3,627	7,998
Til	206	6	701	90	147	346	1,496
Other oilseeds	133,540	74,141	155,109	199,879	113,007	76,489	752,165
Ghi	3,313	2,681	4,918	2,452	461	5,828	19,653
Sugar, refined	1,228	834	661	243	102	9	3,077
Do., unrefined ...	317	220	258	733	118	96	1,742
Gur, ráb, molasses, etc.,	4,302	7,841	21,438	57,722	10,774	8,403	110,480
Raw tobacco	159	146	630	342	53	175	1,505
Raw wool	1,067	3,368	1,154	5,264	4,208	2,052	17,113
Manures	74,957	2,408	493	442	1,768	3,037	83,105
Railway material ...	...	...	...	...	59,149	...	59,149
Stone and lime	1,192,061	976	5,293	3,618	12,123	2,930	1,217,001
Miscellaneous	88,033	14,792	52,305	32,868	28,204	215,189	431,391
Total ...	3,010,383	1,649,643	2,358,190	2,325,371	1,078,817	2,029,523	12,451,927

CHAP. II, F.

Commerce and Trade.

Principal exports.

Wheat and flour constitute no less than 66 per cent. of the total exports, the other main items being cotton and cotton seeds, oil seeds, *jowár*, *bajrá*, and unrefined sugar. These together account for another 16 per cent.

Grain markets.

Of the five Colony grain markets Sángla stands nominally first, but entirely owing to the large quantities of the stone exported from the quarries, as without the stone its exports are little greater than those of Chiniót Road. Lyallpur is really first, beating Gojra by a short head, owing entirely to the larger quantities of cotton which come to the Lyallpur mills. Toba Tek Singh is naturally last, but has greatly improved its position since the previous year. The other stations included in the table are those of Marh, Salarwála, Abbáspur, Paca Anna, Jániwála, Shorkot Road and Chutiána. The flour exported from Sángla and Salarwála is ground in the water mills belonging to the Irrigation Department at Marh, R. D. 137,000 and Salarwála on the Rakh Branch and at Sukheke on the Upper Jhang Branch.

Destinations of principal exports.

The great bulk of the wheat goes straight down the Wazirábád-Khánewál Railway to Karáchi, whence it is exported to England and the Continent. Smaller quantities find their way into Lahore by road, from the south-eastern portion of the Colony, or across the Rávi, when dry, to the Lahore-Multan line. About a quarter of the cotton exported is sent to Lahore where it is woven into rough cloth at the Shahdara or Mela Rám's mills, or to Amritsar, Kasúr and other Punjab towns. The remainder is exported to the Continent or Japan *viâ* Bombay or Karáchi. Karáchi is of course the nearer, but Bombay is a bigger market and better rates are often obtainable there. England does not take Colony cotton owing to the shortness of the fibre. *Toria* is exported to Italy for the manufacture of oil; *jowár*, *bájra* and *makki* when prices are low are often sent to England for distilling purposes.

Comparison of exports and imports.

	Tons.	*Value of freight in Rs.*
Exports	402,926	49,43,481
Imports	90,641	5,37,418
Balance in favour of exports.	319,279	44,06,423

The Revenue statistics of the North-Western Railway do not ordinarily distinguish for each town between the various kinds of produce exported and imported, while the figures for the second half of 1903 have not yet been published. The statistics available show that from the 1st July 1902 to the 30th June 1903 exports and imports to Colony towns compared as shown in the margin. The value of the wheat exported in 1903 alone was not less than 183 lakhs of rupees. "Fiscalitis" is unknown.

Imports.

The principal imports are Indian piece goods, wrought iron and steel, unwrought timber, salt, rice, gram, refined sugar, raw tobacco, fruits and gunny-bags.

Disposal of produce by zamíndárs.

The methods by which *zamíndárs* dispose of their produce are not only various but liable to change with the prevailing conditions of the market. When the market is normal the grantees who possess large holdings usually bring their produce themselves to the various towns, and dispose of it to the merchants through brokers (*árati*) to whom they pay a brokerage according to bargain which varies from ·50 to ·75 per cent. on the value of the goods as sold. The smaller grantees often follow the same practice, but they also frequently sell their produce direct to the village shopkeeper, who then makes the necessary arrangements for its carriage to one of the markets. In such transactions *zamíndárs* often arrange beforehand to sell their produce at whatever may be the ruling price at a subsequent date. For Rabi crops the 15th of Hár is usually chosen, for Kharíf the 1st of Mágh.

CHAP. II, F.

Commerce and Trade.

Disposal of produce by zamíndárs.

Zamíndárs in the Colony are seldom in debt to the shopkeepers, but if they are, the shopkeeper usually gets an extra *sér* per maund thrown in. The practice of selling standing crops, whose outturn is not yet known, as a speculation, is not common. When, however, there is a sharp rise in prices the relations of the seller and purchaser are changed. The brokers at once despatch their servants and agents to the villages and buy the produce on the spot. In this case the seller has no brokerage to pay while the purchaser pays 9 pies per maund as weighing fees to the village weighman. The price paid of course varies according to the distance from the rail and cost of carriage, but the broker has to make his own arrangements for transport. The cost of carriage varies considerably as also do the methods of transport. The lowest rate of carriage for villages close to a station or grain market is 1 anna a maund, and in such cases donkeys are sometimes employed. From the greater number of villages produce is carried on bullock carts, at the rate of 2 or 3 annas a maund, but from the villages held from Hithári or Jángli grantees, few of whom yet possess carts, it is brought in by camels, and the rate of carriage may be as much as 4 or 5 annas a maund. Grain may sometimes, but rarely, be seen loaded on the backs of bullocks. At all the towns there are a large number of carts plying for hire, and these are at the regular disposal of the merchants and brokers. A number of grantees also, particularly Jats from Ludhiána, make considerable profits out of the carrying business, which Ludhiána Jats often prefer to the toilsome cultivation of sugarcane.

Section G.—Means of Communications.

Railways.

The Wazirábád-Khánewál Railway leaves the main North-Western line at Wazirábád 62 miles north of Lahore, joining the Multan line at Khánewál 178 miles from Lahore. The length of the whole line from Wazirábád to Khánewál is 201 miles, and in the Colony proper about 113½ miles from half way between Sukheke and Marh Belochán to Shorkot Road, the latter station being just outside the boundary of the present Colony. A list of distances is given in the margin. The railway was commenced in 1895, and opened to Lyallpur in 1896. In 1899 it was opened to Toba Tek Singh and linked up with Khánewál in 1900. The total cost was Rs. 77,41,000, including the cost of rolling stock, the average cost per mile being Rs. 38,600, and the line pays interest on the capital expenditure at the rate of 9—10 per cent. on direct profits and nearly 40 per cent. including indirect profits, being the most profitable line on the North-Western Railway system. The profits on both passenger and goods traffic have largely increased since 1902 when the weekly earnings of the line were Rs. 258, of which four-ninths were earned by passenger traffic. Railway statistics show that from 1st July 1902 to 30th June 1903, 1,010,464 passengers booked to Colony railway stations, while 1,005,392 left them. The balance in favour of the Colony is of course very small, but it is no indication of the increase in population as settlers come in with their carts and families by road. The export and import traffic has been discussed above in Section F under Commerce and Trade. Without the

From	Wazirábád	to Sukheke	...	56 miles.
Do.	do.	Marh Belochán	...	63 „
Do.	do.	Sángla	...	69 „
Do.	do.	Salárwála	...	75 „
Do.	do.	Chiniot Road	...	84 „
Do.	do.	Lyallpur	...	96 „
Do.	do.	Abbáspur	...	107 „
Do.	do.	Paca Anna	...	117 „
Do.	do.	Gojra	...	127 „
Do.	do.	Jániwála	...	136 „
Do.	do.	Toba Tek Singh	...	144 „
Do.	do.	Chutiána	...	155 „
Do.	do.	Shorkot Road	...	163 „

CHAP.II,G.

Means of Communications.

Railways.

railway it would have been utterly impossible to export the enormous quantity of produce which leaves the Colony every year for Karáchi. Even now the value of his crops to the *zamíndár* is often seriously discounted by the considerable distances from which produce has to be brought to the railway line. Such disadvantages will be obviated by the construction of the new lines. The canal made the Colony possible, but it was the railway which made it a success.

The Jech Doáb line.

The Jech Doáb line which runs through the Jhelum Colony will cross the Chenáb a few miles north of Jhang and will probably join the Wazirábád-Khánewál line at Dharkhána, a station nine miles south of Shorkot road. This line has already been constructed as far as Sargodha and the remaining portion is under construction. Dharkhána will be included in the Chenáb Colony if the Lower Gugera Extensions are completed.

The Sháhdara Sángla and chord lines.

Further proposals to make a direct line from Sháhdara near Lahore to Sángla, a distance of 55·17 miles, and a chord line running from a point near Shekhupura over the Burála Branch to the Wazirábád-Khánewál line at Dharkhána are at present under consideration and are likely to be carried out. The length of the latter line will be about 126 miles, and it is estimated to pay a return of about 4½ per cent. on the capital outlay. It is also not impossible that Sángla will eventually be linked up with Khusháb.

ROADS.

Pre-colonization roads.

Before colonization the whole Colony was an open plain, and such roads as existed were only well defined tracks with the exception of the Tonga Mail Road from Chicháwatni, on the Lahore-Multan Railway line, to Jhang. The road from Gugera through Samundari and Gojra (or Ghapni as it was then called) to Jhang was used by troops going to the frontier, and the road from Gugera to Chiníot was also fairly well known, but the majority of the old roads shown on the District maps were only alignments connecting the Police Stations scattered over the Bár.

Present District roads.

When colonization commenced most of the old alignments were followed, an area of 12 karams or 66 feet being reserved for each, and a good many new ones were added, though in some cases where the land had to be taken up after allotment the width is only 9 karams or 49½ feet. The new roads have usually been cleared by the *zamíndárs*.

Canal Junction roads.

The Irrigation Department has made some roads technically called Canal Junction roads which connect Canal Inspection houses on different distributaries. These are always 49½ feet wide, but despite their origin they are not now distinguishable from District Board roads. They were cleared by the Irrigation Department.

Canal boundary roads.

In addition to the above roads the Irrigation Department has taken up land for roads on each side of all the canals and distributaries. The wide canals are admittedly open to the public, but the position of those running alongside distributaries is not yet fully decided, though they are regularly used by *zamíndárs*. The width of canal roads varies, but it is not usually more than 22 feet.

Total length of roads.

The total length of the District Board and Canal Junction roads is 1,192 miles.

Metalling.

Of these the roads from Lyallpur to Khanuána, 7·89 miles, and a part of the road between Chiníot and Chiníot road are already metalled. The metalling of the marginally-noted roads is in progress. The total length of metalled mileage already sanctioned is therefore about 60 miles. The road from Khángah Dográn to Sukheke is also metalled, but both these places are

Lyallpur-Rodúkurú	...	17 miles.
Khanuána-Satiána	...	8 „
Chiníot Road-Pauliáni	...	15
Sángla-Shahkot ...	...	12

CHAP. II, G.

Means of Communications.

Metalling.

outside the Colony and the road crosses only a narrow neck of Government waste. Metalling in the Colony is extremely expensive, as there are no *kankar* beds and all the stone has to be obtained from Sángla or Shahkot Hills. The cost of metalling varies with the distance from Sángla by rail and the distance from the rail. The average cost of the roads now being made is about Rs. 7,000 a mile. Sángla stone is soft and wears very quickly under the heavy traffic which passes over it. Repairs will therefore be both continual and costly.

The most important roads are those leading to the various towns, and of these the roads selected for metalling carry the heaviest traffic, but there are many more roads which ought, if possible, to be metalled, the difference being only one of degrees of urgency. The roads to the east of the line have been the worst cut up by traffic, because the part of the Colony occupied by immigrant colonists who use carts instead of camels for the carriage of produce is greater on that side than to the west. The metalling of the road from Khánuána to Lyallpur has reduced the cost of carriage by half an anna a maund over a distance of eight miles, a very appreciable difference when the enormous quantity of traffic is considered.

Provincial road.

The only Provincial Road is the Mail Tonga road between Jhang and Toba Tek Singh, but the cost of its maintenance is defrayed by the District Board, although it is under the management of the Public Works Department. When Jhang is connected by rail with the Wazirábád-Khánewál line it will become an ordinary District Board road.

Minor roads

Besides the larger roads above described, the whole Colony is covered by a network of smaller roads which are divided into two classes. The inter-village or *deháti* roads are all three *karams* or 16½ feet wide, and are designed to provide communication between village sites, all village sites being linked up by means of such roads. The intra-village or *zamíndári* roads are all two *karams* or 11 feet wide. They provide communication from each village to all the allotted squares in the village. Both classes of roads always run on lines or diagonals of squares. Their total length is roughly about 9,500 miles. They are all the property of Government and their cultivation is an offence punishable under the conditions by the confiscation of the grant of the encroacher. This punishment is usually commuted into a fine.

Culverts.

The onus of providing culverts for the Provincial and District roads lies with the District Board. Those on Canal roads were made by the Irrigation Department. The cost of culverts over village and *zamíndári* roads is in the case of the Jhang and Gugera Branches borne by the water-course fund, but on the Rakh Branch the initial recoveries were smaller and the cost of culverts had to be defrayed by extra collections. The culverts on minor roads or constructed by there Irrigation Department.

Rest-houses (Civil and Police).

The Sandal Bár was by no means well furnished with rest-houses. The following is a list of those now existing, exclusive of Canal Inspection houses :—

District.	Tahsil.	Place.	REMARKS.
Gujránwála ...	Khángah Dográn ..	Sángla ...	District Board sarai with two rooms. Good.
" ...	" ...	Shahkot ...	District rest-house. Colonization Officer's old residence. Four large rooms. Very good.

CHAP. II, G.

Means of Communications.

Rest-houses (Civil and Police).

District.	Tahsil.	Place.	REMARKS.
Jhang ...	Lyallpur ...	Lyallpur ...	Dák bungalow. Provincial. Four rooms. Good.
" ...	" ...	Khurriánwála ...	District Board sarai with two rooms Fair.
" ...	" ...	Dijkot ...	Police. One room. Bad.
" ...	" ...	Sarshamír ...	Police. One room. Bad. At present used as thána.
" ...	Toba Tek Singh ...	Toba Tek Singh ...	Dák bungalow. Provincial. Three rooms. Good.
" ...	" ...	Gojra ...	District Board sarai and one room. Bad.
" ...	" ...	Rajána ...	Ditto
" ...	" ...	Burála ...	Ditto (at present used as Mochiwála Thana).
" ...	Samundari ...	Samundari ...	District Board sarai and room. Bad.
" ...	" ...	Báhlak ...	Ditto.
" ...	Jhang ...	Koránwáli * ...	District Board sarai and room. Fair.
" ...	Shorkot ...	Shorkot road* ...	Ditto.

Places marked with an asterisk are just outside the Colony boundary. A new second class rest-house will shortly be built at Gojra, and it is probable that Chiniot-road will also be provided with similar accommodation.

Canal Inspection houses.

The following is a list of Canal Inspection houses. Those marked with an asterisk are not actually within the limits of any Colony *mauza*, but are useful for officers serving in the Colony. All the Inspection houses offer excellent accommodation, and stand in large gardens. The first class have rather larger rooms than the second. They can be used by travellers with the permission of the Divisional Engineers:—

Branch.	Distributary.	Name.	Accomodation.	Class.
Rakh ...	Main Branch ...	Mochiwála * ...	Three rooms ...	II
" ...	" ...	Marh * ...	" ...	"
" ...	" ...	Sángla ...	" ...	"
" ...	" ...	Salárwála ...	" ...	"
" ...	" ...	Uqbana ...	" ...	"
" ...	" ...	Lyallpur ...	" ...	"
" ...	Arúri ...	Arúri ...	" ...	"
" ...	Lakhúwála ...	Mohamedwála ...	" ...	"
" ...	Dijkot ...	Siálwála ...	" ...	"
" ...	" ...	Gidarwála ...	" ...	"
Mián Ali ...	Main Branch ...	Pacca Dalla ...	" ...	I
" ...	" ...	Badwáli ...	" ...	II
" ...	Khurriánwála ...	Maduána ...	" ...	"
" ...	Mángat ...	Mángat ...	" ...	"
" ...	Shahkot ...	Lakkarmandi ...	" ...	"
" ...	" ...	Hithárwáli ...	" ...	"
" ...	Karkan ...	Karkan ...	" ...	"
Upper Jhang ...	Main Branch ...	Beranwála ...	" ...	"
" ...	" ...	Kot Khudayár ...	Four rooms ...	Double II
" ...	" ...	Níwan ...	Three rooms ...	II
" ...	" ...	Amipur ...	Four rooms ...	I
" ...	Chiniot ...	Kot Ahmedyár ...	Three rooms ...	II

CHAP. II, G.
Means of Communications.
Canal Inspection houses.

Branch.	Distributary.	Name.	Accommodation.	Class.
Upper Jhang	Chiníot	Kot Wasáwa	Three rooms	II
„	Sárangwála	Sárangwála	„	„
„	Khai	Meranwála	„	„
„	Nasrána	Narwála	„	„
„	„	Thikriwála (*alias* Búti)	„	„
„	„	Pacca Anna	„	„
Lower Jhang	Main Branch	Khairwála	„	„
„	„	Táwan	„	„
„	„	Gojra	„	„
„	„	Jániwála	„	„
„	Gilotran	Dáduwála	„	„
„	Dhaular	Kot Lakhnána	„	„
„	Darsána	Dhaular	„	„
„	„	Darsána	„	„
„	Tekú	Toba Tek Singh	Four rooms	„
„	Khewra	Akálwála	Three rooms	„
„	„	Khewra	„	„
„	Bhangu	Bhailanwála	„	„
„	„	Varyám	Four rooms	I
„	„	Faríd Mahmúd	Three rooms	II
„	„	Kakí	„	„
Bhowána	Main Branch	Jaura	„	„
„	Sultán Pakhra	Adalwála	„	„
„	„	Murádwála	„	„
„	„	Sheikh Chuhar*	„	„
„	Mochiwála	Rustamwála	„	„
„	Feeder	Wér	„	I
„	Ghannu	Chimranwáli	„	II
„	„	Vedni (*alias* Ballnána)	„	„
Upper Gugera	Main Branch	Feroze	„	I
„	„	Mohlan	„	„
„	„	Buchiána	Four rooms	„
„	Sharakpur	Mamunwáli*	„	„
„	„	Táshpur*	„	„
„	„	Nabipur*	„	„
„	Nankána	Kathyála*	„	„
„	Nahra	Sarwarwáli	„	„
„	„	Lundiánwála	„	„
Lower Gugera	Main Branch	Jaránwála	Three rooms	„
„	„	Jassuána	„	„
„	„	Satiána	„	„
„	„	Roda Kuru	„	„
„	„	Tarkháni	„	„
„	„	Múngi	„	„
„	„	Bhágat	„	„
„	Pauliáni	Pauliáni	„	II
„	Áwagat	Awagat	„	„
„	„	Khannána	„	„
„	Tarkháni	Khidarwála	„	„
„	„	Murídwála	„	I
„	Múngi	Sunári	„	„
„	Shorkot	Khíki	„	II
„	Khíki	Bachranwála	„	„
Burála	Main Branch	Rurála	„	I
„	„	Burála	„	„
„	„	Kánya	„	„
„	Naurang	Naurang	„	II
„	Tándliwála	Tándliwála	„	„
„	„	Gandáswála	„	I
„	Báhlak	Báhlak	„	„
„	„	Khai	„	„
„	„	Garh	„	„
„	Killiánwála	Kajuáni	„	II
„	Samundari	Samundari	„	„
„	„	Sandiánwála	„	„

* Not in the Colony.

CHAP. II, G.

Means of Communications.

Grants of post-offices.

Before colonization there were no post-offices in the Bár, but the country is now more thickly studded with them than is ordinarily the case in the old Districts. The development has been very rapid and is likely to continue. It is of course due to the fact that the vast majority of the Colony population have interests in other Districts, the number of post-offices in the portions of the Colony occupied by local tribes being quite insignificant.

Divisions and Head Offices.

The administration of the postal system in the Colony is controlled by the Superintendents of the Gujrát and Chenáb Divisions who are directly subordinate to the Postmaster General. The former Division includes the Khángah Dográn Tahsíl with a Head Post Office at Gujránwála, the latter comprises the whole of the Jhang District with head offices at Lyallpur and Jhang.

Sub-offices.

The following is a list of sub-offices :—

Gujránwála	Khángah Dográn.*
	Marh.*
	Shahkot.
	Sángla.
Jhang	Abbáspur.
	Partáppur (Mauza 100, Gugera Branch).
	Tarkháni (m. 138, G. B.)
	Chiníot Road.
	Dijkot.
	Gojra.
	Toba Tek Singh.
	Khurriánwála.
	Mehdiabád (M. 353, Jhang Branch).
	Rao Khánuána.
	Samundari.

BRANCH OFFICES.

Besides the sub-offices there are altogether 45 branch offices in Gujránwála and 163 in Jhang. The sub-offices do all kinds of postal work, submitting their accounts only to the head offices. The branch offices are divided into 4 classes according to the kinds of work which they perform. The highest class perform all business, including telegraphs, savings banks, and money-orders. The 2nd class do not do telegraph work, and the third do not do savings-bank work. The lowest class perform only postal duties.

A considerable number of the branch offices belong to the last class and are financed by a subsidy from the District Board, and officered by extra-Departmental officials until each becomes self-supporting when it is taken over by the Postal Department and a fresh District Board Office is started somewhere else. The District Boards of Jhang and Gujránwála contribute Rs. 638 and Rs. 163 respectively towards the Postal establishment. The extra-Departmental postmasters are usually officials of other departments who get a small allowance, varying from Rs. 3 to Rs. 8 a month, for the performance of postal duties.

Most branch offices despatch letters once a day, though a few of them only despatch on alternate days. Each branch office is subordinate to its own sub-office through which all its letters and business must pass. The post is carried by runners who go between 5 and 10 miles a day and are paid Rs. 6 or Rs. 7 a month.

Money-order remissions.

During the year 1902-03 a sum of Rs. 13,69,484 was remitted by money-orders from the Chenáb Colony.

* Not in the Colony.

CHAP. II, G. Means of Communications. Telegraphs.

Khángah Dográn.*
Sángla.
Chiníot.
Chiniot Road.
Gojra.
Toba Tek Singh.
Jhang.*

The only telegraph office in the Colony which is managed directly by the Telegraph Department is that at Lyallpur. There are telegraph offices managed by the Post Office Department at the places shown in the margin. There are also telegraph offices managed by the Railway Department at all the Railway Stations, and the Irrigation Department has permanent and travelling instruments at the following places on the Canal:—

Canal Telegraph Stations in each Division of the Chenáb Canal with abbreviations.

Name of Division.	Station.	Abbreviation.	Name of Division.	Station.	Abbreviation.
Lyallpur ...	Mochiwála* ...	M. H. W.	Lower Gugera	Kánya ...	K. N. A.
" ...	Sukheke ...	S. K. E.	" ...	Tarkháni ...	T. R. K.
" ...	Marh ...	M. R. H.	" ...	Múngi ...	M. G. I.
" ...	Sángla* ...	S. N. G.	" ...	Bhágat ...	B. G. T.
" ...	Salárwála ...	S. L. R.	" ...	Samundari* ...	S. M. D.
" ...	Uqbána* ...	U. K. B.	" ...	Kajwáni ...	K. J. I.
" ..	Lyallpur ...	L. L. P.	" ...	Khidarwála ...	K. D. W.
" ...	Hinduána ...	H. N. D.	Jhang ...	Nasrána Head ...	N. H.
" ...	Beranwála* ...	B. R. N.	" ...	Niwan* ...	N. W. N.
" ...	Kot Khudayár ...	K. D. R.	" ...	Narwála* ...	N. R. A.
			" ...	Amipúr ...	A. M. P.
Upper Gugera	Ajniánwála ...	A. J. N.	" ...	Khairwála ...	K. R. A.
" ...	Chuharkhána ...	C. K. N.	" ...	Táwan* ...	T. W. N.
" ...	Firoz ...	F. R. Z.	" ...	Gojra ...	G. R. A.
" ...	Meluána* ...	M. L. A.	" ...	Jániwála* ...	J. N. A.
" ...	Salár ...	S. L. R.	" ...	Joura ..	J. R. A.
" ...	Pacca Dalla ...	P. C. D.	" ...	Wer ...	W. R.
" ...	Karkan* ...	K. R. K.	" ...	Lakhláni ...	L. K. N.
" ...	Mohlan ...	M. L. N.	" ...	Balluána* ...	B. L. N.
" ...	Buchiána ...	B. N. A.	Khánke ...	Khánke ...	K. N. K.
" ...	Jaranwála ...	J. R. N.	" ...	Chenánwán ...	C. W. N.
" ...	Jassuána ...	J. S. A.	" ...	Bucha* ...	B. C. H.
" ...	Rurála ...	R. R. L.	" ...	Ságar ...	S. G. R.
" ...	Satiána ...	S. T. A.	" ...	Nanúana ...	N. U. A.
Lower Gugera	Burála ...	B. R. L.	" ...	Saidnagar* ...	S. D. N.
"	Rodúkorú ...	R. K. U.	" ...	Kila Rám Kour*	K. R. R.

Note.—The stations marked with asterisks* are travelling instrument stations and have no permanent signallers attached to them.

The Canal offices are only for official use. The Railway and Irrigation Departments pay a rent to the Telegraph Department for the use of the instruments and lines which were all erected by the latter Department.

* Outside Colony boundary.

CHAPTER III.—Administrative.

Section A.—Administrative Divisions.

CHAP. III. A.

Administrative Divisions.

Revenue.

Jhang and Gujránwála are in the Multán and Lahore Divisions respectively. The whole of the assessment on cultivated land is made by the Irrigation Department, that on town sites or village sites by the Colonization Officer. The demand is collected by the Deputy Commissioners of Jhang and Gujránwála in their capacity as Collectors, assisted by the Tahsíldárs and Naib-Tahsíldárs who are Assistant Collectors of the 2nd grade. Some revenue cases are heard by the Sub-Divisional Officer at Lyallpur and the Extra Assistant Commissioners who are all Assistant Collectors of the 1st grade. The rest of the revenue work is performed by the Colonization Officer, Assistant Colonization Officer, Extra Assistant Colonization Officer and Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner attached to the Colony, assisted by the Tahsíldárs and Náib-Tahsíldárs of the various tahsíls, with a Settlement Tahsíldár and 5 Settlement Náib-Tahsíldárs who are employed exclusively on measurements and the preparation of the records-of-rights.

The Colonization Officer is directly subordinate to the Settlement Commissioner. The Colonization Officer and Assistant Colonization Officer are Deputy Commissioners under Act III of 1893, which governs tenancies granted in waste lands.

Criminal justice.

The criminal administration of the Colony is directed by the District Magistrates at Jhang and Gujránwála. The Sessions Judges are those of Shahpur and Siálkot. The Lyallpur, Samundari and Chiníot Tahsíls form a separate Sub-Division, with a Sub-Divisional Officer and two other 1st class Magistrates. The Tahsíldárs exercise 2nd class, and the Náib-Tahsíldárs 3rd class powers. The officers of the Colonization Office are also Magistrates, but seldom or never exercise their powers as such. Sayyid Mehdi Shah, who has recently been gazetted as exercising 3rd class powers in Gojra town, is the only Honorary Magistrate in the Colony.

Civil justice.

The District Judges of Jhang and Gujránwála are subordinate to the Divisional Judges of Shahpur and Siálkot, respectively. The Sub-Divisional Officer and Extra Assistant Commissioners at Lyallpur are 1st class Munsiffs, and 2nd class Munsiffs are posted at Lyallpur, Chiniot and Khángah Dográn, apart from those at District head-quarters. The Tahsíldárs also are 3rd class Munsiffs.

Court of Wards.

There are a few grants subject to Deputy Commissioners as Courts of Wards, but they are all small and only come under the Courts of Wards at all as being appanages of ancestral property in the possession of their owners elsewhere.

Police.

The police are administered by the District Superintendents of Police of Jhang and Gujránwála. There is also an Assistant District Superintendent of Police at Lyallpur in charge of the Lyallpur Police Sub-Division, which coincides with the Magisterial Sub-Division.

Jail.

The Civil Surgeon of Lyallpur is the Superintendent of the Jail.

Public Works Department. (a) Irrigation Branch.

The Irrigation Department in the Colony is controlled by the Superintending Engineer, Chenáb Canal, whose present head-quarters at Lahore will shortly be transferred to Lyallpur. In the Colony there are 4 Executive Divisions, and a 5th will shortly be added. All the Executive Engineers of the Colony Divisions reside at Lyallpur. To each

Executive Division are attached 3 or 4 Sub-Divisions; the Sub-Divisional Officers residing at the places after which their Sub-Divisions are named, except those of Amipur and Uqbána who have their head-quarters at Lyallpur.

CHAP. III, B.

Civil and Criminal Justice.

(*b*) Roads and Buildings.

The Lyallpur Executive Division is subject to the control of the Superintending Engineer of the 1st or Ráwalpindi Circle. The Executive Engineer has his head-quarters at Lyallpur. For details see Chapter III F.

Section B.—Civil and Criminal Justice.

(*a*) Criminal Justice.

Serious crime of a violent nature is not very prevalent in the Colony though owing to the mixture of jurisdictions it is not possible to give statistics. As might be expected cattle-lifting is the most common crime, followed by house-breaking, but the two offences in reality are frequently synonymous, the second being often but a necessary preliminary to the first.

In the Jhang District the principal criminals are Musallis (sweepers converted to Islám) from the Rávi, Bawarias, and Sánsís, who are sometimes harboured by grantees who take a share of the profits. Yeomen are the principal offenders in this respect, though they do not usually commit active crime themselves. A considerable proportion of the cattle-thefts which occur amongst the old nomad population are occasioned by hereditary feuds.

Reports of murder are common, when a wife has been abducted. The aggrieved husband reports that she has been murdered for the sake of the valuable jewellery which adorned her. This is really a mere dodge for regaining the wife with the aid of the police.

At one time Lyallpur city used to be invested with gangs of criminals from foreign districts who revelled in its state of unprotection, but these excursions no longer offer the same inducements since the town has been properly policed.

The state of crime in the Khángah Dográn Tahsíl is similar to that in the rest of the Colony and is committed by the same classes, with the additional factor of the Hindu Jat Virks in the villages between Shekhupura and Mánánwála, who have for years increased their income by looting *zamíndárs* on their way to and from the Colony. The villages of Kháriánwála, Bhikki, and Feroze have accordingly been recently saddled with punitive posts.

Some of the Thánás in the Colony are of quite recent date, and it is certain that during the earlier years of settlement a very large proportion of the crime was never reported at all. Reports are now made more regularly and promptly, but relatively to the increase of the population, crime is decreasing. The grantees themselves are well off and have now little or no reason to commit the cattle thefts, which were the hereditary occupation of so many of them, and the men who now give the police the most assistance in the detection of crime and the recovery of stolen property are the very men who were once the greatest thieves themselves. The most notorious grantee criminals are the Kharrals in Mauza 425, Gugera Branch, and the Biloches of Jhoks Núr Mahram and Aqila Hyáta in the Jhang Tahsíl. These Biloches do not hold grants on camel service terms. The *lambardári* square system has proved of immense assistance in dealing with crime when screened by responsible men, as the dismissal of a *lambardár* usually involves the loss of a square, a powerful sedative for those who might otherwise be ready to sin themselves.

CHAP. III, C.

Land Revenue.

Civil Justice.

As the great majority of the grants in the Colony are inalienable the number of land suits is extremely small, but they are sometimes brought by persons who have come to the Colony on being promised a share in grants by the actual grantees. Their proper remedy is of course a suit for compensation. The majority of the civil cases in the Colony are either commercial or suits for the repayment of loans. The greater number of the commercial cases are, however, settled out of court.

Local Bar, &c.

Lyallpur has a full complement of barristers and pleaders, but they are not usually over-burdened with work, and but few of them enjoy even a moderate practice. Petition-writers are both numerous and busy.

(b) Registration.

The Deputy Commissioners are the Registrars, all the Tahsíldárs being Sub-Registrars. There are no non-official Sub-Registrars. The principal documents registered are wills, deeds of sale of property in towns, and powers of attorney.

Section C.—Land Revenue.

The square system.

The Colony is a vast system of squares built up by Revenue officials on the base lines laid with a theodolite by the Irrigation Department. On the Rakh and Jhang Branches there are several base lines, while on the Bhowána Branch of the latter the number is excessive. The whole of the Gugera Branch with the exception of a few scattered *mauzas* is on one base line only.

12 *karams* make a Gunter's chain.

1 square *karam*	=	1 *sarsáhi*		
9 *sarsáhis*	=	1 *marla*	=	1 pole.
20 *marlas*	=	1 *kanál*	=	½ rood.
8 *kanáls*	=	1 *ghumao*	=	1 acre.

Theoretically each square is a rectangular figure with sides of 200 *karams* or 1,100 feet. The length of a *karam* is 5 feet 6 inches. The area of a square is 27·78 acres, and the square is the unit of allotment. No regular subdivision of a square was originally contemplated, with the result that grantees at once began to make irregular fields within their squares. Captain Popham Young then happily devised a system (called *killabandi*) of dividing each square into 25 small squares (*killa*) each 220 feet by 220 feet, the area being 1 *ghumao* 18 *marlas*. At first he experienced great difficulty in getting the small squares actually demarcated on the ground, but before long the landholder himself realized the value of having regular fields whose area he knew, as he was thus easily enabled to check the assessment on each field. The system has proved itself no less valuable to the administration for purposes of assessment, because the *killa* or the half *killa* are themselves the fields, and there is no need to measure each field at each crop as would otherwise be done in a fluctuating assessment. Checking the work of subordinates is also enormously facilitated, and the general saving of time incalculable. *Killabandi* is now binding on all colonists, and they have been recently made liable to a penalty under rule 32 of Act VII of 1873, (The Canal and Drainage Act) for failure to preserve their small square boundaries or to cultivate in accordance with them.

Killabandi.

As a result of the experience gained in the Chenáb Colony the same system has been extended to the Jhelum Canal. It is also being carried out with the consent of the people in the canal irrigated tract of the Gujránwála District which is now under resettlement, and it has recently been made a condition prior to the grant of canal water in all proprietary villages on the Jhelum Canal and in such villages on the Chenáb Canal as had not previously obtained irrigation. Lastly, the square and *killa* system taken together render boundary disputes almost impossible, and if they do occur their solution is easy.

CHAP.III,C. Land Revenue. Irregularity of squares.

In practice squares do not always contain exactly 27·78 acres. Sometimes they are slightly more, sometimes slightly less, and the same remark applies equally to *killas*, but considering the great difficulties which attended the survey and demarcation of so large an area, the lack of training on the part of many subordinates and the hopeless inadequacy of the supervising staff, they are marvellously accurate, certainly quite sufficiently so for all practical purposes, until the squares and fields can be remeasured as actually completed on the ground.

Remeasurement.

The work of remeasurement is generally undertaken about 5 years after allotment by a special staff detailed for the purpose. The exact area of each field is then determined, and all assessments are subsequently made on the basis of the true areas as revealed by remeasurement. On the maps themselves, however, the squares and *killas* are drawn as if they were perfect, but the length of each side of a *killa* is shown if it is greater or less than the proper length of 40 *karams*.

Records-of-rights.

The records-of-rights which are prepared at the time of remeasurement give most of the information which is usually to be found in such documents, the following being a list of those maintained in the Colony:—

(1). A preliminary proceeding.

(2). *Shajra kishtwár* or field map.

(3). A *jamabandi* or register of the holdings of owners showing the fields comprised in each, the demand paid by the grantee, and the rent paid by the sub-tenant.

(4). A *shajra-nasab* or genealogical tree.

(5). A list of revenue assignments and pensions.

(6). An extract from the statement of conditions governing the assessment.

There is no *wájib-ul-arz*, this document having been dispensed with.

Soil classification.

It may be noted that the field maps show the water-courses from which each square is irrigated, a great convenience; and the *jamabandis* include the class of soil, *i.e.*, whether clay, loam, saline or sandy, etc., in each field. The soil classification has been done with a view to the facilitation of future re-assessment, but it is not likely to prove of the highest value, as the great bulk of the land comes under the single head of *maira* or loam, and the quantity of water supply may be as important a factor as the quality of soil (see Chapter II A (*a*).

Other records.

In addition to the usual records-of-rights as maintained elsewhere, the following records are prepared for each Colony village:—(*a*) the allotment file or *misl taqsím* which is a running record of all allotments, exchanges and permanent orders. Without it very little revenue business in the Colony could be conducted at all and it is the real foundation of the records-of-rights and all other documents: (*b*) the abstract of holdings or *khatauni* containing the names of all grantees with the area of the holdings and the amounts of the initial demands due from and paid by them: (*c*) the tenancy register (register *muzáriat*) maintained under Act III of 1893, but in practice only prepared from the records-of-rights, of which it is an abstract, about 5 years after allotment has taken place. It contains the signatures and thumb-marks of the grantees, but is otherwise a useless if comparatively harmless document, and is now only prepared for the sake of compliance with the existing Act

CHAP.III.C. Land Revenue.

until fresh legislation provides a simpler means of recording the agreement between Government and its tenants.

Assessment fluctuating.

The system of assessment in the Colony is fluctuating in that only matured crops are assessable and each field is assessed separately, but it is also uniform in that the same rates of assessment with a few very minor exceptions apply for the present to the whole Colony.

Remissions during free crops.

Every grantee of all classes obtains a full remission of assessment under all heads for his first two crops, and a remission of half the assessment which might otherwise be imposed for the 3rd and 4th crop. Extensions of such remissions are permissible in certain special circumstances, but the existing orders on the subject are at present under consideration, and likely to be revised.

Assessment imposed.

From the 5th crop the grantee begins to pay the full demand which is assessed until 10 years have elapsed. The statements of conditions show the somewhat complicated methods by which the actual demands are calculated, but the net result is given in the margin. Occupiers' rate is levied according to the schedules sanctioned from time to time by the Punjab Government under the Canal Act. The great proportion of crops fall under class IV of the schedule of occupiers' rate, the demand for which is Rs. 3-12 per acre. Accordingly the average demand for each matured acre may be taken at Rs. 5. (It should be remarked that though Government has the power, by merely reframing the schedule of occupiers' rates, to raise the assessment as it pleases, this power is never likely to be used until the present periods for the assessment of land revenue have elapsed).

Land revenue	...	As. 8 per acre.
Málikána ...	...	" 6 "
Cesses ...	...	" 6 "

Owners' rate and enhancement of *málikana*.

After about 10 years an owner's rate of Re. 1 per acre (which up to that time is nominally payable but remitted) is actually assessed, and the rate of *málikana* is raised to As. 9 per acre, the general average assessment being thus raised to Rs. 6-3 per acre matured. On the Rakh and Mián Ali Branches this assessment remains in force up till the 1st of April 1912 and thereafter until it is altered by the Punjab Government, but it was rightly not considered necessary to give such liberal terms to the settlers who obtained grants on the later branches when the Colony was an established success. Consequently on the Jhang and Gugera Branches the land revenue and owners' rate may be re-assessed after the first period of 10 years. It is quite possible therefore that on these Branches the scale of owners' rate may be altered before it is ever actually imposed. On all three branches *málikána* remains fixed at As. 9 per acre for the second period of 10 years, but it is altogether remitted in the case of any grantee who acquires proprietary rights as soon as such rights are acquired, and in the case of grantees who have acquired occupancy rights it can never be assessed at a higher rate than 50 per cent. on land revenue and owners' rate combined.

Minutiæ.

The following details may be of use to Revenue Officers :—

(*a*) On the Rakh and Mián Ali Branches the enhanced rate of *málikána* is imposed separately for each holding, 10 years after the date of allotment. The owners' rate is imposed separately not by holdings but by estates, 10 years from the time when the estate first obtained irrigation. A list of the dates from which owners' rate is imposed on Rakh and Mián Ali estates is given in Appendix II (*a*).

CHAP. III, C

Land Revenue.

Minutiæ.

(*b*) On the Jhang and Gugera Branches the dates for the enhancement of *málikána*, imposition of owners' rate and permissible re-assessment are synchronous, being fixed for whole sections of the canal under the orders of the Financial Commissioner. The date for each section has been fixed with the object of giving the average estate a period of 10 years from the date of allotments before any alterations, impositions or enhancements are brought into force. A list of the villages at present included in each section is given in Appendices II (*b*) and (*c*).

(*c*) The statement of conditions sanctioned for *mauzas* 11, 12, and 13 of the Rakh Branch (Mazhabi regiments) provides for a uniform rate of *málikána* at 4 annas per acre for the term of the tenancy of each grantee.

(*d*) The stud farms of Cavalry regiments are excused all demands except occupiers' rates for 11 years when owners' rate is to be imposed.

(*e*) The owners of proprietary wells within the boundaries of the Colony do not pay *málikána*, but pay owners' rate for the first ten years after receiving irrigation at the rate of 8 annas per acre for each acre matured.

(*f*) The occupiers' rate for lift irrigation is only half of that for flow irrigation.

(*g*) In the case of rain cultivation (*báráni*), owners' rate is not charged and cesses and *málikána* are assessed on land revenue only, not as in the case of irrigated land, on land revenue plus owners' rate, whether the latter is levied or not.

	As.
Land revenue	8
Málikána	2
Cesses	2
Total ...	12

Thus the ordinary demand for a matured acre of *báráni* crops is as shown in the margin.

Cesses.

Cesses, which amount to 25 per cent. on the land revenue and owners' rate combined, are divided as shown in the margin. The local rate is expended by the District Boards.

	Per cent. Rs.	a.
Local rate $\frac{5}{16}$ths...	12	8
Patwár rate $\frac{3}{16}$ths	7	8
Lambardári fees $\frac{2}{16}$ths	5	0

The Patwár Fund is used primarily to defray the pay of Revenue *patwáris*, construction of *patwárkhánás*, purchase of papers, etc., but in the Colony the pay of kánúngos and the *ináms* of *zaildárs* are drawn from the same fund. Up to a recent date the whole of the large balance of the Patwár Fund was credited to the Irrigation Department. Lately however revised orders have been issued under which the Irrigation Department receives exactly ⅛th of the demand, this being the proportion estimated as necessary for payment for the additional work thrown on the Canal officials in assessing land revenue, owner's rate, *málikána* and cesses in addition to the occupiers' rate. The balance of the Patwár Fund is now included in a Provincial Patwár Fund, the Colony only receiving the amount which it actually requires, and a proposal has been made to allot a fixed percentage of the Patwár Fund for the payment to the *ináms* of *zaildárs*.

CHAP.III,C

Land Revenue.

Shedules of occupier's rates.

The following schedule of occupiers' rates is applicable to the Colony villages:—

Name of Crop.	Flow.	Lift.	Per
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
I.—Sugarcane	7 8	3 12	Crop.
II.—Rice	6 4	3 2	Do.
III.—Orchards, gardens, tobacco, indigo, vegetables, *dhania, zíra, saunf,* melons.	5 0	2 8	Orchards and garden per half year, the rest per crop.
IV.—Cotton, fibres, dyes (other than indigo), oilseeds, maize, and all Rabi crops except gram and *massar.*	3 12	1 14	Crop.
V.—All Kharif crops not otherwise specified, and gram and *massar.*	2 8	1 4	Do.
Single watering before sowing not followed by a crop.	1 4	0 10	Each watering.
Also crops grown on the *wadh* of a previous crop.			Crop.

The following is the schedule of miscellaneous rates in force on the whole canal:—

Purpose for which supplied.	Rate.
	Rs. a. p.
Brick-making and pise wall building	0 3 0 per 100 cubic feet.
Laying concrete and brick or stone masonry	0 2 0 per 100 cubic feet.
Metalling roads	10 0 0 per mile.
Water supplied in-bulk	1 0 0 per 2,500 cubic feet.
Watering road-side or avenue trees	0 0 6 per tree per annum.

Proviso.—No charge shall be made for water used for the manufacture of bricks not subsequently burnt in a kiln or for pise wall building, if taken from a village tank lawfully supplied from a canal.

CHAP. III, C. Land Revenue. Demand.

The following statement shows the demand of the past two agricultural years:—

Statement showing demand of the past two agricultural years.

Harvest.	Demand recoverable. Land revenue.	Water-rate.	Málikána.	Cesses.	Owners' rate.	Total.	Demand remitted for failure. Land revenue.	Water-rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kharíf 1901 ...	2,09,285 1 6	16,77,850 5 0	1,52,014 1 6	1,56,843 7 3	...	21,95,992 15 3	9,368 0 6	68,320 7 0
Rabi 1902 ...	3,94,844 1 1	29,67,082 11 0	2,87,308 5 1	2,96,112 10 4	...	39,45,347 11 6	58,625 10 9	4,38,424 10 0
Total ...	6,04,129 2 7	46,44,933 0 0	4,39,322 6 7	4,52,956 1 7	...	61,41,340 10 9	67,993 11 3	5,06,745 10 0
Kharíf 1902 ...	2,40,688 4 2	17,92,064 11 0	1,80,940 7 5	1,78,988 12 8	57,420 10 0	24,50,102 13 3	10,451 2 9	78,188 15 0
Rabi 1903 ...	4,44,491 0 0	33,29,473 6 0	3,42,990 13 9	3,31,791 7 3	1,49,214 4 6	45,97,961 5 0	26,507 1 6	1,89,237 9 0
Total ...	6,85,179 4 2	51,21,538 1 0	5,23,931 5 2	5,10,780 3 11	2,06,634 14 6	70,48,064 2 3	36,958 4 3	2,67,426 8 0

Harvest.	Demand remitted for failure—concluded. Málikána.	Cesses.	Owners' rate.	Total.	Demand remitted for free crops. Land revenue.	Water-rate.	Málikána.	Cesses.	Total.
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kharíf 1901 ...	6,608 7 6	6,921 0 0	...	91,487 15 0	49,523 13 6	3,71,964 1 0	36,621 10 3	37,129 1 0	4,95,238 9 9
Rabi 1902 ...	42,763 12 9	43,758 13 6		5,83,302 15 0	51,904 12 0	3,99,834 9 0	38,232 12 9	38,920 11 3	5,28,901 13 0
Total ...	49,372 4 3	50,679 13 6	...	6,74,790 14 0	1,01,428 9 6	7,71,798 10 0	74,854 7 0	76,058 12 3	10,24,140 6 9
Kharíf 1902 ...	7,305 14 3	7,295 0 3	6,186 1 0	1,69,427 1 3	29,363 1 9	1,95,968 6 0	22,022 6 0	22,022 6 0	2,69,376 3 9
Rabi 1903 ...	19,690 14 0	19,101 2 0	7,250 8 0	2,61,787 2 6	31,494 2 3	2,38,315 4 0	23,620 9 9	23,620 9 9	3,17,050 9 9
Total ...	26,996 12 3	26,396 2 3	13,436 9 0	3,71,214 3 9	60,857 4 0	4,34,283 10 0	45,642 15 9	45,642 15 9	5,86,426 13 6

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Land Revenue.

Agency of assessment.

The whole assessment of agricultural land in the Colony is performed by the Irrigation Department. For the system employed see Chapter III, F (*a*).

Remissions for failed crops.

The rules of *kharába* or remission for failed crops were for a long time a very vexed question. From the Kharíf crop of 1898 to the end of the Kharíf of 1903, a system of dual responsibility was in force. It is now needless to describe it at length, but the gist of it was that the Revenue establishment prepared the list of failed crops and the Irrigation Department had the power of accepting or rejecting all claims for remissions thus made. Thus a *zilladár* of the Canal Department could overrule the order of the Collector. This system was of course hopeless, and after prolonged discussion a new set of remission rules has been sanctioned, which will be found in Appendix 12. The following statements show the percentage of remissions actually granted for failure during the years 1901-02 and 1902-03 :—

Year.		Percentage of failed crops on permanent allotted area.	Percentage of failed crops on temporary cultivation.	Total.
1901-02	Kharíf 1901	3·40	13·94	17·34
	Rabi 1902	11·48	...	11·48
	Total ...	8·61	13·94	22·54
1902-03	Kharíf 1902	3·51	26·11	29·62
	Rabi 1903	5·40	15·87	21·27
	Total ...	4·69	20·26	24·95

Demand statements.

The demand statements of the Irrigation Department when prepared are sent to the Collector and by him to the Tahsíls. Revenue *patwárís* then prepare a statement of the distribution of demand (*fard báchh*) which is made over to the *lambardárs* for collection.

Revenue field establishment.

The Revenue field establishment at the end of September 1903 consisted of 42 *girdáwars*, including Office and Settlement Kánúngos, and 331 *patwárís*. The number of *patwárís* can, under standing orders, be increased up to a maximum of one *patwári* for every 4,000 acres cultivated. The fact that the assessment of cultivated is done by the Irrigation Department by no means eliminates the necessity for a strong Revenue staff, without whose assistance the Collector would be absolutely helpless.

The Revenue *patwári* in the Colony prepares all the annual records which are prepared elsewhere. He is also entrusted with the assessment of the demand on village sites, while owing to the position of Government as a more than technical landlord, his miscellaneous duties as the local

though often imperfect guardian of Government rights are very numerous, including the detection and report of all cases of illicit cultivation, encroachment and breaches of conditions. Illicit cultivation by a grantee is under the conditions punishable by the confiscation of his whole grant, but the offence is usually compounded by the payment of a fine not exceeding three times the amount of the demand as assessed by the Irrigation Department.

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Land Revenue.
Revenue field establishment.

The Survey and Water-course Construction Funds.

Every grantee pays a fixed demand on account of the estimated cost of survey and of water-course construction for each acre of his grant. On the Rakh Branch the rates were 3 annas and 7 annas, respectively, but as these amounts were found insufficient to meet all requirements, the rate was raised to Re. 1-10 per acre on the Jhang and Gugera Branches, of which Re. 1-6 were credited to the Irrigation Department and As. 4 to the survey fund, the enhanced rate of the amount paid to the Irrigation Department admitting of the construction of water-courses for each square, instead of only the main water-courses as in the case of the Rakh Branch villages, and also of the majority of the village culverts. The increased rate for the cost of survey was levied in order to meet the additional expense incurred over *killabandi*. In 1902 the rates were again raised, in order to leave no doubt as to the sufficiency of the funds for the construction of culverts, and on the extensions of the canal the acreage rate is Rs. 2 per acre, out of which ⅚ths are credited to the Irrigation Department and ⅙th to the Provincial Government, the Survey Fund as a separate entity being at the same time abolished, and the necessary funds provided on an ordinary settlement budget. Up to the same date the Survey Fund and the Irrigation Department had been credited by means of fictitious *takkávi* loans which were subsequently recovered from the grantees in four instalments with interest at 6¼ per cent., though in the case of *nazrána*-paying grantees and of additional grants, cash recoveries were made at the time of entry. Now, the average rate is recovered in one instalment after the second crop of the grantee in the case of original grants to peasants, though in other cases it is still recovered before entry.

The main tenures.

A brief description will now be given of the main tenures in force in the Colony, which are all tenancies for a period of 20 years unless or until occupancy or proprietary rights are acquired in the interval. The full statements of conditions will be found in Appendices 2 to 9.

Capitalist grantees. Area of grants.

The area of a capitalist grant ordinarily ranges from 6 to 20 squares.

Nazrána.

The *nazrána* is payable on entry at the rate of as many rupees per acre as there are integral squares in a grant, subject to a minimum of Rs. 10 per acre.

Price of wood.

Capitalist grantees also a pay fixed sum of 6 annas per acre for the wood on their estates.

Purchase-money.

They can acquire proprietary rights after the lapse of 5 years provided that they have fulfilled the conditions of their grants on payment of Rs. 20-10 per acre. That is to say, that a capitalist can obtain full proprietary right over his grant at a maximum rate of Rs. 40-10 per acre inclusive of *nazrána,* while the sale value of the land averages nearly Rs. 100 per acre. The purchase-money may be paid either in a lump sum or in 5 instalments lasting over a period of 5 years. In the latter case interest is charged at the rate of 6¼ per cent., but the assessment of *málikána* is remitted after the payment of the first instalment.

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Land Revenue.
Method of selection.

Subject to the orders of Government, the disposal of capitalist grants is in the hands of the Financial Commissioner, whose practice it was formerly to make grants on the recommendations of Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners. More recently a system has been adopted of allotting a fixed number of squares to Heads of Departments whose recommendations are submitted to the Financial Commissioner for sanction. District, race, caste and religion are immaterial, but in the case of Government servants grants are now not made unless the grantee has already retired, or is shortly about to retire, from Government service, though capitalists are not bound to reside in person. Formerly it was quite common to give grants of 20 squares, but the usual grant is now only 6, and grants are seldom made to other than Government servants though at one time the field of selection was much wider.

Special-reward grantees.

Special-reward grantees are usually native officers of the Indian Army who obtain grants of land in lieu of *jagírs* under the orders of the Government of India in the Military Department. Under existing orders which were framed at a time when the value of land in the Chenáb Colony was more or less an unknown quantity, an area of 8 squares was taken to be the equivalent of a *jagír* of Rs. 400 per annum. The grantees are subject to the ordinary capitalist conditions but they pay no *nazrána*, and can obtain proprietary rights after 5 years without payment on their fulfilment of the conditions.

Auction sales.

There have been three auction sales of culturable land in the Colony. The first took place on 5th March 1892 when 8,783 acres were sold at an average price of Rs. 43-6 per acre, the land auctioned being in the Khángah Dográn Tahsíl. The second was held on 16th and 17th January 1899, the land selected being close to Lyallpur. The area sold was 5,107 acres at an average of Rs. 134 per acre. In 1900 9,913 acres were sold by auction on the Gugera Branch. Some poor land was purposely chosen and one whole *mauza*, namely M. 310 Gugera Branch, only fetched an average of Rs. 30 per acre, though this sum was a good deal more than it was worth. The average price obtained for the whole sale was Rs. 109-14-2 per acre, the highest average for any one village being Rs. 142 per acre in M. 29 G. B. So far as conditions are concerned auction purchasers are on practically the same footing as capitalist grantees who have acquired proprietary rights. The following is a list of estates in which land has been sold by auction :—

Name of Branch.	No. of Mauza.	Year.	Name of Branch.	No. of Mauza.	Year.
Rakh Branch	3	1892	Gugera Branch.	29	1900.
,,	7		,,	75	
,,	8		,,	78	
,,	50		,,	132	
,,	60		,,	286	
,,	222	1899	,,	310	
,,	232				
,,	233				
,,	296				

The forms of deeds of sale will be found in Appendix 10.

Areas allotted to capitalists, etc.

Capitalists, amongst whom may be included special-reward grantees and auction purchasers, hold 122,391 acres. Hindu Jats have obtained 12,775 acres, but the great bulk of the area has been acquired by a very heterogeneous congeries of Brahmans, Khatrís, Aroras, Sheikhs, Patháns and Christians.

Capitalists	... 89,174	acres
Special-reward grantees	8,592	,,
Auction purchasers	24,627	,,
Total	122,393	,,

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Qualifications as colonists.

As a factor in the Colony population they are entirely negligable as so few of them reside. With some honourable exceptions, amongst whom may be named Mr. E. W. Parker, Captain Baháuddín Khan, A.-D.-C. (deceased) and Sayyid Mehdi Shah, they usually take little interest in their grants apart from the income which can be derived from them, and they are the last men to whom it is possible to look for anything in the shape of improvement or expenditure of capital. They can hardly therefore be said to have fulfilled the object of their selection. Many capitalists are Provincial or Divisional Darbárís and they once mustered in force at a Darbár held at Lyallpur by Sir Mackworth Young, K. C. S. I., as Lieutenant-Governor, in 1900, but they have absolutely no influence in the Colony, and Sayyid Mehdi Shah is their only representative on the list of candidate *zaildárs*.

Military pensioners as yeomen and peasants.

Military pensioners may obtain either yeoman or peasant grants. The larger grants have generally been given only to native officers and the smaller usually to non-commissioned officers, though numerous privates have received them and a good many native officers have taken peasant grants. At first all such grants were made by the Financial Commissioner on the recommendations of the Military Department. Later, at the time of the allotment of the Gugera Branch, a lump area was placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief who divided it amongst all the native regiments and batteries which recruit in the Punjab. Each Commanding Officer thus obtained a fixed number of yeoman and peasant grants which he could distribute as he liked, subject to the proviso that the grantee must be a native of the Punjab or its dependent states, of agriculturist status, and have served not less than 19 years, or, in the case of the Madras and Bombay Commands, 17 years. The Colonization Officer was empowered to reject grantees who did not fulfil these conditions. All grantees are bound to retire as soon as they have qualified for the pension on the completion of 21 years' service, though numerous exceptions have been made. Native officers with long service have usually been allowed to complete their time for their second pension. Military pensioners are not very satisfactory colonists. They have done their real life's work and like to rest on their laurels though a few of them have become capable and energetic *zaildárs*. The Amritsar District is the home of the majority of them, and most of them are Sikh Jats. It is no longer possible to say exactly how much land has been allotted to military pensioners. They belong to the same classes as most of the other grantees in whom they are being rapidly merged, and as the terms on which they hold land are identical with those of ordinary yeomen and peasants it is unnecessary further to discuss them separately.

Police pensioners.

Grants to the Punjab Police were not made until the time of the Gugera Branch allotment when the Inspector-General of Police was given a fixed number of yeoman and peasant grants for members of his force. *Mutatis mutandis*, the same procedure was followed as in the case of military pensioners.

Yeomen. Area of grants.

The area of a yeoman grant was originally fixed at either 4 or 5 squares, though a few smaller grants have been made.

Nazrána.

The *nazrána* is paid at a uniform rate of Rs. 6 per acre, payable in two instalments, the 1st at allotment, the 2nd after a period of 5 years.

Purchase-money.

Yeomen can purchase proprietary rights on the same terms as capitalists, but on the Gugera Branch they have no right to alienate them without the previous sanction of the Financial Commissioner.

Method of selection.

Yeoman grantees may be drawn from any District in the Punjab provided that they belong to an agriculturist tribe. At a time, when capitalist

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Land Revenue.

Method of selection.

grants were going cheap, yeoman grants were still more easy to obtain by men who often had but small qualifications to act as the leaders of an agricultural community. At first the Financial Commissioner made the grants on the recommendations of Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners. At the time of the main Gugera Branch allotment the grantees were similarly selected by the Settlement Commissioner. Now they are again sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner in the same way as capitalist grantees.

Area held by yeomen.

Yeomen, inclusive of military pensioners, hold altogether 142,406 acres. Hindu Jats 53,243 acres, Musalmán Jats 20,670 acres, and Musalmán Rájpúts 10,388 acres, are the main agriculturist tribes which hold the largest areas. The intention was that all yeomen should be real agriculturists, but this rule has not always been observed in practice, and for this reason a considerable proportion of them cannot be classified under the main Punjab tribes. They come from all Districts and include a considerable number of pensioned native officers.

Unsatisfactory as colonists.

Yeomen as a rule are not satisfactory colonists. Their wholesale absenteeism on the Rakh Branch led to the insertion of a new condition on the Jhang and Gugera Branches to the effect that they must reside in person. Few of them, however, do so willingly and a considerable number have been specially exempted from residence. So far from their fulfilling the expectation that they would prove useful as leaders of the colonists and rural notables, they are but scantily represented on the list of candidate *zaildárs* which is almost monopolised by peasant grantees.

Peasant grantees.

Area of grant.

The area of a peasant grant was first fixed at from half-a-square to 3 squares. Half-a-square is really too small, and a whole square has been the most usual grant. There are a number of grantees with 2 squares each, but generally in villages where there was at one time or other a difficulty in getting the land taken up. Few peasants hold 3 squares as such. In the vast majority of cases each peasant grant has been given to a separate individual, though a system of joint peasant grants has been tried in the case of some of the grantees from Multán and Jhang, but the experiment has proved unsatisfactory. In the case of some Montgomery grantees, peasant grants of an area as small as 3 *killas*, or a little over 3 acres have been given. These grants, again, are not a success.

The peasant grantee pays nothing for his land; though he has to defray the cost of its survey and the cost of construction of water-courses like other grantees.

Occupancy rights.

He can never purchase or alienate his land, but if he fulfills the conditions of the grant, he can acquire occupancy rights after the lapse of 5 years, without any payment.

Selection of immigrant peasants.

The selection of peasant grantees was originally confined to Jats, Kambohs, Aráins and Sainis of the 8 conjested Districts, namely, Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Siálkot, Hoshiárpur, Jullundur, Ludhiána and Ambála, but subsequent exceptions have been made in favour of Lahore, Gujrát and Miánwáli, while Rájpúts, Gujars and Patháns were added to the list of castes which might be chosen with the sanction of the Financial Commissioner. Subject to such general orders as might from time to time issue it was left to the Colonization Officer to send for and the Deputy Commissioner of each District to select upon such requisition the necessary number of settlers of the required caste and religion. The power of selection was not always very carefully exercised, and there is no doubt that a good many persons obtained grants who should never have received them. The rules now in force prohibit the selection of Government servants, while *lambardárs* may not be selected unless they are ready to resign their appointments.

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The peasant colonists from the congested Districts form the most important part of the agriculturist population and hold the great bulk of the land, though owing to the allotment to military pensioners, all the Districts of the Punjab and Frontier Province with the exceptions of Delhi, Dera Ghâzi Khan and Simla have provided peasant settlers, and all of them do not belong to the selected castes. Peasant settlers, of course, vary in their capacity as agriculturists according to their District, caste, and religion, but taking them all in all they have proved themselves very efficient as colonists, and it may well be doubted whether any other province in India could have furnished such a useful body of immigrants to a Colony of this size. The following statement shows in acres the areas allotted to the peasant grantees of each foreign District which has contributed any considerable number of settlers :—

CHAP. III, C.
Land Revenue.
Immigrant peasants as colonists.

Statement showing total areas allotted by castes and by Districts to Peasant Colonists other than Hitháris of the Jhang, Montgomery and Multán Districts.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		MUSALMANS.						HINDUS.					
Serial No.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Aráins.	Jat Musalmáns.	Rájpút Musalmáns.	Kamboh Musalmáns.	Gújars.	Miscellaneous.	Hindu Jats.	Hindu Kambohs.	Sainis.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	Amritsar	3,677	21,328	507	826	...	512	105,103	39,224	...	764	172,001	
2	Gurdáspur	30,671	48,315	1,880	875	14,115	59	40,807	978	...	1,109	138,809	
3	Siálkot	18,021	69,789	1,246	309	...	5,735	30,234	...	...	993	126,327	
4	Hoshiárpur	48,690	34,651	2,248	608	2,590	405	15,905	...	7,936	1,389	114,422	
5	Jullundur	38,662	3,364	194	441	298	675	50,387	7,534	1,700	1,174	104,429	
6	Ludhiana	28,377	4,229	75	...	...	195	68,201	1,961	...	411	103,449	
7	Ambála	8,881	4,563	10,333	...	...	57	28,537	56	3,192	56	55,675	
8	Gujránwála	788	20,654	189	193	...	2,125	21,310	...	...	927	46,186	
9	Lahore	9,192	4,102	480	526	...	2,849	7,463	434	...	1,688	26,734	
10	Gujrát	222	8,759	413	...	2,393	1,986	3,293	...	...	1,250	18,316	
11	Miánwáli	...	6,286	...	...	...	6,743	...	...	...	...	13,029	
12	Jhelum	...	159	284	304	...	3,758	...	...	...	1,048	5,553	
13	Ráwalpindi	56	112	1,338	...	...	2,347	...	...	...	1,231	5,084	
14	Patiála	...	...	...	...	...	115	3,682	...	...	168	3,965	
15	Shahpur	..	706	46	...	..	2,859	...	...	...	61	3,672	
16	Ferozepur	...	56	..	...	..	81	2,316	...	...	59	2,512	
17	Miscellaneous	55	498	1,068	...	...	2,858	1,835	56	...	1,217	7,587	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	187,292	227,631	20,301	4,082	19,396	33,359	379,073	50,243	12,828	13,545	947,750	

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Land Revenue.

Jánglis and Hitháris.

Bár nomads and Hitháris from the neighbouring Districts of Jhang, Montgomery and Multán, hold their grants on the same terms as other peasant colonists, though the Hitháris who were given small areas jointly have been exempted generally from the condition of residence.

Selection of Bár nomads.

The selection of the Bár nomads, who hold 253,752 acres as peasants, has been one of the most troublesome duties of the Colonization Officer, who has been guided partly by local knowledge, partly by the asseverations of *zaildárs* and headmen, and partly again by the very scanty records of *tirni*, house-tax payments, and the Census of 1891. Sometimes also the records of criminal cases gave considerable assistance, and the spectacle of a man proving himself to have been convicted of crime in the Bár, in order to substantiate a claim to residence there, was by no means uncommon, conviction being no bar to a grant. It has always been the practice to give the claimant the benefit of a doubt, and a great many persons who were not real nomads have, unquestionably, obtained grants. This, however, is a fault on the right side. The scale of peasant grant usually applied in the course of Jánglis has been one half square for each male of the young generation. A few Jánglis hold yeoman grants.

Selection of Hitháris.

Hitháris, who hold 127,092 acres as peasants, were selected by Deputy Commissioners in the same way as peasant grantees from congested Districts. A large number of the rural notables of Jhang, Montgomery and Multán are absentee yeoman grantees. Jánglis and Hitháris are more fully discussed in Chapter I, C (h).

Acquisition of rights. Proprietary rights.

Capitalists and yeomen had obtained full proprietary rights over an area of 12,970 acres up to the end of September 1903, and had paid one or more instalments of the purchase money for a further area of 5,753 acres. Until quite recently grantees have shown little desire to become early proprietors, the reason being that the amount of the *málikáná* from the payment of which they become exempt is equal to less than 2 per cent. on the amount of purchase money even if the whole area of the grant is cultivated and assessed every year. Except therefore to persons who wish to sell their land, there is little obvious advantage in the acquisition of proprietary rights until the term of the tenancy (20 years) is about to expire.

Occupancy rights.

Occupancy rights have already been acquired by peasant grantees over 586,031 acres on the Rakh and Jhang Branches; and they will shortly be granted over a large area on the Gugera Branch. Their acquisition confers no certain or immediate benefit. It merely shows that the grantee has either fulfilled the conditions of the grant or has at least eluded detection if he has not. But the grantee is still bound to reside, and subsequent failure to fulfil the conditions of the grant would still render it liable to confiscation.

Restrctons on resumption of land.

The acquisition of proprietary or occupancy rights however, imposes restrictions on the power of the Deputy Commissioner to resume land for roads, railways, water-courses, etc., *vide* the statement of conditions.

The grantee Camel Corps.

An area of 84,989 acres on the outer fringe of the Burála and Gugera Branches is held by grantees who are bound to maintain registered camels for Government transport as a condition of their tenure. The Camel Service Grantees are drawn from 33 Biloch *jhoks* which were formerly encamped over the area now irrigated by the Gugera and Burála Branches of the Canal. Nineteen *jhoks* were comprised of men belonging to true Biloch tribes (14 Jatoi, 4 Kurai and 1 Rind), the remaining 14 belonging to various tribes of Jats who had acquired the

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Land Revenue.

The grantee Camel Corps.

name of Biloch from their calling as camel breeders and not from their descent. The great majority of those who received land on camel-service terms would ordinarily have received it as nomads of the Bár, who have usually obtained grants on the scale of half a square for each male child living at the time of allotment. In order, therefore, to compensate the Biloches for the more onerous nature of their conditions, the initial grant was fixed at one square for the first camel registered by any grantee who would otherwise have received land as a Bár nomad. For every additional camel the grant is half a square, the same area being allotted for all camels produced by Biloches who were not entitled to consideration as nomads of the Sandal Bár, but the area held by the latter class is small. It was recognised that it would be impossible to maintain service conditions for any length of time if the grants could be indefinitely subdivided on succession. Consequently, on the death of any grantee, the Deputy Commissioner is empowered to select one or more heirs in whose name the grant will be continued. It was originally anticipated that succession by selection would prove very unpopular, but although a good many cases have already occurred, no objections have been made. In practice this rule will ordinarily resolve itself into primogeniture, and if the Camel Corps are to continue it is absolutely necessary that it should be stringently maintained. The grants are nominally leases for a term of 20 years, but they are renewable on the expiry of each term, though occupancy rights cannot be acquired. Each grantee is bound to produce his camels on 15 days' notice in the case of war service and of one month's notice in any other case, and to provide at the same time an attendant (*sarwán*) for every three or less number of camels. *Sarwáns* are enlisted under the Indian Articles of War for a period of two years. On war service each camel is paid for at the rate of Rs. 18 per mensem. Free rations and clothings for the *sarwáns* are also provided. At other times, *e.g.*, during the annual training, a wage of Rs. 7 *per mensem* is given. Camels for touring purposes may be obtained at this rate on giving due notice to the Registration Officer. The grantees have the privilege of free grazing not only for their registered camels but also for four other camels in respect of each registered camel in all unappropriated Government waste or unclassed forests in the Districts of Jhang, Montgomery and Múltán. They are also allowed free grazing in the Canal Escapes of the Irrigation Department at Buchiána, Rodúkorú and Bhágat.

The *lambardárs* of the Camel Service Estates are callad "Camel Chaudhris." They are bound to perform all the duties of an ordinary *lambardár* and are also generally responsible for the observance of service conditions by the camel-service grantees in their estates. Their most onerous duty is that of supplying, when necessary, any deficiency in the number of camels or attendants caused by the default of any camel-owning tenant under their supervision. Camel Chaudhris as such do not regularly provide camels themselves, but most of them are also camel-service tenants and all will ultimately become so. This remark requires some explanation. The fact is that the members of the youngest generation of males have throughout been selected as camel-service grantees, in order to postpone any succession difficulties as long as possible and gradually to accustom the grantees to the rule of selection. Consequently, some of the present Chaudhris do not hold service-grants in their own names, but on their demise they will be succeeded by sons who do. The maximum grant for a Chaudhri is three squares. Subject to this maximum the Chaudhris have in practice received one square for every ten squares held by the camel owning tenants under their supervision. Usually there is only one Chaudhri in each Camel-Service Estate. The statements of conditions applicable to camel-service and camel-Chaudhri tenants are included in the appendix.

The total number of camels which grantees are now bound to prouide is 3,630.

The grantees are themselves selected by the Colonization Officer, with whom rests the power of fine and confiscation, etc., for non-fulfilment of the conditions. The camels are passed and registered by a Registration Officer, who also enlists the *sarwáns,* and holds regular inspections of the camels. Only male camels between the ages of 6 and 14 are registered. On reaching the latter age they are cast. Their average girth measure is 7 feet 9 inches and most of them are capable of carrying far heavier loads than 5 maunds, the weight which they carry on service. The head-quarters of the Registration Officer are at Lyallpur. The appointment has been held by Captain H. A. P. Lindsay, I.A., of the Supply and Transport Corps, since the Camel Corps were first formed in 1900. There are three whole Camel Corps, the 59th, 60th and 61st, with head-quarters at Burála, Kanjuáni and Sunári, respectively. Each is in the immediate charge of a Resaidár, assisted by a *dafadár,* a *salútri* and a clerk. A Camel Corps consists of 1,068 camels, which are again divided into 8 troops, 4 of 123 and 4 of 120 camels, and a depôt troop of 96 camels. In addition to the three full corps there is an incomplete corps, not yet separately officered, of 426 camels. It is intended to complete the 4th corps and form a 5th and 6th by further allotments on the future extensions of the Gugera Branch, provided the extensions are themselves sanctioned.

In 1901 the 60th corps was sent to the Mahsúd Blockade where it acquitted itself very creditably, and in 1902 the 59th corps was despatched to Delhi to assist in the manœuvres which preceded the Durbár. In years when corps are not called out for Government service, they are embodied for an annual training which lasts for fifteen days. On all such occasions special commandants and native officers are attached to each corps, the regular establishment remaining in charge of the depôts.

The scheme has hitherto worked very well. The only possible radical difficulty is the deficiency of grazing which will become more marked when the Montgomery Bár is irrigated. Most of the female camels are kept there at present. But a grazing area of 20 per cent. has been kept in all Camel-Service Estates including those on extensions of the canal where it is ordinarily 10 per cent. and it is not unreasonable to expect that the camels will accustom themselves gradually to a certain amount of fodder-feeding without detriment to their condition. The Biloch will always seize on the most flimsy excuse for evasion of his conditions, but if they are rigidly enforced it will probably be found that the difficulty will evaporate. The great majority of Biloch grantees are not yet self-cultivating. This is partly due to their habitual laziness and partly to the fact that most of them are at present sufficiently well off to afford the luxury of tenants. Some of them have already got into debt through their laziness and extravagance, but this condition is by no means general while on the other hand self-cultivation is being slowly adopted. The Service Conditions are now much better observed than was the case at first. The camels are not overworked and number of defaulters is inconsiderable. The following is a list of *jhoks,* showing their *mauzas* and the corps to which they are attached:—

Name of *Jhok.*	Tribe.	*Mauzas* on Gugera Branch.	Corps.
Sarwarwali	Jatoi ...	144,145	59th.
Balaki	Do. ...	146,147	"
Kaliar	Do. ...	352,459,580	"

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Land Revenue.
Administration.

Name of *Jhok.*	Tribe.	*Mauzas* on Gugera Branch.	Corps.
Jagatan	Kurai ...	362,363	59th
Shashu	Jatoi ...	365	"
Bagiana	Jat ...	365	"
Killianwala	Jatoi ...	366	"
Rihana	Do. ...	368	"
Kanduana	Jat ...	368	"
Khichi	Do. ...	420	"
Tur	Do. ...	422,423,427,428	"
Pauliani	Jatoi ...	431,433,434,435	"
Gharku	Jat ...	391,393	60th.
Khiali	Do. ...	392,394	"
Baryarwala	Kurai ...	402,404,421	"
Ghumman	Jatoi ...	407,408,409	"
Topki	Jat ...	410,416,419	"
Shahra	Jatoi ...	450	"
Jumla	Do. ...	453 to 458	"
Mukimana	Do. ..	498,499,505	"
Do.	Do. ...	497,500,512	61st.
Rahwa Ramzan	Jat ...	508	"
Kurai	Kurai ...	510,511	"
Yara	Jatoi ...	513,515	"
Chandar Maratte	Jat ...	260,261,262	"
Saglan	Do. ...	264	"
Jani Khera	Do. ...	264	"
Mangla	Do. ...	265,268,271	"
Gádhi	Rind ...	184 to 188,194	"
Jaranwala	Kurai ...	592,595,596	62nd.
Amir...	Jatoi and Jat ...	595,597	"
Murad Shah	Jatoi ...	598,599	"
Karnana	Do. ...	601,604	"
Kaliar	Jat ...	604	"

NOTE.—Since the above was written the number of the camels in each corps has been reduced from 1,068 to 972 the remaining camels being formed into a half-corps of 482, with a depôt troop of 262 camels common to all corps.

The following estates have been allotted as stud farms to native cavalry regiments:— **CHAP. III, C.**

Land Revenue.

Stud farms.

Mauza 231, Rakh Branch (Muirabad) 1,718 acres to the 17th Cavalry.
„ 295 „ (Goughpur) 1,487 „ „ 12th „
„ 221 „ (Kot Pollard) 1,544 „ „ 15th Lancers (Cureton's Mooltánís).
„ 292, Gugera Branch (Moneypur) 2,070 acres to the 18th Tiwána Lancers.

The first three are on the Tolwála Distributary close to Lyallpur, the last is near Toba Tek Singh. The Officer Commanding the 18th Tiwána Lancers has recently been offered and accepted Mauza 329, Jhang Branch, a small and hitherto unirrigable estate of 1,060 acres between Toba Tek Singh and his existing farm, but he has not yet taken possession of it. No charge was made for the land itself which is held under special conditions, by which land revenue, *málik na* and cesses are waved entirely, and owner's rate will be imposed after 11 instead of 10 years. The only demand therefore which is paid by the stud farms is occupiers' rates on the ordinary scale, for which the usual remissions were granted. A special water-rate of Re. 1-4 per acre for each crop has been sanctioned up to August 1904 for cavalry stud-farm grass paddocks.

The stud farms are designed to help in meeting the great difficulty experienced by native regiments in obtaining a sufficient supply of good remounts, from 3½ to 4½ years' old, at a price which their *chanda* funds can afford to pay. Excellent buildings, stables and paddocks have been made in all the farms, and the experiment should be amply justified by the result.

LAMBARDÁRS. *Sargarohs.*

When choosing settlers for peasant grants, Deputy Commissioners selected one or more leaders or *sargarohs* as the most influential or enterprising members of each group of colonists and despatched them in advance of the main body to view the land offered to themselves and their following. It was generally anticipated that in the ordinary course of events such *sargarohs* would become the *lambardárs* of the new villages, and in order to emphasise their position and reward them for the trouble they might be put to, they were frequently recommended for and given an additional square, as a part of their peasant holding.

Grants to *lambardárs* on Rakh and Upper Jhang Branches.

Some of the original *sargarohs*, however, received no such extra grants. In other cases they did not prove suitable selections and were not appointed as *lambardárs*. Accordingly, the Colonization Officer himself began the practice of making allotments of additional squares to such *lambardárs* as had not received them as *sargarohs*, but like the grants to *sargarohs*, those made to *lambardárs* on appointment were treated as grants on peasant conditions and merged in the present holdings. This practice was followed in the appointment of peasant *lambardárs* on the Rakh and Mian Ali Branches and the Upper Jhang Branch. There were, however, several objections to the form taken by the grant. Being divisible on succession a grant of this nature could not assure a permanently substantial holding for future *lambardárs* even if son regularly succeeded father in the office, while no provision was made for cases of dismissal or for the failure of the headman's heir to succeed him. Rule 178 under the Land Revenue Act lays down that in an estate or sub-division of estate owned chiefly or altogether by Government, a successor to the office of headman shall be selected without regard to hereditary claims. Not only therefore would the *lambardári* grant as originally given do no ultimate good, but it might well and sometimes did happen that the appointment was lost by the family at no very long time after the *lambardár* had been selected and the grant irretrievably given.

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Land Revenue.
Grants on *lambardári* terms.

When these facts were recognised a set of special conditions was drawn up under which the *lambardári* grant is made to the *lambardár* as such and terminates with his dismissal or decease, being thus available for allotment to his successor. Moreover, the conditions attached to the grant admit of fining the *lambardár* any sum not exceeding Rs. 10 per acre of his holding for each crop for a maximum of 4 crops in succession, and also of confiscating the grant even without dismissal for failure to perform the duties of a headman to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner. Needless to say these grants are a very powerful lever in the hands of the administration. They also ensure that the *lambardár*, whoever he is, will always be in a condition of comparative affluence, a state of affairs which by no means prevails everywhere in the Province.

Succession.

In actual practice departure is seldom made from the regular line of succession, and in ordinary cases the next heir is usually appointed unless there is some strong reason for the contrary. Considerable strife is thereby avoided, and the succession of the heir is in conformity with the general predilections of the people themselves. There are, moreover, other reasons in favour of it. When in course of time peasant grants become unduly subdivided it will generally be the *lambardár* who is able to give his sons the best training and education, while, unless the prohibition against alienation within certain limits is removed, he alone will have the opportunity of rising superior to the sordid cares occasioned by excessive partition and the grim struggle for immediate existence. Each successive *lambardár* again will be the son of a father who has at least escaped conviction for any serious crime, and in such circumstances it is perhaps not wholly idle to hope that there will be a tendency for *lambardárs* to be somewhat less criminal and more capable than the general run of peasants. At the same time that the new system of *lambardári* grants was introduced, that of making advance *lambardári* grants to *sargarohs* was abolished as a natural corollary.

Conversion of old Rakh and Jhang Branch *lambardári* grants to *lambardári* conditions.

Further, the *lambardárs* on the Rakh and Upper Jhang Branches are now being induced to part with half of their *lambardari* grants by means of the allotment of a whole square on *lambardári* conditions, which will therefore become ultimately applicable to all peasant *lambardárs* in the Colony.

Capitalist and Yeoman *lambardárs*.

Capitalists and yeomen do not receive *lambardári* grants, because they can alienate their lands after the acquisition of proprietary rights, and there is not the same reason to anticipate "morcellement" as in a peasant village. There is, moreover, the very practical reason that in estates held by such grantees there is usually no vacant area from which such allotments could be made even if they were considered desirable. For all original *lambardári* appointments there has been the keenest possible competition. Peasants, yeomen and capitalists alike have just jostled one another in order to secure selection, though in the case of the last class where the size of the grant reasonably admitted of it, each capitalist was usually appointed as *lambardár* of his own squares.

Mule breeding conditions to be attached to the office of *lambardár*.

Recently, when Settlement Commissioner, Mr. James Wilson, C. S. I., proposed the application of a mule breeding condition to all *lambardári* grants, the Government of India in the Military Department being apparently quite as eager for mules as for remounts. The proposed conditions have not yet received sanction, and legislation would be required to apply them to grants already made, but they are already being tentatively applied to all *lambardárs* who have not yet been appointed permanently, to all new *lambardárs* appointed on succes-

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Land Revenue.

Mule breeding conditions to be attached to the office of *lambardár*.

sion, and to those who are now exchanging their old grants for grants on *lambardári* conditions. It has further been suggested that the condition of maintaining a mare suitable for mule breeding should be applied to all *lambardárs* with the exception of those under camel-service conditions, irrespective of whether they hold *lambardári* grants or not. It is very certain that the imposition of such a condition will not cause any *lambardár* to throw up his appointment, and as there are already 2,628 *lambardárs* in the Colony, Government should be able to secure a by no means negligable quantity of mule transport.

Lambardárs' fees.

Lambardárs receive fees amounting to 5 per cent. of the land revenue and 3 per cent. of the occupier's rate, for the satisfactory collection of the demand and performance of their other duties. They also receive 5 per cent. on the demand on village sites.

Average number of *lambardárs*.

The average number of *lambardárs* is two in each village. The following statement gives particulars :—

Number of villages with	1	*lambardár*	...	288
Ditto	2	do.	...	698
Ditto	3	do.	...	230
Ditto	4	do.	...	44
Ditto more than	4	do.	...	14

Appointments.

Lambardárs are appointed by the Colonization Officer. The appointment of grantees to *lambardári* appointments in other Districts is subject to the same rules as in the case of *zaildárs*.

ZAILDARS. Rakh Branch.

The *zaildári* system was only gradually introduced. On the Rakh Branch the Colonization Officer selected a number of candidate *zaildárs* who performed some of the duties of their office but without regularly defined *zails* and for a long time without emoluments. Their number was however gradually reduced, and there are now 14 probationer *zaildárs* each with his own *zail*. An *inám* of Rs. 100 a *zail* was sanctioned in 1900.

Jhang and Gugera Branches.

On the Jhang and Gurgera Branches a different system was adopted, *zails* were defined from the first and from each *zail* two, three or four candidates were selected, and given sub-*zails* including their own village, in which to work. They were provided with *zaildari* books for the record of officers' opinions, and told that the man who did the best work would ultimately be appointed *zaildár*. Competition was thus greatly stimulated in every *zail* with excellent results. In addition to their police duties *zaildárs* are expected to give assistance in all the details of administration, and without their help it would have been quite impossible to do what has actually been done in the matters concerning the improvement of village sites, arboriculture, etc. In 1902 *ináms* of Rs. 100 per *zail* were sanctioned for the Jhang and Gugera Branches, the *ináms* being divided amongst the candidates according to the quality of the work done by them during the year.

On the Jhang Branch there are at present 25, and on the Gugera 28 *zails*.

Total number of *zails*.

The following statement shows the present distribution by Tahsils, but the allotment of extensions will soon necessitate some additional *zails*, and the boundaries of some of the existing *zails* will be modified concomitantly with the modification of Tahsil boundaries following the

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Land Revenue.

Total number of *zails.*

re-arrangement which must take place consequent on the formation of a new Lyallpur District. For these reasons none of the *zaildárs* have yet been permanently appointed :—

District.	Tahsil.	Number of *zails.*
Jhang	Lyallpur	17
"	Samundari	18
"	Toba Tek Singh	16
"	Chiníot	7
"	Jhang	4
Gujránwála	Khángah Dográn	5
	Total ...	67

Averages.

The average number of estates in a *zaíl* is 20 and the average area about 31,000 acres.

Classes from which *zaildárs* drawn.

The great majority of the *zaíldárs* are drawn from the ranks of peasant colonists including pensioners and nomad graziers. The other classes of grantees are usually either absentees or too superior to do the work. Some of the peasants who were selected as *zaildárs* subsquently obtained yeoman grants as a reward for the work they have done in the Colony, but there is only one capitalist *zaildár* and but few original yeoman grantees. Some of the best *zaildárs* are nomads of the Bár.

Proposal to raise *inám.*

Proposals have been made with a view to increase the *inám* to an average of Rs. 150 with a maximum of Rs. 200 and a minimum of Rs. 100.

Source of payment.

The income of *zaildárs* in the Colony are defrayed from the Patwár Fund.

Appointment.

Colony *zaildárs* are appointed by the Colonization Officer. No grantee, who is bound to reside in the Colony, can be appointed a *zaildár* in another District unless he either resigns his grant or transfers it to a relative with the sanction of the Financial Commissioner.

Land revenue on village sites.

Land revenue (*kiráya-tah-zamíni*) is in certain circumstances assessed against occupiers of building sites in villages. Grantees of agricultural land and their near relations are exempt, as also the tenants of capitalists and yeomen, and village menials. The assessment is made twice a year by the Revenue *patwárís* who inspect the houses of the village sites as soon as they have concluded their crop inspections. The present rules (see Appendix B) are really unworkable as they stand because they do not cover by any means all of the cases which may arise. They will be amended by fresh rules to be issued after impending legislation is carried through, and the assessment will then be made annually instead of twice a year. The demands under this head have been as shown in the margin.

	Rs.
1896-97	5,008
1897-98	4,222
1898-99	12,427
1899-00	23,511
1900-01	59,703
1901-02	79,613
1902-03	90,520

Five per cent. of the demand is paid to the *lambardárs*, but nothing is credited to the Patwár Fund or Local rate. When framed the demands are sent by the Colonization Officer to the Deputy Commissioners for recovery. To deal with this work a special clerk called the Moharrir Kiráya Tah Zamíni has been attached to each Colony Tahsíl.

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Land revenue is also assessed on building sites in the towns of Lyallpur, Sángla, Chiniot Road, Gojra, Toba Tek Singh and Samundari. In the case of sites sold for the erection of shops or houses the assessment is for the present fixed at Rs. 5 per cent. on the amount of the purchase money subject to a maximum of Re. 1-8 per *marla*. The assessments in 1902-03 were as marginally noted. Of the whole assessment 20 per cent. is devoted to cesses, of which again 50 per cent. are on account of Local rate, and 25 per cent. each on account of the Patwár Fund and *lambardári* fees.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Lyallpur ...	4,726	12	11
Sángla ...	1,269	0	2
Chiniot Road ...	1,013	5	3
Gojra ..	2,691	10	6
Toba Tek Singh ...	2,485	0	4
Samundari ...	567	2	4
Total ...	12,752	15	6

Factory sites.

Special forms of deeds have been used in the sale of factory sites (see Appendices 15 (*a*) and 15 (*b*)). The factories which were sold under the older form pay land revenue at the rate of Rs. 3 per acre only. Under the later form, which dates from 10th March 1901 the rate is Rs. 20 per acre. There have been three sets of rates at which land has been sold as factory sites, the rates having been raised with the increasing demand:—

	No. I	No. II	No. III	per acre.
For 1 acre ...	Rs. 40	Rs. 100	Rs. 200	„
„ 2 „ ...	„ 50	„ 120	„ 240	„
„ 3 „ ...	„ 60	„ 140	„ 280	„
„ 4 „ ...	„ 70	„ 160	„ 320	„
„ 5 „ ...	„ 80	„ 180	„ 360	„
„ 6 „ ...	„ 90	„ 200	„ 400	„

Building sites in Civil Station of Lyallpur.

Building sites for houses suitable for European officers are sold at a fixed rate of Rs. 50 per acre, and land revenue is assessed at Rs. 10 per acre. (For form of deed, see Appendix 16).

Municipalities and Towns.

According to the classification for Census purposes, Lyallpur is the only town in the Colony because it alone was inhabited by more than 5,000 people, but a classification of this nature is too rigid for a Colony Gazetteer. Accordingly an account is given of all the places designed as towns and possessing urban characteristics in a greater or less degree. The following table gives a list of such towns, with other information which may be found useful :—

NAME OF TOWN.	Number of Mauza and name of Branch.	Tahsíl.	Area in acres.	Date of foundation.	Population at Census.	Gross proceeds from sale of town sites.	Average in rupees per acre sold.	Gross expenditure from sale of town sites up to end of February 1904.	Exports in tons during year from July 1st, 1902, to June 30th, 1903.	Imports for same period.	LOCALITY.
Sángla	298 Rakh Branch...	Khángáh Dográn	254	1896	1,689	49,588	3,311	41,703	102,673	9,684	69 miles from Wazírabad on Railway.
Chiníot Road	297 ,, ,,	Lyallpur ...	170	,,	1,086	26,467	2,643	31,207	49,648	7,810	84 ,, ,,
Lyallpur	212 ,, ,,	,,	3,163	,,	9,180	2,32,225	3,146	2,38,431	80,764	42,260	96 ,, ,,
Gojra	470 Jhang Branch	Toba Tek Singh	415	1899	2,265	1,10,413	6,745	1,06,703	82,239	12,910	127 ,, ,,
Toba Tek Singh ...	326 ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	726	1900	1,378	1,54,489	11,529	1,33,489	34,507	9,422	144 ,, ,,
Shahkot	299 Rakh ,,	Khángah Dográn	36	1895	3,146	1,390	66	1,158	not known.	not known.	12 miles south-east of Sángla.
Dijkot	263 ,, ,,	Lyallpur ...	3,359	1894	2,163	1,178	271	113			16 miles south of Lyallpur.
Samundari	533 Gugera ,,	Samundari ...	500	1900	320	13,465	1,643	5,785			21 miles south-east of Gojra.
TOTAL ...	...	...	8,623	...	21,227	5,89,215	3,820	5,58,589	349,831	82,086	

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Design of towns.

They have all been designed by the Colonization Officer for the time being in a system of small blocks which are 20 feet square in all the older towns, though in Gojra and Toba Tek Singh the unit is 28 feet square and in Samundari 27½ feet square.

Town Funds.

The sites for shops and houses have been sold by auction or at fixed prices, the proceeds from each town being devoted to its own improvement. These proceeds, called the "Town Funds," are controlled by the Colonization Officer except in Lyallpur and Sángla where they have been made over to the Committees. The Colonization Officer, however, still controls all sales. In Sháhkot and Dijkot sites were sold free of land revenue, but in the remaining towns a land revenue is imposed of 5 per cent. on the sale price, subject to a maximum of Re. 1-8 per *marla*. In Lyallpur, Chiníot Road, Gojra, Toba Tek Singh and Samundari, Government allows the land included in the town area, but not immediately required for building purposes, to be cultivated for the profit of the town on payment of all the ordinary demand, except *málikána*. Sháhkot, Dijkot and Samundari are only country distribution markets. For the trade of the other towns, see Chapter II F, Trade and Commerce.

Lyallpur.

Lyallpur, named after Sir James Lyall, K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, was founded in 1896. The town was designed by Captain Popham Young, C.I.E., in the form of a square with 8 bazárs radiating from a central *chaunk*, the main design covering an area of about 110 acres, or 4 squares, with room for extension on the north-west and south-west. Most of the sites in the original town and some also in the extension have now been sold and have realized altogether Rs. 2,32,225. Lyallpur became a second class municipality in 1899 and has now 12 members, 4 of whom are official, namely the Colonization Officer who is also President, the Tahsildár who is Vice-President and Secretary, the Executive Engineer of the Lyallpur Division of the Chenáb Canal, and the Civil Surgeon. The other members are all natives, and all are nominated, not elected. The Municipal Committee is also the *lambardár* and receives credit for the Local Rate. The area included within the municipality is 3,163 acres inclusive of the civil station, town farm, and railway area. The boundaries are those of Mauza 212, Rakh Branch.

Christians	132
Hindús	4,434
Sikhs	365
Muhammadans	4,232
Jains	7
Others	1

At the time of the Census the population was 9,171 (6,643 males, 2,528 females), but it has since increased considerably and is now probably not less than 12,000.

Income and expenditure.

	Income Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
1899-1900	57,510	15,022
1900-1901	82,528	30,609
1901-1902	39,345	31,206
1902-1903	55,426	1,42,286
1903-1904	66,722	73,727

The marginal table shows the income and expenditure of the municipality, since its constitution, including sales of town sites.

Appended is a statement showing the main heads of income and expenditure during the financial year of 1903-1904.

Income.	Rs.	Expenditure.	Rs.
Opening balance	15,807	Establishment	1,020
House tax	7,991	Conservancy and lighting	12,139
Rent of grain market	6,663	Water-supply	4,650
" other buildings and lands	5,634	Medical	5,957
" farm	10,580	Police	3,390

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Land Revenue.

Income and expenditure.

Income.	Rs.	Expenditure.	Rs.
Conservancy	1,036	School	3,230
Gardens	680	Farm, including Government demand	7,882
School fees	2,028	Gardens	906
Contributions from District Board Railway and Government ...	5,380	Miscellaneous	1,819
		Public Works.	
Sale of sites	18,629	Water Works	12,982
Miscellaneous	8,101	Drainage Works.	13,191
		Latrines...	2,282
		Road repairs	1,819
		Miscellaneous	3,508
Total ...	82,529	Total ...	73,727

The house-tax is a tax of 6¼ per cent. on the annual value of houses and shops.

The Water-works.

In spite of its infancy Lyallpur is already better equipped than most Indian towns. The two most important works which have been carried out are the water-supply and drainage schemes. The former which has cost Rs. 1,20,916 is designed to supply one lakh of gallons of filtered water per diem. The requisite power is obtained from a water wheel in the Tolwála Rájbaha while the canal is open, and during periods of closure from a steam pump. The two large reservoirs hold 4,800,000 gallons. Water is distributed all over the town and civil station by means of standpipes, which are also used for the purpose of flushing the drains.

The Drainage system.

The city Drainage scheme cost Rs. 73,472 and comprises an outer and inner intercepting drain with subsidiary drains in the more inhabited portions of the town. The main drains are all flushed either by canal water or by the water-works. The main outfall drain deposits the sullage water in a tank on the Amipur road, whence it is lifted by two *jhallárs* for irrigation, but provision has also been made for heavy rainfall by connecting the outfall drain with the natural drainage line between the Jhang and Rakh Branches. Besides the sale-proceeds of sites, Government contributed a lakh of rupees towards these two works.

Conservancy.

There are numerous latrines both inside the town and on its outskirts. Those inside the town are of a modern pattern and two sweepers' houses are attached to each. Night-soil is removed in carts and trenched in the town farm. The carts belong to the municipality but they are removed by a contractor. The street sweepings are collected by municipal sweepers who deposit them in carts belonging to a contractor. The latter removes them to a brick kiln which he rents from the municipality. There is as yet no strong demand for street sweepings as manure.

Slaughter-houses.

There are three slaughter-houses, the *ziba-khána* for the slaughter of sheep and goats by Musalmáns, the *jhatka-khána* for the use of Sikhs, and the butcher-*khána* for the slaughter of kine. In the two former a charge of annas 1-6 is made for each animal slaughtered. The butcher-*khána* contain shops, let by auction, where the meat is sold. The offal is trenched with the night-soil. The town and station road are lighted, the lighting being performed by a contractor. The main *bazárs* are all metalled, and lined with avenues of trees. There are four large bathing tanks in the town and the Lyallpur Rájbaha is also largely used by the inhabitants as a bathing ghát. There are no considerable public buildings in the city. Only

Lighting. Metalling. Tanks. Buildings.

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Land Revenue.

Buildings.

a portion of the school has been built and the municipality still hires buildings for school and boarding-houses, but these will shortly be provided at a cost of about Rs. 24,000. A police station is also about to be made in the town at a cost of Rs. 13,000 which Government has been asked to lend. The central *chaunk* of the town will be occupied by a clock tower made of Agra sandstone, costing about Rs. 40,000 which have been subscribed by the colonists of the Bár as a Memorial to the late Queen-Empress. The tower is now in the course of construction. There are two grain-markets in the town, both of which can, if necessray, be used as bonded ware-houses, but at present there is no octroi. Outside the town itself there are separate quarters for the sweepers, the *gwálas* (cow-keepers) and the tenants of the town farm. The town farm now comprises an area of 975 acres, which the Municipal Committee is allowed to farm so long as the land is not required for other purposes, subject to the payment of the usual demands except *málikána.* Two squares have already been made over to the Director of Land Records for an experimental farm and two more are to follow. Two squares will also be given to the proposed Normal School. Five squares have also been made over as a jail farm. The remaining culturable area is let on annual leases by the Municipality to tenants who pay cash rents. An area of 975 acres having been let in this way for 1904-05 at a gross cash rental of Rs. 9,340, in addition to the Government demand at an average of Rs. 4-12 per acre, or roughly Rs. 14 per acre per annum.

The town farm.

The Civil Station lies on the north and south-east of the town. There are three main linese of buildings. That nearest to the town contains the offices and Police Lines, the second being mainly occupied by the houses of civil officers. The third line which is separated from the second by the municipal gardens is occupied by canal officers. The compounds are unusually large, ranging from 6 to 8 acres each in size. Sites can be obtained for building for European bungalows in the Civil Station at the rate of Rs. 50 per acre subject to an annual land revenue of Rs. 10 per acre (see Appendix 16). The roads are all skirted with double avenues of trees on each side, and most of them have been metalled.

The Civil Station.

The passenger railway station lies to the south-east of the town from which it is about half a mile distant. A branch line also runs from the passenger station to the goods station which is close to the city.

The Railway Station.

The factories are 14 in number and are all employed on pressing or cleaning cotton. For statements of conditions see Appendix 15. They, with the brick kilns, which are rented to contractors by the municipality, are divided from the town proper by the Lyallpur Rájbaha and goods-siding.

The factories and brick kilns.

Sángla was founded as a modern town in 1896. It is built on the east side of the railway, 69 miles from Wazírábád. It is also known as Mauza 298, Rakh Branch, and was gazetted as a small town in 1900. The Deputy Commissioner of Gujránwálá is president of the committee and there are 4 other members, all of whom are nominated and unofficial. The population at the time of the Census was 1,689, but may be now taken as approximately 3,500. The gross income from the sale of sites has been Rs. 49,588. The principal direct tax is one on buildings and land at the rate of 9 pies per square yard of the ground area. The

Sángla.

	Income. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
1901-02	... 3,735 ...	... 1,601
1902-03	... 22,707 ...	... 4,026

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Land Revenue.
Sángla.

marginal statement shows the income (including sale of town sites) and the expenditure of the past two years. The principal streets have been metalled, and there are two large bathing tanks. A drainage scheme, costing Rs. 35,076, is in course of construction, towards which Government is being asked for a loan of Rs. 16,000.

Chiníot road.

Chiníot Road or *mauza* 297, Rakh Branch, is on the west of the Railway line, 84 miles from Wazírábád and was founded in 1896. The gross income from the sale of town sites has been Rs. 26,467, the funds being controlled by the Colonization Officer. The population at the Census of 1901 was 1,086, but the town has thriven and the present population may be estimated at 2,000. The principal streets have been metalled, and a drainage system has been provided at a cost of Rs. 13,234. There are 5 factories and a police station, but no rest-house.

Gojra.

Gojra or *mauza* 470, Jhang Branch, was founded in 1899. In 1901 the population was 2,265, but it is now over 4,000. It was notified as a small town in 1903 with the Colonization Officer as President, there being 3 other members including the Tahsíldár of Toba Tek Singh. All the members are nominated. The Committee is also the *lambardár*. The gross income from the sale of town sites has been Rs. 1,10,413. Under Section 211 (i) (*a*), a tax of from Re. 1 to Rs. 6 per annum has been imposed on occupiers of house property, the amount varying according to their means. The principal streets have been metalled and a combined drainage and water-supply system costing Rs. 62,392 is at presnt in course of construction. There are two large bathing tanks. Gojra is the headquarter of a first class police station, formerly known as Ghapni Thána. There is also an old *sarai* with a single room rest-house attached, the school and dispensary being located in the *sarai*. A second class District rest-house, a school, a dispensary with accommodation for 6 in-patients, and a stable for stallions are about to be erected. Gojra is, for its size, the most thriving town in the Chenáb Colony, and does an enormous export trade of grain. The grain market, which is 616 feet square, is already found too small for the accommodation of grain in the busy season. There are 8 factories.

Toba Tek Singh.

Toba Tek Singh or *mauza* 326, Jhang Branch, was formerly a Dâk Bungalow on the Jhang-Chichawatni road 23 miles distant from Jhang, and named after a *chaprasi* who turned *faqír* and made a tank there. The new town, which is 144 miles from Wazírábád on the Railway line, was founded in 1900. Its design is almost identical with that of Gojra. The population at Census was only 1,378, but although the town was not at first very prosperous its position has greatly improved in recent years, and the present population must be nearly 3,000. Toba Tek Singh will probably be notified as a small town in a short time. Very high prices were obtained at the auction sales in Toba Tek Singh, the gross sum thus realized being Rs. 1,54,489. The principal roads have been metalled and three large tanks have been made for drinking and bathing purposes. A combined water supply and drainage system costing Rs. 90,449 is at present in course of construction. Toba Tek Singh is the headquarters of a Tahsíl and first class police station, located in a new combined building A stable for stallions has also been erected, but the school and dispensary are at present lodged in temporary quarters. There are 4 factories.

Sháhkot.

Sháhkot is called after an old shrine which enjoys an annual *muáfi* of Rs. 400. The modern town was founded in 1895 and is really only a bazár in the centre of *mauzas* 84 and 88, Rakh Branch. The population of 3,146 recorded at the Census included that of the two neighbouring village sites. There are at Sháhkot a very good District Bungalow formerly the residence of the Colonization Officer, a dispensary, school and police outpost.

CHAP. III, D. Miscellaneous Revenue. Dijkot. Samundari.

Dijkot is a small bazar in the middle of *mauza* 263, Rakh Branch, and is only classed as a town because it is one of the places where sites have been sold. It is the headquarters of a first class police station, and there is a small single-room bungalow which should be avoided in the hot weather.

Samundari is the headquarters of the Samundari Tahsíl, and is said to have received its name from the expanse of water which used to stand after rain in what was really a moderate sized pond. There is an old *sarai* there with a single room attached, as Samundari was on the high road between Jhang and Gugera. The new town was founded in 1900, the population at Census being 320 only. It is now larger, but the fate of Samundari as a Tahsíl headquarters is hanging in the balance, and until this point is decided no progress is likely. It was from the first only intended as a country market town, and there are no factories or grain market. The sale proceeds have realised Rs. 13,465 the principal expenditure incurred being on a well and tanks. A combined Tahsíl and Thána building, post office and stallion stables have been erected colse to the town.

Section D.—Miscellaneous Revenue.

Excise: opium and drugs.

The administration of excise, opium, drugs, stamps and income-tax is controlled by the Deputy Commissioners.

Illicit distilling is almost certainly very prevalent in the Colony amongst the Sikh Jat immigrants, but very few cases are brought to trial. The staff employed, which at Jhang consists of a Dárogha, a clerk and 5 *chaprásís*, is hardly adequate. The following statement shows the demand for 1903. That for country spirits should undoubtedly be much larger than it is, although in 1903 there were only 6 prosecutions.

1	2	3	4	5
District.	Tahsíl.	Number of shops.	Nature of liquor or drug sold.	License fees.
				Rs.
Jhang	Lyallpur	4	Imported liquor ...	3,050
"	Samundari	1	"	900
"	Toba Tek Singh ...	2	"	2,925
Gujránwála	Khángáh Dográn ...	1	"	1,560
	Total ...	8	...	8,435
Jhang	Lyallpur	18	Country spirits ...	16,205
"	Samundari	11	"	5,844
"	Toba Tek Singh ...	4	"	6,535
Gujránwála	Khángáh Dográn ...	11	"	4,692
	Total ...	44		33,276
Jhang	Lyallpur	16	Opium and poppy ...	10,408
"	Samundari	10	"	3,975
"	Toba Tek Singh ...	7	"	4,385
Gujránwála	Khángáh Dográn ...	4	"	2,760
	Total ...	37	...	21,528
Jhang	Lyallpur	16	Bhang and charas ...	3,933
"	Samundari	10	"	676
"	Toba Tek Singh ...	7	"	2,256
Gujránwála	Khángáh Dográn ...	2	"	546
	Total ...	35	...	7,411

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Stamps.

In the Colony portions of the Jhang and Chiníot Tahsíls, which are almost entirely peopled by Musalmán Hithári or Jángli grantees there are no drug or liquor shops.

The stamp vendors are subject to the supervision of the Excise Dárogha, but no figures are available for the Colony only.

Income-tax.

The assessment of Income-tax is made by the Tahsíldárs, who are assisted by an income-tax *moharrir* in each Tahsíl. The figures of assessment are quite worthless as showing the income as actually assessed because the largest firms are represented by agencies only in the Colony and pay their tax on Colony profits in other districts. It is impossible to give separate figures for the mixed Tahsíls, but those for the purely Colony Tahsils in 1902 are shown in the margin. The demand in 1903 was reduced by the general raising of the minimum taxable income.

	Rs.
Lyallpur ...	... 10,513
Toba Tek Singh ...	5,293
Samundari ..	... 4,643

Section E.—Local and Municipal Government.

District Boards.

The Local Rate Cess is equal to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the land revenue and owner's rate, whether the latter demand is levied or not. It is credited to, and administered by, the District Boards of the District in which it is assessed. The income is of course very large, (in 1903 it was Rs. 2,55,390,) and it is steadily increasing with the cessation of remissions for free crops and the irrigation of extensions of the Canal. It has changed the position of the District Board of Jhang from poverty to affluence, for while the balance in hand on the 1st April 1902 was only Rs. 8,192, it is now Rs. 2,58,562. The income is expended mainly on roads, *sarais*, dispensaries, education and arboriculture, but although it is impossible to separate with accuracy the amounts spent on the Colony as opposed to the old portions of the Districts, there is little doubt that the Colony now hardly obtains its full share of its own money. When the Lyallpur District is formed the greater part of the Colony income will necessarily be expended on the Colony only.

Section F.—Public Works.

(a) Irrigation Department.

The Superintending Engineer of the Chenáb Canal Circle has his headquarters at Lahore, but they are about to be transferred to Lyallpur. There are 5 Executive Engineers on the Canal, namely those of the Khánki, Lyallpur, Jhang, Upper and Lower Gugera Divisions. The Executive Engineer of the Khánki Division has his headquarters at the head works at Khánki and controls the supply sent down the Canal. He also controls the Canal quarry at Sángla, but he has no other connection with the Colony as only a few acres of Government waste come into his Division, his revenue charge being confined to the proprietary areas in the Khángáh Dográn and Háfizábád Tahsíls of the Gujránwála District. The remaining Excutive Engineers have their headquarters at Lyallpur. The Lyallpur Division comprises the whole of the Rakh and the greater part of the Upper Jhang Branch. The Jhang Division consists of the remainder of the Upper Jhang, the Lower Jhang and Bhowána Branches. The Upper Gugera Division is formed out of the Mián Ali Branch with the Gugera and Burála Branches as far as Rodúkorú and Burála, respectively. The rest of the Gugera and Burála Branches form the Lower Gugera Division.

It is intended to form another Division to be called the "Burála" on the Gugera Branch in view of the large extensions proposed for the Montgomery and Kabírwála Tahsíls.

Each Division is divided into a number of Sub-Divisions officered by Assistant Engineers subordinate to the Executive Engineers. The following table shows the present and proposed Divisions and Sub-Divisions :—

CHAP.III,F
Public Works.
(a) Irrigation Department.

PRESENT.		PROPOSED.	
Division.	Sub-Division.	Division.	Sub-Division.
Khánki ...	Khánki.	Khánki ...	Khánki.
	Qila Rám Kor.		Qila Rám Kor.
	Nánuána.	Lyallpur ...	Marh.
Lyallpur ...	Marh.		Kot Khudayár.
	Kot Khudayár.		Uqbána.
	Uqbána.	Jhang ...	Amipur.
Jhang ..	Amipur.		Gojra.
	Gojra.		Wér.
	Wér.		Ashába.
	Ashábá.	Upper Gugera ...	Salár.
Upper Gugera ...	Salár.		Chuharkána.
	Chuharkána.		Sharakpur.
	Sharakpur.	Lower Gugera ...	Tarkháni.
	Buchiána.		Bhágat.
Lower Gugera ...	Kánya.	Burála ...	Buchiána.
	Báhlak.		Kánya.
	Tarkháni.		Tándliwála.
	Bhágat.		

If the Lower Gugera Extensions are sanctioned, a third Sub-Division not yet formed will be necessitated after the proposed changes have been made. The Sub-Divisional Officers usually have their headquarters at the Inspection Houses after which their Sub-Divisions are called, but those of Amipur and Uqbána have their headquarters in Lyallpur. The whole of the assessment of all the demands on the cultivated area is made by the Irrigation Department, and the Executive Officers are assisted by a numerous staff of native subordinates, whose duties can best be described by beginning at the lowest rung of the official ladder. The following details are taken from a note supplied by the Superintending Engineer:—

The *patwári*.

The Canal *patwári* is in charge of 3 or 4 villages with an average gross area of about 7,500 acres, of which about 4,000 are irrigated annually. He walks about his circle continually inspecting the areas irrigated and records in his *khasra shudkar* or preliminary record book progressively the field in which irrigation is being done, either while it is being done or as soon after as he discovers it, and in the same record he enters up the number of waterings given to each field. When the crop is approaching maturity he measures, if necessary, and records the area of each irrigated field in the same book, giving the cultivator a slip showing the area of each kind of crop recorded. Subsequently from the *khasra shudkar* he prepares a demand statement called the *khatauni*, in which he shows the assessment to be demanded from each village and grantee. Besides the record of irrigation it is the duty of the *patwári* to note all cases of waste or unauthorised use of water and to report them to the Zilladár whose general assistant he is. He also measures the discharges of watercourses. There are usually about 90 *patwáris* in each Division. They are appointed by the Divisional Officer. Candidates for the post must be between 18 and 25 years of age, certified medically sound and of good conduct, and they must at least have passed the Vernacular Middle School Examination. Accepted Candidates undergo a practical training for not less than three months under a Zilladár and must pass Patwári Examination before they are appointed. Canal *patwáris* get no leave allowances or pensions. Their pay is Rs. 8 per

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Public Works.

The amin.

mensem, but they can earn by good work a bonus which ordinarily amounts to Rs. 7 and in some cases to as much as Rs. 12 per mensem.

The *amín* is selected from the *patwáris*. One *amin* is attached to each Zilladár as a *munshi* or personal assistant. He checks all the work of the *patwáris* and also prepares the periodical records of statistics. He is also sometimes detailed to assist the Zilladár in appraising failed crops for remissions. His salary is Rs. 15 a month with travelling allowance. In addition to the Zilladári *amíns*, each Divisional Officer employs two senior *amíns* on Rs. 20 a month whose duty it is to check the returns sent in by Zilladárs and to act generally as assistant *munshis* in the compilation of revenue statistics.

The Zilladár.

The Zilladár's charge is usually an area of from 80,000 to 90,000 acres with 10 or 12 *patwáris* under him. There are 8 to 12 Zilladárs in each Canal Division. The duties of a Zilladár are multifarious, and almost all the executive Revenue business of the Department is transacted either through him or with his assistance. It is his duty to check both the field and office work of his *patwáris*, either personally or through his *amin*, and to correct and initial all errors which he may detect. He must keep himself informed of the current demand for water and indent accordingly for each Distributary on the Sub-Divisional Officer, and check the discharges of water-courses. He investigates all offences under the Canal Act which come to his notice and reports the result to the Sub-Divisional Officer. He also collects sums deposited by *zamíndárs* for small improvements called *takkávi* works, depositing the amounts either with the Sub-Divisional Officer or in the nearest treasury, and records the transaction in his cash book. One of his most important duties is to pass decisions on applications for the remission of demand on account of failure of crops, subject to an appeal to the Sub-Divisional Officer which is seldom made. The rules for the remission of failed crops will be found in Appendix 12. The salary of a Zilladár ranges from Rs. 40 to Rs. 100 a month, with travelling allowance at the rate of Re. 1-8 a day when absent from his headquarters.

The Deputy Collector.

The Deputy Collector is selected from amongst the senior Zilladárs. His pay ranges from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 a month. One Deputy Collector is attached to each Canal Division as the principal native adviser of the Divisional Officer in all Revenue matters. He exercises disciplinary control under the Divisional Officer over the whole Revenue Establishment, whose field and office work he checks, reporting all defects in administration. He has the powers of a second class Magistrate in trying offences under the Canal Act and his principal duties are of a judicial nature.

The Engineer Subordinate.

The Engineer Subordinate is either an Overseer or Sub-Overseer. He has nothing to do with irrigation beyond seeing that the channels are capable of carrying the water which has to be sent down them without breaching. His main duties are the construction and maintenance of repairs of all Canal works, though he may be called upon to measure discharges. Each Division has usually from 12 to 16 of such subordinates, on salaries ranging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 150 a month.

Buildings, etc.

In addition to the construction of the Canal itself the Irrigation Department has made its own offices and residences for all its officers stationed in Lyallpur as well as 86 Inspection Houses in other parts of the Colony. At Gojra, Tarkháni and Bhágat there are separate Sub-Divisional quarters. The Irrigation Department constructed the railway line from Wazírábád to Lyallpur with the exception of the permanent way, and it also metalled a few of the roads in the Civil Station at Lyallpur.

Culverts.

All the culverts on village and *zamíndári* roads are now made by the Irrigation Department, the cost on the Jhang and Gugera Branches being

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Public Works.

Culverts.

defrayed from the recoveries made from the *zamíndárs* on account of the construction of water-courses, the rate of recovery being Re. 1-6 per acre except on the extensions of the Canal where an acreage rate of Rs. 2 per acre is collected, five-sixths of this sum being credited to the Irrigation Department. On the Rakh and Mián Ali Branches also where a demand of only 7 annas per acre was originally levied, the culverts, etc., are constructed by the Irrigation Department, but the expenditure is defrayed by a special demand framed against each village. Formerly the Irrigation Department used also to construct culverts on District Board roads with funds supplied by the District Board. In future this work will be done either by the Roads and Buildings Branch, or by the District Board through its own Overseers.

(b) Roads and Buildings.

The Executive Engineer of the Lyallpur Division of the Roads and Buildings Branch has his headquarters at Lyallpur and is subordinate to the Superintending Engineer of the 1st or Ráwalpindi Circle. Until recently this Division included the Civil Districts of Jhang, Gujránwála, Siálkot and Gujrát, a somewhat hopeless task for one man in view of the large works in progress in the Colony, but the charge has lately been reduced, and now comprises only the Jhang District, with the addition of the quarries at Sángla and Sháhkot, the Sángla-Sháhkot Road and the Drainage Scheme of Sángla. The Executive Engineer is assisted at present by a native Temporary Engineer, a Sub-Engineer and a Supervisor, with several Sub-Overseers in charge of sections. A Junior European Assistant Engineer is also attached to the Division for practical training. The Executive Engineer acts as the agent of the District Board, Municipalities or the Colonization Officer as the case may be in the preparation of plans and the construction of the more important works. The plans for water-supply and drainage schemes are drawn up by the Sanitary Engineer to the Punjab Government.

List of buildings.

The following is a list of the more important buildings and works constructed by the Public Works Department:—

	Public Buildings.
Lyallpur	District Court Offices.
	Treasury.
	Tahsíl.
	Thána.
	Public Works offices.
	Telegraph Office.
	Post Office.
	Hospital.
	School.
	Local Funds Office.
	Jail (still in progress).
	Residences.
	Colonization Officer.
	District Superintendent of Police.
	Executive Engineer.
	Civil Surgeon.
	Assistant Commissioner.
	Registration Officer of Service Camels.
	Dák Bungalow.
	P. W. D. Rest-house.
	Sanitation.
	Drainage scheme.
	Water-supply scheme.
Samundari	Combined Tahsíl and Thána.
Toba Tek Singh	Do. do.
	Combined water-supply and drainage scheme.
Gojra	Do. do. do,
Chiníot Road	Drainage scheme.
Sángla	Thána.
	Drainage scheme.

CHAP. III, H. Police and Jails. Roads.

In addition to the above the Public Works Department has metalled the town roads of Toba Tek Singh and Chiníot Road and a portion of those in Gojra and Civil Station of Lyallpur. The road from Lyallpur to Khánuána, 7·89 miles, and a part of the road between Chiníot and Chiníot Road, 5·75 miles, have been metalled by the Department. Those from Lyallpur to Rodúkorú, 17 miles, Khánuána to Satiána, 8 miles, Chiníot Road to Pauliáni, 15 miles, and Sángla to Sháhkot, 12 miles, are in process of construction. The funds for metalling are provided by the District Board, but the Provincial Government has also contributed Rs. 15,00,000 towards the roads above mentioned.

Section G.—Army.

Volunteers.

There are no regular troops. There is a section of the Punjab Light Horse at Lyallpur which was once about 14 strong and commanded by a commissioned officer, but there is now only one trooper. There are a rifle range and butts alongside the Dijkot Distributary close to Lyallpur.

Recruiting.

There are no statistics of recruiting available, but the Colony can hardly be considered a good recruiting ground at present, in spite of the large number of pensioners who have obtained grants here. Men belonging to the local tribes have never enlisted in the army and the whole grantee population is too affluent to turn to military service as a means of livelihood. Special provision has however been made for the exemption of residence of the heirs of grantees to succeed to land property in order to enable them to enlist if they wish to do so.

Stud farm.

Information as to the stud farms of Native Cavalry regiments will be found in Chapter III C, Land Revenue.

Section H.—Police and Jails.

Districts.

The District Superintendents of Police who have their headquarters at Jhang and Gujránwála are subordinate to the Deputy Inspector General of Police of the Eastern Circle at Lahore. There is also an Assistant District Superintendent of Police at Lyallpur in charge of the Sub-Division, with an Inspector. The boundaries of the Thánas or minor police jurisdictions do not coincide with the boundaries of the Colony or even with the Tahsíl boundaries. Those in the Colony are:—

Thánas.

District.	Tahsíl.	Place.	Class.
Jhang ...	Lyallpur ...	Lyallpur ...	1st.
		Chiníot Road ...	"
		Khurriánwála ...	"
		Sarshamír ...	"
		Dijkot ...	"
		Jaránwála ...	2nd.
		Lodhránwála ...	Outpost.
		Aruri ...	"
		Rao Khánuána ...	"
	Samundari ...	Samundari ...	1st.
		Báhlak ...	2nd.
		Murídwála ...	"
	Toba Tek Singh ...	Toba Tek Singh ...	1st.
		Gojra ...	"
		Rajána ...	2nd.
	Jhang ...	Mochiwála ...	"
Gujránwála ...	Khángáh Dográn ...	Sángla ...	"
		Sháhkot ...	Outpost.

CHAP. III. H Police and Jails. — Thánas.

In addition to the above, the Thánas of Chiníot, Bhawána and Jhang in the Jhang District, and of Mánanwála and Khángáh Dográn in the Gujránwála District include a number of Colony villages, though the police stations are not themselves situate in the Colony. There are also a few villages in the Pindi Bhattián Thána of Háfizábád Tahsíl. The Lahore villages are in the Mángtanwála Thána. A new Thána will shortly be sanctioned for Satiána in the Samundari Tahsíl.

A first class police station comprises a staff of one Deputy Inspector or Thánadár with 2 sergeants and 12 constables, while a second class Thána has one Deputy Inspector or 1st grade sergeant, 1 sergeant and 9 constables. At an outpost the staff consists of a sergeant and 3 or 4 constables.

There is a separate city Thána at Lyallpur with one Deputy Inspector, 4 sergeants, and 50 men, and a Railway Thána with one Deputy Inspector, 2 sergeants, and 10 men. The Railway Police are under the administrative control of the Deputy Assistant Inspector General of Railway Police at Lahore, but they report crime to the Assistant District Superintendent at Lyallpur.

New Police Lines have been made at Lyallpur in anticipation of the formation of a new District, but only ten men are kept in reserve there, the main reserves being posted at Jhang and Gujránwála.

There are at present no punitive police posts in the Colony though some new ones are not unlikely to be imposed.

Chaukidárs.

In addition to the regular police there are one or more *chaukidárs* or rural constables in every village, the rule being one *chaukidár* for every 100 houses. *Chaukidárs* are only paid Rs. 3 a month and are really village menials eking out a scanty living by cultivation of the menials' square. They are at every one's beck and call and are more useful as messengers than anything else. It is their duty to report crime at their Thánas, but being entirely under the thumb of the *lambardárs* they can only fulfil this duty when it seems good to their masters.

Detection of crime. Thumb marks.

The thumb marks of all convicted criminals are taken and sent to Phillaur, a copy being kept in the District Register also. In the case of regular bad characters, whose antecedents are not fully known references are made to Phillaur, and in the case of Báwarias and Sánsis, etc., to the bureau at Allahabad in the United Provinces.

Tracking.

Although cattle-lifting is hardly such a general occupation as in pre-Colony days, trackers are invariably used in all cases of cattle theft and it is chiefly by their means that offenders are brought to justice. All nomads are really professional trackers and their skill is marvellous.

Criminal tribes. Giloi Beloches.

The Giloi Beloches come from the Montgomery District. About half (1) of their number were given land in *mauza* No. 402, Gugera Branch. It is to be doubted whether they were ever much more criminal than any of the other Rávi tribes, but however that may be, no grantee has yet been caught committing crime since he received his grant, and it is probable that the Gilois will soon be removed from the list of registered tribes.

The Báwarias.

The Báwarias who number 1,170 are all Hindús or Sikhs and are really immigrants from the United Provinces, 650 of them are registered as belonging to a criminal tribe in the Jhang District.

(1) Since writing the above the remaining members of the tribe have been granted land in M. 602, G. B. 3.

CHAP. III. H. — Police and Jails. The Sánsis.

The Sánsis, including Pakkiwáras, Bhedkuts and Bázigars numbered 800 at the Census. Nearly three-fourths are Hindús or Sikhs, the rest Muhammadans. They are registered in Gujránwála but not in Jhang, where they are proceeded against under Section 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and are thereby offered an inducement to leave the Colony.

A second class jail is under construction at Lyallpur. It is circular in shape and consists of 8 sections radiating from the centre. The burnt brick masonry portion of the building with an entrance gate, offices, warders' quarters, and one section of the jail, has been constructed by the Public Works Department at a cost of Rs. 35,645. The remaining sections are now being built by prisoners, drafted from Mung Rasúl. The first section is at present used as a judicial lock-up. When complete the jail will accommodate 338 prisoners, including 8 females and 4 boys. Separate sleeping cells are provided for each prisoner. There are no manufactures at present. An area of 120 acres has been attached to the jail, for use as a garden in which to grow food for prisoners.

Literacy.

As might be expected from the composition of the Colony population, the percentage of literates is very low. Thus the average number of literates for the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Native States is 36·3 *per mile,* while in the Colony it is only 26. The number of Jains is insignificant, but Hindús, Sikhs and Muhammadans are all below the average.

Number of literates of both sexes in 1,000 of total population.

	In Colony.	In Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Native States.
Hindús	52	57·5
Sikhs	49	55·6
Muhammadans ...	10	14·7

The following table gives the main figures, but no comparison with previous statistics is possible, and further comment would hardly be profitable:—

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Religion.		*Total population.*			*Literate.*			*Percentage of literates to total population.*		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Hindús ...	1881 1891 1901	210,459	123,518	86,941	11,130	11,023	107	5·2	8·9	·12
Sikhs ...	1881 1891 1901	88,049	53,404	34,645	4,335	4,245	90	4·9	7·9	·25
Jains and Zoroastrians.	1881 1891 1901	24	18	6	8	8	...	34·7	47·6	...
Muhammadans	1881 1891 1901	484,657	272,174	212,483	4,972	4,775	197	1·02	1·08	·09
Christians ...	1881 1891 1901	8,672	4,747	3,925	312	233	79	3·5	4·9	2·01
All religions ...	1881 1891 1901	791,861	453,861	338,000	20,757	20,284	493	2·6	4·4	·14

CHAP. III, H
Police and Jails.
Education.

The Colony is to this extent unfortunate in matters educational that the District Board Funds are not administered primarily for the benefit of the Colony, and the number of District Board Schools is comparatively low. Thus in the whole of the Jhang District there are only 19 ordinary Primary Schools, though the District Board is about to open some more. In Khángah Dográn there are 5. There are only two Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools, one at Lyallpur under the management of the Municipal Committee, the other at Sángla, an unaided school maintained by a private body. The following table gives the leading statistics :—

Statement showing number of schools of all kinds in the Chenáb Colony and number of Scholars attending them according to Race or Creed arranged by Tahsils.

School and its Grade.	District Board.		Municipal Board.		Indigenous. Aided.		Indigenous. Unaided.		Private Schools.		Scholars.							Number of School each Tahsil.					
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Native Christians.	Hindu (Brahmans).	Hindu (Non-Brahmans).	Sikhs.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Total.	Chiniot.	Khángah Dográn.	Lyallpur.	Toba Tek Singh.	Samundari.	Total.
1. *Secondary.*																							
Anglo-Vernacular ...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	2	27	124	74	72	...	299	...	1	1	...	...	2
2. *Primary.*	I	II			III	IV	V		VI	VII													
Vernacular ...	29	1	...	...	18	1	1	...	164	15	I ...	26	118	247	498	4	893	2	5	14	3	5	29
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	II ...	...	...	...	24	...	24	1	...	...	...	...	1
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	III* 94	7	33	68	253†	...	455	...	3	2	11	2	18
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	IV 68	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	1	...	1
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	V ...	1	7	9	11	...	28	...	1	...	...	...	1
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	VI 128‡	12	119	176	1,697§	6	2,138	8	25	53	45	33	164
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	VII 12	...	29	10	146‖	...	197	...	4	7	1	3	15
Total ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	302	46	306	510	2,635	10	3,803	11	38	76	61	43	229
GRAND TOTAL ...	29	1	1	...	18	1	1	...	165	15	304	73	430	584	2,707	10	4,102	11	39	77	61	43	231

* Including 14 girls.
† Do. 2 do.
‡ Do. 9 do.
§ Do. 113 do.
‖ Do. 7 boys.

Medical. Education.

It is hardly satisfactory that there should be only 3,557 children in the Colony obtaining any sort of education at all, but it is something that no less than 2,607 of them should be Muhammadans. Some of the Jángli tribes, notably the Kharrals, are displaying considerable anxiety to obtain education for their children, and have started their own schools. A great many of the private indigenous schools only teach the Qurán by rote, but they are remarkably successful in developing the memory.

Religious education.

Religious education is generally given and consists of teaching the Qurán and Granth to Mahammadans and Sikhs, respectively, while the Bible is taught in Mission Schools.

Female.

There are altogether 17 girls' schools, teaching 285 girls, a relatively large proportion. Most of the girls receiving education are Muhammadans.

Native press.

There is now no Vernacular newspaper in the Colony. A "Lyallpur Gazette" was started in 1899, but was rapidly extinguished owing to want of support.

Section J.—Medical.

(*a*) Hospitals and dispensaries.

The Civil Surgeon of the Jhang District has his head-quarters at Lyallpur where there is a Municipal Hospital, consisting of a central block, which contains the dispensary and operating room, with two other blocks with accommodation for male and female indoor patients. An Assistant Surgeon is attached to the hospital and a Hospital Assistant is also entertained.

The average number of indoor patients is 18. There are 8 other dispensaries maintained by the District Boards, *viz.*, at Gojra, Toba Tek Singh, Samundari, Khurriánwála, Kot Rám Chand (Mauza 334, Jhang Branch), Sángla, and Sháhkot. Of these only the two last receive a few indoor patients. In most cases the accommodation is not very first rate, only Sángla, Sháhkot and Samundari being provided with regular dispensary buildings, but the District Board of Jhang has recently sanctioned the construction of a dispensary and hospital at Gojra. A temporary dispensary is about to be opened near Burála in the Samundari Tahsíl.

All the dispensaries are in charge of Hospital Assistants. The average daily attendance at all the Muncipal and District Board Hospitals is 860. The Irrigation Department maintains dispensaries and Hospital Assistants primarily for the use of its own establishment at the following places:—

Lyallpur Division	Marh, Uqbána, Ket Khudayár.
Jhang "	Amipur, Wer, Gojra and Varyám.
Upper Gugera "	Buchiána and Kathyála.
Lower Gugera "	Kánya, Tarkháni, Báblak and Bhágat.

But other patients are also treated. In addition to the above, dispensaries are maintained by the Church Missionary Society in Mauza 424, Jhang Branch, by the Roman Catholic Mission in Mauza 3, Rakh Branch, and Mauza 51, Gugera Branch. There is also a dispensary in Mauza 76, Gugera Branch, near Khanuána, which is maintained by Dr. Jagat Singh, a capitalist grantee, as a condition on which he holds his grant.

(*b*) Vaccination.

The numbers of vaccinations are not available for the Colony as distinct from the Districts. The actual vaccinations are done by Vaccinators whose work is checked by Supervisors. The method employed is for the Vaccinators in a body to divide the villages of a *zail* between them and when this is finished to move into the next. Buffalo lymph is chiefly used, vaseline paste being employed when procurable. The cost of the vaccination establishment is met by the District Boards.

(*c*) Village sanitation.

Village sanitation is discussed in Chapter I, C (*b*).

LIST OF APPENDICES.

No.	Particulars.	
1	Act III of 1893.	
2 *a*	Peasant Conditions, Rakh and Mián Ali Branches,	with form of register.
2 *b*	Mazhabi Conditions,	ditto.
2 *c*	Yeoman Conditions, Rakh and Mián Ali Branches,	ditto.
2 *d*	Capitalist ditto ditto	ditto.
3 *a*	Peasant Conditions, Jhang and Bhowána Branches,	ditto.
3 *b*	Yeoman ditto ditto	ditto.
3 *c*	Capitalist ditto ditto	ditto.
4 *a*	Peasant Conditions, Gugera and Burala Branches,	ditto.
4 *b*	Yeoman ditto ditto	ditto.
4 *c*	Capitalist ditto ditto	ditto.
5	Camel Service Conditions, Gugera and Burala Branches,	ditto.
6	Camel Service Chaudhri Conditions, Gugera and Burala Branches,	ditto.
7	Lambardári Conditions,	ditto.
8	Peasants on Extensions Conditions.	
9	Mule-breeding Draft Conditions.	
10 *a*	Deed of Auction Sale, 1892.	
10 *b*	Ditto ditto, 1899.	
10 c	Ditto ditto, 1900.	
11 *a*	List of Mauzas on Rakh and Mián Ali Branches showing date of imposition of owner's rate.	
11 *b*	List of Mauzas on Jhang and Bhowána Branches	Showing date of imposition of owner's rate and of enhancement of *málikána.*
11 *c*	Ditto Gugera and Burala ditto	
12	Rules for remission on account of failed crops (*Kharába*).	
13	Rules for assessment of revenue on village sites (*Kiráya Tah Zamíni*).	
14 *a*	Rakh Branch village site plan.	
14 *b*	Jhang ditto ditto.	
14 *c*	Gugera ditto ditto.	
14 *d*	Extensions ditto ditto.	
14 *e*	Camel Service ditto ditto.	
15 *a*	Form of deed for factory sites (old).	
15 *b*	Ditto ditto (revised).	
16	Form of deed for sites in Civil Station of Lyallpur.	

APPENDIX 1.

ACT III OF 1893.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

(*Received the assent of the Governor-General on the 3rd February* 1893).

An Act to provide for the grant of Special Tenancies in certain Government lands in the Punjab.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the grant by the Government of special tenancies in certain lands in the Punjab which are the property of the Government and are wholly or partly irrigable from Government canals; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Government Tenants (Punjab) Act, 1893.

(2) It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; and

(3) It shall come into force at once.

Definition.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context, "Deputy Commissioner" includes also any officer appointed by the Local Government to perform all or any of the functions of the Deputy Commissioner under this Act.

Application of Act.

3. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply the provisions of this Act to any tract of land which is the property of the Government and is wholly or partly irrigable from a canal the property of the Government.

Issue of statements of conditions of tenancies.

4. When this Act has been so applied to any tract, the Local Government may issue a statement or statements of the conditions on which it is willing to grant to tenants lands situate in such a tract.

Maintenance of register of tenancies.

5. (1) When any such statement has been issued for any tract, the Deputy Commissioner shall, in manner hereinafter provided, open and maintain for such tract a register or registers of tenancies granted on the conditions prescribed in such statement.

(2) Every such register shall have prefixed thereto a copy of the statement of conditions to which it relates and shall be in such form and shall contain such particulars as to the tenancies registered therein as the Local Government may prescribe.

Entry in register and signature thereof on grant of tenancy.

6. (1) Before a tenancy is granted to any person in any such tract, the prescribed particulars regarding the proposed grant shall be duly entered in the appropriate register, and the entry shall be signed by the proposed tenant and by the Deputy Commissioner.

Effect of signature of entry.

7. When any entry in any such register has been so signed as directed in the last foregoing section, the person signing the same as proposed tenant and his successors in interest shall, notwithstanding any previous agreement or anything contained in the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, or the Hazára Tenancy Regulation, 1887, or any other enactment now in force, be deemed to have accepted and to hold the lands described in such entry as a tenant from the Government on the conditions prescribed in the statement prefixed to such register.

Transfer of rights of tenants.

8. The rights or interests vested in a tenant by or under this Act shall not be capable of being attached or sold in execution of a decree or order of any court or in any insolvency proceedings, nor shall they or any of them, without the previous consent in writing of the Financial Commissioner, be transferred or charged by any sale, gift, mortgage or other private contract.

Sums due in respect to tenancy recoverable as arrears of land revenue.

9. All sums due to the Government in respect of tenancy granted in pursuance of this Act shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land revenue due from the tenant in respect of such tenancy.

APPENDIX 2 (*a*).

Punjab Government No. 101, *dated* 12*th August* 1896.

Revenue (Irrigation) Department, August 1896, Nos. 1—11.

No. 8.

Enclosure to Financial Commissioner's No. 323, dated 27th April 1896.

Statement of Conditions on which Government is willing to grant to a tenant of the peasant class lands situated on the Chenab Canal.

WHEREAS by notification published in the *Punjab Government Gazette* No. 99, dated 12th August 1896, the provisions of Act III of 1893, the Government Tenancies (Punjab) Act, have been applied to a certain tract of land the property of Government, and wholly or partly irrigable from the Rakh and Miáu Ali Branches of the Chenáb Canal, and whereas Government is willing to grant a part of the said tract to tenants of the peasant class, the following statement of conditions on which Government is willing to grant land to such tenants is issued in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the same Act:—

1. No person shall be entitled as of right to become a tenant, that is to say, the Government hereby reserves to itself and retains absolute discretion in the selection of tenants for the lands referred to in this statement.

2. In this statement (*a*) "the lands" and "the said lands" shall, so far as each separate tenancy is concerned, be deemed to apply to and designate the lands included in that tenancy as entered in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893, to which a copy of this statement in accordance with that section is required to be prefixed: (*b*) "the date of the commencement of the tenancy" shall mean the date recorded as the date of such commencement in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893.

3. All tenancies granted on the conditions set forth in this statement shall, subject to the provisions of clause 18, be for a term of years which will expire on the expiration of 20 years from the date entered in respect of each tenancy in column 8 of the entry in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893 regarding the tenancy.

4. Where any person is granted a special tenancy under Act III of 1893 in accordance with these conditions in respect of land which has already been the subject of such a tenancy and from which the original tenant has absconded or been ejected, such subsequent tenant shall not enjoy any new period of remissions in addition to that enjoyed by the original tenant under clause 12 of these conditions.

5. The Government does not grant to the tenant but hereby absolutely excepts and reserves to itself out of and in respect of the lands (1) all grounds situate in the said lands or any part thereof already marked out, excavated or otherwise utilized for the distributary channels, and (2) all existing rights to and over all mines and minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oil and quarries in or under the said lands or any part thereof, together with all easements heretofore enjoyed by the Government in respect of the said lands or any part thereof. And it likewise excepts and reserves the rights of the public to use existing thoroughfares traversing the said lands or any part thereof including a width of 1½ *kadams* on either side of survey base lines and also any lines of road which though not yet made have been marked out upon the ground.

6. The tenant shall at all times permit the officers of Government to enter and do all acts and things that may be necessary and expedient for purpose of searching for, working, getting or carrying away any such mines and minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oil and quarries, and for the full enjoyment of the ground and of the rights hereinbefore reserved to the Government to and over all mines and minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oil, quarries and easements in or under the said lands and all parts thereof.

7. The Government agrees to pay the tenant such compensation as the Deputy Commissioner may consider reasonable for all damage occasioned by the exercise of the rights reserved to itself in clauses 5 and 6, and the tenant shall accept the sum awarded by the Deputy Commissioner in full satisfaction and compensation for the same.

8. The tenant shall at all times on receipt of a requisition in writing signed by the Deputy Commissioner permit the said Deputy Commissioner to take possession of and to finally resume for the Government so much of the said lands as may from time to time in the opinion of the said Deputy Commissioner be required for the construction, repairs or maintenance of railways, roads, water-courses or any works connected therewith, and the tenant shall if required accept in full satisfaction and compensation for the same an equal area of land elsewhere on the canal within the tract of land to which Act III of 1893 has been extended, or such other form of compensation as the Deputy Commissioner may determine, together with any compensation which the Deputy Commissioner may consider reasonable on account of the cost of any improvements made by the tenant on the lands resumed by Government. The land given in exchange under this clause shall be held by the tenant on the same conditions in all respects as the land resumed. Provided always that the Deputy Commissioner may, from time to time, by order in writing signed by him reserve in favour of any person or persons or any class of persons or of the public generally a right of way of such description as he thinks fit and specifies in the said order, through the said lands or any part thereof, and over a strip thereof not exceeding at any point two *karams* in width, and that no compensation of any kind shall be claimable by any person in respect of such reservation as is in this proviso referred to, but in respect of any area so reserved no owner's rate, occupier's rates, land revenue, *málikána* or cesses shall be payable by the tenant.

9. The tenant shall pay at the time or times appointed by the Deputy Commissioner the whole cost of the survey and demarcation of the said lands, together with his share of the cost of the water-course or water-courses of the estate in which the said lands are situated, as calculated and fixed by the Deputy Commissioner.

10. The tenant shall duly comply with such directions as the Deputy Commissioner shall from time to time issue requiring him to construct boundary marks on the limits of the said lands or any part thereof, and shall keep them when erected in good repair to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner.

11. The tenant shall render all such assistance in the prevention or discovery of crime as is incumbent on the owners and occupiers of land by any law or rules for the time being in force in the Punjab, and is and shall be responsible in the same manner as headmen, watchmen or other inhabitants of villages or under any track law or rules for the time being in force in the Punjab.

12. The tenant shall pay when due all land revenue assessments, owner's rate, occupier's rates, *málikána* and cesses imposed by competent authority in respect of the said lands or any part thereof to such person and at such times and places as the Deputy Commissioner shall from time to time appoint.

For a period of twenty years from the 1st of April 1892, and thereafter until altered by the Punjab Government or other competent authority, the land revenue assessment, owner's rate and cesses in respect of the said land shall be as follows :—

(*a*) land revenue for each acre cultivated with a crop at any harvest, eight annas for that harvest ;

(*b*) owner's rate for each acre irrigated from the canal for a crop at any harvest, one rupee for that harvest ;

(*c*) cesses at the rate of four annas per rupee on land revenue and owner's rate.

The tenant shall pay occupier's rates for each acre irrigated from the canal according to the scale determined by the Punjab Government from time to time by rules made under Section 36 of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873; and he shall pay *málikána* at the rate of four annas per rupee on land revenue and owner's rate for a period of ten years from the date entered in column 8 of the entry in the register maintained under Act III of 1893, which concerns the tenancy, and thereafter for the next ten years at the rate of six annas per rupee.

Provided that—

(1) Government shall remit (*a*) the whole demand on account of owner's rate for ten years from the date entered in column 9 of the entry in the said register concerning the tenancy and (*b*) the whole demand on account of land revenue, occupier's rates, *málikána* and cesses during the first year, and one-half of the demand under the aforesaid heads during the second year, after the date entered in column 8 of the entry in the said register concerning the tenancy; and

Note.—For the purpose of calculating *málikána* and cesses the remission of owner's rate shall not be taken into account.

(2) it shall be in the option of the Deputy Commissioner or any other officer empowered by the Punjab Government to assess the aforementioned charges, to remit all or any of them in whole or in part in respect of any part of the said lands, in case of failure of crops.

Provided, also, that if the tenant shall obtain a right of occupancy under clause 18 of this statement of conditions in respect of the said lands or any part thereof, he shall never pay *málikána* on account of the lands in respect of which he obtains such right of occupancy at a rate exceeding eight annas per rupee on land revenue and owner's rate.

13. The tenant may use for his own *boná fide* private purposes connected with the cultivation or reclamation of the said lands, any trees or brushwood standing thereon, but such trees or brushwood shall nŏt be sold, bartered, exchanged, or given away by the tenant; provided that any trees or brushwood which it is necessary to remove in order to bring the said lands or any part thereof under cultivation shall be at the absolute disposal of the tenant and may be sold by him.

14. The portion of the area of the mauza in which the tenancy is situated, which has not been allotted, is reserved for the present as Government waste. The tenant shall be allowed as a matter of favour to graze his cattle upon it and, with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner, to cut wood from it for his *boná fide* domestic purposes when the wood on his tenancy is exhausted. But he shall not be allowed to cultivate it. Any infringement of this prohibition shall be regarded as a breach of the stipulations of this statement within the meaning of clause 19.

15. The tenant shall settle permanently in the estate in which the said lands are situated within three years from the date entered in column 8 of the entry in the register maintained under sections of that Act III of 1893 which concerns the tenancy, provided that, when the tenancy has devolved upon the heirs or legal representatives of the original tenant and is held jointly by two or more persons the Deputy Commissioner may for sufficient reason excuse any of such joint holders from personal residence in the estate.

16. The tenant may sink wells, make water-courses, plant trees, build houses and otherwise improve the land, and, subject to the due fulfilment by him of the conditions and liabilities set forth in this statement, shall be entitled to all the products of land other than those specified in clause 5 hereof. Provided that no water-course shall be made on a plan or in a position dis-

approved by the Canal Officer and that every water-course in use shall be kept in proper repair by the tenant to the satisfaction of the Canal Officer.

17. The tenant shall not use the said lands or any part thereof in a manner which renders them unfit for the purposes for which he holds them, and shall bring one-third of the culturable area thereof under cultivation within three years from the date entered in column 8 of the entry in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893 which concerns the tenancy, and one-half thereof similarly reckoned within five years from the same date, and thereafter he shall keep the said lands under cultivation to the extent of one-half thereof.

18. At or after the expiration of five years from the date entered in column 8 of the entry in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893 which concerns the tenancy, the tenant having duly paid all sums due to Government under these provisions, and having duly observed all the stipulations herein contained and to be by him observed, shall be entitled at any time to receive from the Government a *sanad* giving him a right of occupancy in the said lands. Provided that thereafter the tenant shall hold and possess the said lands and every part thereof subject for ever to all the provisions and stipulations herein contained, the following only excepted, namely, clauses 8 and 9.

19. If the tenant fails to pay in the manner hereinbefore provided all sums due to Government under these provisions, and to duly observe all or any of the stipulations herein contained and to be by him observed, then, and in any such case the Government may forthwith without payment of any compensation whatever resume and repossess the whole of the said lands.

20. In the event of any dispute arising between the Government and the tenant, during the currency of the tenancy, as to the property and rights hereby reserved to Government, or as to any matter in any way relating thereto, or as to any of the conditions of the tenancy or as to any matter or thing anywise connected therewith, the said dispute shall be referred for the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner whose decision shall be final and conclusive between Government and the tenant.

21. In every part of this statement the term "the tenant" shall be deemed to include the tenant, his heirs and legal representatives: the term "Deputy Commissioner" shall be deemed to include also any officer appointed by the Local Government to perform all or any of the functions of the Deputy Commissioner under Act III of 1893: the term "improvements" shall be deemed to mean improvements as defined in Section 4 (19) of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887: and the term "the Government" shall be deemed to include the Secretary of State for India in Council, his successors and assigns and every person duly authorized by the Government of the Punjab to act for or to represent the Secretary of State for India in Council in relation to any matter or thing contained in or arising out of this statement.

No. 9.

Register of Peasant Tenancies granted under Act III of 1893 *in Mauza* *District*

BRANCH OF CANAL

RAJBAHA

Minor

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Kháta No.	Name of tenant with parentage, caste or tribe, in what District, Tahsil and village formerly resident.	Survey No. of square or squares.	Net area of tenancy after deduction of reserved areas (if any).	Cost of survey payable at entrance, and date of payment.	Date of allotment.	Date of commencement of tenancy.	Date from which the term of the tenancy (clause 3) and the period of remissions of land revenue, occupier's rate, *málikána* and cesses (clause 12) are counted.	Date from which the period of remission of owner's rate [clause 12, proviso 1 (*a*)] is counted.	Signature of tenant.	Signature of Deputy Commissioner.	Remarks.	Whether conditions of grant have been fulfilled after three years.	Whether conditions of grant have been fulfilled after five years.	Orders regarding acquisition of occupancy rights.

Column 7.—The date of the commencement of the tenancy will be the date on which the tenant signs the register in column 10.

Column 8.—The date to be entered in this column will ordinarily be the date of allotment to the original tenant (see clause 4 of the statement), but this is subject to the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner in individual cases in which possession could not be taken through no fault of the proposed tenant at the time of allotment, or in which irrigation was not available at the time of entry into possession.

Column 9.—The date to be entered in this column will be the first April 1892, or the date on which irrigation from the Chenáb Canal is first given to the village wherein the lands are situated, whichever is the later date.

APPENDIX 2 (*b*).

Punjab Government No. 101, *dated* 12*th August* 1896.

Revenue (Irrigation) Department, August 1896, Nos. 1—11.

No. 10.

Statement of Conditions on which Government is willing to grant land situated on the Chenab Canal to tenants of the Mazhabi Sikh Class selected for such grants under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief from the 23rd, 32nd and 34th Pioneer Regiments.

WHEREAS by notification published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*, No. 99 dated 12th August 1896, the provisions of Act III of 1893, the Government Tenancies (Punjab) Act have been applied to a certain tract of land the property of Government, and wholly or partly irrigable from the Rakh and Mián Ali Branches of the Chenáb Canal, and whereas Government is willing to grant a part of the said tract to tenants of the Mazhabi Sikh class selected for such grants under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief from the 23rd, 32nd and 34th Pioneer Regiments, the following statement of conditions on which Government is willing to grant land to such tenants is issued in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the same Act:—

1. No person shall be entitled as of right to become a tenant, that is to say, the Government hereby reserves to itself and retains absolute discretion in the selection of tenants for the lands referred to in this statement.

2. In this statement, (*a*) " the lands " and the " said lands " shall, so far as each separate tenancy is concerned, be deemed to apply to and designate the lands included in that tenancy as entered in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893, to which a copy of this statement, in accordance with that section, is required to be prefixed ; (*b*) " the date of the commencement of the tenancy " shall mean the date recorded as the date of such commencement in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893.

3. All tenancies granted on the conditions set forth in this statement shall, subject to the provisions of clause 18, be for a term of years which will expire on the expiration of twenty years from the date entered in respect of each tenancy in column 8 of the entry in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III regarding the tenancy.

4. When any person is granted a special tenancy under Act III of 1893, in accordance with these conditions, in respect of land which has already been the subject of such a tenancy, and from which the original tenant has absconded or been ejected, such subsequent tenant shall not enjoy any new period of remissions in addition to that enjoyed by the original tenant under clause 12 of these conditions.

5. The Government does not grant to the tenant but hereby absolutely excepts and reserves to itself out of and in respect of the lands, (1) all grounds situate in the said lands or any part thereof already marked out, excavated or otherwise utilized for the distributary channels, and (2) all existing rights to and over all mines and minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oil and quarries in or under the said lands or any part thereof, together with all easements heretofore enjoyed by the Government in respect of the said lands or any part thereof. And it likewise excepts and reserves the right of the public to use existing thoroughfares traversing the said lands or any part thereof, including a width of 1½ *kadams* on either side of survey base lines, and also any lines of road which, though not yet made, have been marked out upon the ground.

6. The tenant shall at all times permit the officers of Government to enter and do all acts and things that may be necessary and expedient for the purpose of searching for, working, getting, or carrying away any such mines and minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oil and quarries, and for the full enjoyment of the ground and of the rights hereinbefore reserved to the Government to and over all mines and minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oil, quarries and easements in or under the said lands and all parts thereof.

7. The Government agrees to pay the tenant such compensation as the Deputy Commissioner may consider reasonable for all damage occasioned by the exercise of the rights reserved to itself in clauses 5 and 6, and the tenant shall accept the sum awarded by the Deputy Commissioner in full statisfaction and compensation for the same.

8. The tenant shall, at all times on receipt of a requisition in writing signed by the Deputy Commissioner, permit the said Deputy Commissioner to take possession of and to finally resume for the Government so much of the said lands as may, from time to time, in the opinion of the said Deputy Commissioner, be required for the construction, repairs or maintenance of railways, roads, water-courses or any works connected therewith, and the tenant shall if required accept in full satisfaction and compensation for the same an equal area of land elsewhere on the canal within the tract of land to which Act III of 1893 has been extended, or such other form of compensation as the Deputy Commissioner may determine, together with any compensation which the Deputy Commissioner may consider reasonable on account of the cost of any improvements made by the tenant on the lands resumed by the Government. The land given in exchange under this clause shall be held by the tenant on the same conditions in all respects as the land resumed. Provided always that the Deputy Commissioner may, from time to time, by an order in writing signed by him, reserve in favour of any person or persons or any class of persons or of the public generally a right of way of such description as he thinks fit and specifies in the said order, through the said lands or any part thereof and over a strip thereof not exceeding at any point two *karams* in width, and that no compensation of any kind shall be claimable by any person in respect of such reservation as is in this proviso referred to, but in respect of any area so reserved no owner's rate, occupiers' rates, land revenue, *málikána* or cesses shall be payable by the tenant.

9. The tenant shall pay, at the time or times appointed by the Deputy Commissioner, the whole cost of the survey and demarcation of the said lands, together with his share of the cost of the water-course or water-courses of the estate in which the said lands are situated, as calculated and fixed by the Deputy Commissioner.

10. The tenant shall duly comply with such directions as the Deputy Commissioner shall from time to time issue requiring him to construct boundary marks on the limits of the said lands or any part thereof, and shall keep them when erected in good repair to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner.

11. The tenant shall render all such assistance in the prevention or discovery of crime as is incumbent on the owners and occupiers of land by any law or rules for the time being in force in the Punjab, and is and shall be responsible in the same manner as headmen, watchmen or other inhabitants of villages are under any track law or rules for the time being in force in the Punjab.

12. The tenant shall pay when due all land revenue assessments, owner's rate, occupiers' rates, *málikána* and cesses imposed by competent authority in respect of the said lands or any part thereof, to such person and at such times and places as the Deputy Commissioner shall from time to time appoint.

For a period of twenty years from the 1st of April 1892, and thereafter until altered by the Punjab Government or other competent authority, the land revenue assessment, owner's rate, and cesses in respect of the said lands shall be as follows :—

(*a*) land revenue for each acre cultivated with a crop at any harvest, eight annas for that harvest ;

(b) owner's rate for each acre irrigated from the canal for a crop at any harvest, one rupee for that harvest ;

(c) cesses at the rate of four annas per rupee on land revenue and owner's rate.

The tenant shall pay occupiers' rates for each acre irrigated from the canal according to the scale determined by the Punjab Government from time to time by rules made under Section 36 of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873 ; and he shall pay *málikána* for each acre cultivated with a crop at any harvest at the rate of four annas per acre for that harvest for the term of the tenancy.

Provided that—

(1) Government will remit (a) the whole demand on account of owner's rate for ten years from the 1st of April 1892, (b) the whole demand on account of land revenue, *málikána*, and cesses during the first year, and one-half of the demand under the aforesaid heads during the second year after the date entered in column 8 of the entry in the register maintained under Act III of 1893 which concerns the tenancy, and (c) the whole demand on account of occupier's rate during the first year, and one-half of the demand on account of the same rate during the second year after the date entered in column 9 of the entry in the said register concerning the tenancy ;

NOTE.—For the purpose of calculating *málikána* and cesses the remission of owner's rate shall not be taken into account.

(2) it shall be in the option of the Deputy Commissioner or any other officer empowered by the Punjab Government to assess the aforementioned charges, to remit all or any of them in whole or in part in respect of any part of the said lands in case of failure of crops :

Provided also, that if the tenant shall obtain a right of occupancy under clause 18 of this statement of conditions in respect of the said lands or any part thereof, he shall never pay *málikána* on account of the lands in respect of which he obtains such right of occupancy, at a rate exceeding eight annas per rupee on land revenue and owner's rate.

13. The tenant may use for his own *boná fide* private purposes connected with the cultivation or reclamation of the said lands, any trees or brushwood standing thereon, but such trees or brushwood shall not be sold, bartered, exchanged or given away by the tenant ; provided that any trees or brushwood which it is necessary to remove in order to bring the said lands or any part thereof under cultivation, shall be at the absolute disposal of the tenant and may be sold by him.

14. The portion of the area of the *mauza* in which the tenancy is situated, which has not been allotted, is reserved for the present as Government waste. The tenant shall be allowed as a matter of favour to graze his cattle upon it, and, with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner, to cut wood from it for his *boná fide* domestic purposes when the wood on his tenancy is exhausted. But he shall not be allowed to cultivate it. Any infringement of this prohibition shall be regarded as a breach of the stipulations of this statement within the meaning of clause 19.

15. The tenant shall settle permanently in the estate in which the said lands are situated within three years from the date entered in column 8 of the entry in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893, which concerns the tenancy ; provided that when the tenancy has devolved upon the heirs or legal representatives of the original tenant, and is held jointly by two or more persons, the Deputy Commissioner may for sufficient reason excuse any of such joint holders from personal residence in the estate.

16. The tenant may sink wells, make water-courses, plant trees, build houses and otherwise improve the land and, subject to the due fulfilment by him of the conditions and liabilities set forth in this statement, shall be entitled to all the products of land other than those specified in clause 5 hereof : Provided that

no water-course shall be made on a plan or in a position disapproved by the canal officer, and that every water-course in use shall be kept in proper repair by the tenant to the satisfaction of the canal officer.

17. The tenant shall not use the said lands or any part thereof in a manner which renders them unfit for the purposes for which he holds them, and shall bring one-third of the culturable area thereof under cultivation within three years from the date entered in column 8 of the entry in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893 which concerns the tenancy, and one-half thereof similarly reckoned within five years from the same date, and thereafter he shall keep the said lands under cultivation to the extent of one-half thereof.

18. At or after the expiration of five years from the date entered in column 8 of the entry in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893 which concerns the tenancy, the tenant, having duly paid all sums due to Government under these provisions, and having duly observed all the stipulations herein contained and to be by him observed, shall be entitled at any time to receive from the Government a *sanad* giving him a right of occupancy in the said lands: Provided that thereafter the tenants shall hold and possess the said lands and every part thereof subject for ever to all the provisions and stipulations herein contained, the following only excepted, namely, clauses 8 and 9.

19. If the tenant fails to pay in the manner hereinbefore provided all sums due to Government under these provisions, and to duly observe all or any of the stipulations herein contained and to be by him observed, then, and in any such case, the Government may forthwith, without payment of any compensation whatever, resume and repossess the whole of the said lands.

20. In the event of any dispute arising between the Government and the tenant, during the currency of the tenancy, as to the property and rights hereby reserved to Government, or as to any matter in any way relating thereto, or as to any of the conditions of the tenancy, or as to any matter or thing anywise connected therewith, the said dispute shall be referred for the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner, whose decision shall be final and conclusive between Government and the tenant.

21. In every part of this statement the term "the tenant" shall be deemed to include the tenant, his heirs, and legal representatives: the term "Deputy Commissioner" shall be deemed to include also any officer appointed by the Local Government to perform all or any of the functions of the Deputy Commissioner under Act III of 1893: the term "improvements" shall be deemed to mean improvements as defined in Section 4 (19) of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887: and the term "the Government" shall be deemed to include the Secretary of State for India in Counil, his successors, and assigns, and every person duly authorized by the Government of the Punjab to act for or to represent the Secretary of State for India in Council in relation to any matter or thing contained in or arising out of this statement.

No. II.

Register of Tenancies of the Mazbi Sikh Class granted under Act III of 1893 *in Mauza*

BRANCH OF CANAL

RAJBAHA

Minor

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Khata No.	Name of tenant, with parentage, caste or tribe, in what district, tahsil and village formerly resident.	Survey number of square or squares.	Net area of tenancy after deduction of reserved areas (if any).	Cost of survey payable at entrance, and date of payment.	Date of allotment.	Date of commencement of tenancy.	Date from which the term of the tenancy (clause 3) and the period of remissions of land revenue, málikána and cesses (clause 12) are counted.	Date from which the period of remission of occupiers' rate [clause 12, proviso 1 (c)] is counted.	Signature of tenant.	Signature of Deputy Commissioner	Remarks.	Whether conditions of grant have been fulfilled after three years.	Whether conditions of grant have been fulfilled after five years.	Orders regarding acquisition of occupancy rights.

Column 7.—The date of commencement of the tenancy will be the date on which the tenant signs the register in column 10.

Column 8.—The date to be entered in this column will ordinarily be the date of allotment to the original tenant (*see* clause 4 of the statement); but this is subject to the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner in individual cases in which through no fault of the proposed tenant possession could not be taken at the time of allotment, or in which irrigation was not available at the time of entry into possession.

Column 9.—The date to be entered in this column will be the 1st April 1892, or the date entered in column 8, whichever is the later date.

APPENDIX 2 (c).

Punjab Government No. 62, *dated* 5*th June* 1897.

Statement of Condition on which Government is willing to grant to tenants of the Yeoman Class land situated on the Chenab Canal.

WHEREAS by Notification published in the *Punjab Government, Gazette*, No. 99, dated 12th August 1896, the provisions of Act III of 1893, the Government Tenants (Punjab) Act, have been applied to a certain tract of land, the property of Government and wholly or partly irrigable from the Rakh and Mián Ali Branches of the Chenáb Canal, and whereas Government is willing to let a part of the said tract to tenants of the yeoman class on payment of a *nazarana* of Rs. 6 per acre, one moiety of which shall be payable before the commencement of the tenancy, the following statement of conditions on which Government is willing to let lands to tenants of the said yeoman class is issued in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the same Act:—

1. No person shall be entitled as of right to become a tenant, that is to say, the Government hereby reserves to itself and retains absolute discretion in the selection of tenants for the lands referred to in this statement.

2. In this statement (*a*) "the lands" and "the said lands" shall, so far as each separate tenancy is concerned, be deemed to apply to and designate the lands included in that tenancy as entered in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893 to which a copy of this statement in accordance with that section is required to be prefixed: (*b*) "the date of the commencement of the tenancy" shall mean the date recorded as the date of such commencement in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893.

3. All tenancies granted on the condition set forth in this statement shall, subject to the provisions of clause 18, be for a term of years which will expire on the expiration of twenty years from the date entered in respect of each tenancy in column 10 of the entry in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893 regarding the tenancy.

4. Where any person is granted a special tenancy under Act III of 1893 in accordance with these conditions in respect of land which has already been the subject of such a tenancy and from which the original tenant has absconded or been ejected, such subsequent tenant shall not enjoy any new period of remission in addition to that enjoyed by the original tenant under clause 12 of these conditions.

5. The Government does not grant to the tenant but hereby absolutely excepts and reserves to itself out of and in respect of the said lands (1) all grounds situate in the said lands or any part thereof already marked out, excavated or otherwise utilized for the distributary channels, and (2) all existing rights to and over all mines and minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oil and quarries in or under the said lands or any part thereof, together with all easement heretofore enjoyed by the Government in respect of the said lands or any part thereof. And it likewise excepts and reserves the right of the public to use existing thoroughfares traversing the said lands or any part thereof including a width of 1½ *kadams* on either side of the survey base lines, and also any lines of road which though not yet made have been marked out upon the ground.

6. The tenant shall at all times permit the officers of Government to enter and do all acts and things that may be necessary and expedient for the purpose of searching for, working, getting or carrying away any such mines and minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oil and quarries and for the full enjoyment of the ground and of the rights hereinbefore reserved to the Government to and over all mines and minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oil, quarries and easements in or under the said lands and all parts thereof.

7. The Government agrees to pay the tenant such compensation as the Deputy Commissioner may consider reasonable for all damage occasioned by the exercise of the rights reserved to itself in clauses 5 and 6, and the tenant shall accept the sum awarded by the Deputy Commissioner in full satisfaction and compensation for the same.

8. The tenant shall, at all times on receipt of a requisition in writing signed by the Deputy Commissioner, permit the said Deputy Commissioner to take possession of and to finally resume for the Government so much of the said lands as may, from time to time in the opinion of the said Deputy Commissioner, be required for the construction, repairs or maintenance of railways, roads, water-courses or any works connected therewith; and the tenant shall be entitled to no compensation for the resumption of the said land except such compensation as the Deputy Commissioner may consider reasonable on account of the cost of any improvements made by the tenant on the land resumed by Government; provided that Government shall also refund to the lessee all sums paid by him on account of the resumed land under clause 12 of this statement for the two years preceding the date of the resumption.

9. The tenant shall pay, at the time or times appointed by the Deputy Commissioner, the whole cost of the survey and demarcation of the said land together with his share of the cost of the water-course or water-courses of the estate in which the said lands are situated, as calculated and fixed by the Deputy Commissioner; and he shall pay to the Deputy Commissioner the second moiety of *nazarána* due in respect of the said lands within five years of the date recorded in column 10 of the entry in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893, which concerns the tenancy.

10. The tenant shall duly comply with such directions as the Deputy Commissioner shall from time to time issue requiring him to construct boundary marks on the limits of the said lands or any part thereof, and shall keep them when erected in good repair to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner.

11. The tenant shall render all such assistance in the prevention or discovery of crime as is incumbent on the owners and occupiers of land by any law or rules for the time being in force in the Punjab, and is and shall be responsible in the same manner as headmen, watchmen or other inhabitants of villages are under any track law or rules for the time being in force in the Punjab.

12. The tenant shall pay when due all land revenue assessments, owner's rate, occupiers' rates, *málikána* and cesses imposed by competent authority in respect of the said lands or any part thereof, to such person and at such times and places as the Deputy Commissioner shall from time to time appoint.

For a period of twenty years from the 1st April 1892, and thereafter until altered by the Punjab Government or other competent authority, the land revenue assessment, owner's rate and cesses in respect of the said lands shall be as follows:—

(a) land revenue for each acre cultivated with a crop at any harvest, eight annas for that harvest;

(b) owner's rate for each acre irrigated from the canal for a crop at any harvest, one rupee for that harvest;

(c) cesses at the rate of four annas per rupee on land revenue and owner's rate.

The tenant shall pay occupiers' rates for each acre irrigated from the canal according to the scale determined by the Punjab Government from time to time by rules made under Section 36 of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873, and he shall pay *málikána* at the rate of four annas per rupee on land revenue and owner's rate for a period of ten years from the date entered in column 10 of the entry in the register maintained under Act III of 1893, which concerns the tenancy and thereafter for the next ten years at the rate of six annas per rupee.

Provided that—

(1) Government shall remit (*a*) the whole demand on account of owner's rate for ten years from the date entered in column 11 of the entry in the said register concerning the tenancy, and (*b*) the whole demand on account of land revenue, occupiers' rates, *málikána* and cesses for the first year, and one-half of the demand under the aforesaid heads for the second year after the date entered in column 10 of the entry in the said register concerning the tenancy; and

NOTE.—For the purpose of calculating *málikána* and cesses the remission of owner's rate shall not be taken into account.

(2) it shall be in the option of the Deputy Commissioner or any other officer empowered by the Punjab Government to assess the aforementioned charges, to remit all or any of them in whole or in part in respect of any part of the said lands in case of failure of crops.

13. The tenant may use for his own *boná fide* private purposes connected with the cultivation or reclamation of the said lands, any trees or bruhswood standing thereon, but such trees or brushwood shall not be sold, bartered, exchanged or given away by the tenant; provided that any trees or brushwood which it is necessary to remove in order to bring the said lands or any part thereof under cultivation, shall be at the absolute disposal of the tenant and may be sold by him.

14. The portion of the area of the *mauza* in which the tenancy is situated, which has not been allotted, is reserved for the present as Government waste. The tenant shall be allowed as a matter of favour to graze his cattle upon it, and, with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner, to cut wood from it for his *boná fide* domestic purposes when the wood on his tenancy is exhausted. But he shall not be allowed to cultivate it. Any infringement of this prohibition shall be regarded as a breach of the stipulations of this statement within the meaning of clause 19.

15. The tenant shall construct a house on the said lands or in the village in which they are situated and either reside therein himself or cause some competent member of his family or other person approved by the Deputy Commissioner to reside there. And further, the tenant or his representative shall not, without permission of the Deputy Commissioner recorded in writing, cultivate the said lands or any part thereof by means of any person who during the previous year shall have cultivated lands owned by other persons than the Government in the Gujranwala, Jhang or Montgomery Districts.

16. The tenant may sink wells, make water-courses, plant trees, build houses and otherwise improve the land, and, subject to the due fulfilment by him of the conditions and liabilities set forth in this statement, shall be entitled to all the products of land other than those specified in clause 5 hereof: Provided that no water-course shall be made on a plan or in a position disapproved by the canal officer, and that every water-course in use shall be kept in proper repair by the tenant to the satisfaction of the canal officer.

17. The tenant shall not use the said lands or any part thereof in a manner which renders them unfit for the purposes for which he holds them, and shall bring one-third of the culturable area thereof under cultivation within three years from the date entered in column 10 of the entry in the register maintained under Act III of 1893 which concerns the tenancy, and one-half thereof similarly reckoned within five years from the same date, and thereafter he shall keep the said land under cultivation to the extent of one-half thereof.

18. At or after the expiration of five years from the date entered in column 10 of the entry in the register maintained under Act III of 1893 which concerns the tenancy, the tenant having paid in the manner hereinbefore provided all sums due to Government under these provisions, and having duly observed all the stipulations herein contained to be by him observed, shall be entitled at any

time during the term of the tenancy to purchase from the Government the proprietary right in the said lands on payment to the Government of purchase money calculated at a price per acre for the whole area of the tenancy equal to ten times the sum of the highest rates per acre of owner's-rate, land revenue and málikána leviable under these conditions. Such purchase money may be paid in five yearly instalments, the last four bearing interest from the date of purchase at $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., and in the event of any such purchase the purchaser and his heirs legal representatives and assigns shall hold and possess the said lands and every part thereof free of any payment on account of málikána but subject to all the conditions and stipulations contained in clauses 5, 6, 7, 12, 15, 17, 19 and 20 of this statement.

19. If the tenant fails to pay in the manner hereinbefore provided all sums due to Government under these provisions, and to duly observe all or any of the stipulations herein contained and to be by him observed, then, and in any such case, the Government may forthwith without payment of any compensation whatever resume and repossess the whole of the said lands.

20. In the event of any dispute arising between the Government and the tenant during the currency of the tenancy as to the property and rights hereby reserved to Government, or as to any matter in any way relating thereto, or as to any of the conditions of the tenancy, or as to any matter or thing anywise connected therewith, the said dispute shall be referred for the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner whose decision shall be final and conclusive between Government and the tenant.

21. In every part of this statement the term "the tenant" shall be deemed to include the tenant, his heirs and legal representatives: the term "Deputy Commissioner" shall be deemed to include also any officer appointed by the Local Government to perform all or any of the functions of the Deputy Commissioner under Act III of 1893: the term "improvements" shall be deemed to mean improvements as defined in Section 4 (19) of the Punjab Tenancy Act 1887: and the term "the Government" shall be deemed to include the Secretary of State for India in Council, his successors and assigns, and also every person duly authorized by the Government of the Punjab to act for or to represent the Secretary of State for India in Council in relation to any matter or thing contained in or arising out of this statement.

Register of Yeoman Tenancies granted under Act III of 1893 in Mauza   *District*

BRANCH OF CANAL

RAJBAHA

Minor

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
					Nasarána.											
Khdta No.	Name of tenant, with parentage, caste or tribe, in what district, tahsíl and village formerly resident.	Survey number of squares.	Net area of tenancy after deduction of reserved areas (if any).	Cost of survey payable at entrance and date of payment.	Payable at entrance, and date of payment.	Payable five years after entrance, and date of payment.	Date of allotment.	Date of commencement of tenancy.	Date from which the term of tenancy (clause 3) and the period of remissions of land revenue, occupier's rate, *málikána* and cesses (clause 12) are counted.	Date from which the period of remissions of owner's rate [clause 12, proviso 1 (*a*)] is counted.	Signature of tenant.	Signature of Deputy Commissioner.	Remarks.	Whether conditions of grant have been fulfilled after three years.	Whether conditions of grant have been fulfilled after five years.	Orders regarding acquisition of proprietary right.

Column 9.—The date of commencement of the tenancy will be the date on which the tenant signs the register in column 12.

Column 10.—The date to be entered in this column will ordinarily be the date of allotment to the original tenant (see clause 4 of the statement); but this is subject to the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner in individual cases in which through no fault of the proposed tenant possession could not be taken at the time of allotment, or in which irrigation was not available at the time of entry into possession.

Column 11.—The date to be entered in this column will be the 1st April 1892, or the date on which irrigation from the Chenab Canal is first given to the village wherein the lands are situate, whichever is the later date.

APPENDIX 2 (d).

Punjab Government No. 62, *dated* 5*th June* 1897.

Statement of Conditions on which Government is willing to grant to tenant of the Capitalist class land situated on the Chenab Canal.

WHEREAS by Notification published in the *Punjab Government Gazette* No. 99, dated 12th August 1896, the provisions of Act III of 1893, the Government Tenants (Punjab) Act, have been applied to a certain tract of land, the property of Government and wholly or partly irrigable from the Rakh and Mián Ali Branches of the Canal, and whereas the Government is willing to grant a part of the said tract to tenants of the capitalist class on payment of a *nazarána*, the following statement of conditions on which Government is willing to grant land to tenants of the said capitalist class who have paid the prescribed *nazarána* is issued in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the same Act.

1. No person shall be entitled as of right to become a tenant, that is to say the Government hereby reserves to itself and retains absolute discretion in the selection of tenants for the lands referred to in this statement.

2. In this statement—

(*a*) "the lands" and "the saids lands" shall, so far as each separate tenancy is concerned, be deemed to apply to and designate the lands included in that tenancy as entered in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893 to which a copy of this statement in accordance with that section is required to be prefixed; (*b*) "the date of the commencement of the tenancy" shall mean the date recorded as the date of such commencement in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893.

3. All tenancies granted on the conditions set forth in this statement shall, subject to the provisions of clause 17, be for a term of years which will expire on the expiration of 20 years from the date entered in respect of each tenancy in column 10 of the entry in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893 regarding the tenancy.

4. Where any person is granted a special tenancy under Act III of 1893 in accordance with these conditions in respect of land which has already been the subject of such a tenancy and from which the original tenant has absconded or been ejected, such subsequent tenant shall not enjoy any new period of remissions in addition to that enjoyed by the original tenant under clause 12 of these conditions.

5. The Government does not grant to the tenant but hereby absolutely excepts and reserves to itself out of and in respect of the said lands (1) all grounds situate in the said lands or any part thereof already marked out, excavated or otherwise utilized for the distributary channels, and (2) all existing rights to and over all mines and minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oil and quarries in or under the said lands or any part thereof, together with all easements heretofore enjoyed by the Government in respect of the said lands or any part thereof. And it likewise excepts and reserves the right of the public to use existing thoroughfares traversing the said lands or any part thereof including a width of $1\frac{1}{2}$ *kadams* on either side of the survey base lines, and also any lines of road which though not yet made have been marked out upon the ground.

6. The tenant shall at all times permit the officers of Government to enter and do all acts and things that may be necessary and expedient for the purpose of searching for, working, getting or carrying away any such mines and minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oil and quarries, and for the full enjoyment of the ground and of the rights hereinbefore reserved to the Government to and over all mines and minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oil, quarries and easements in or under the said lands and all parts thereof.

7. The Government agrees to pay the tenant such compensation as the Deputy Commissioner may consider reasonable for all damage occasioned by the exercise of the rights reserved to itself in clauses 5 and 6, and the tenant shall accept the sum awarded by the Deputy Commissioner in full satisfaction and compensation for the same.

8. The tenant shall at all times on receipt of a requisition in writing signed by the Deputy Commissioner permit the said Deputy Commissioner to take possession of and to finally resume for the Government so much of the said lands as may from time to time in the opinion of the said Deputy Commissioner be required for the construction, repairs or maintenance of railways, roads, water-courses or any works connected therewith; and the tenant shall be entitled to no compensation for the resumption of the said land except such compensation as the Deputy Commissioner may consider reasonable on account of the cost of any improvements made by the tenant on the land resumed by Government provided that Government shall also refund to the tenant all sums paid by him on account of the resumed land under clause 12 of this statement for the two years preceding the date of the resumption.

9. The tenant shall pay at the time or times appointed by the Deputy Commissioner the whole cost of the survey and demarcation of the said lands together with his share of the cost of the water-course or water-courses of the estate in which the said lands are situated as calculated and fixed by the Deputy Commissioner.

10. The tenant shall duly comply with such directions as the Deputy Commissioner shall from time to time issue requiring him to construct boundary marks on the limits of the said lands or any part thereof and shall keep them when erected in good repair to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner.

11. The tenant shall render all such assistance in the prevention or discovery of crime as is incumbent on the owners and occupiers of land by any law or rules from the time being in force in the Punjab, and is and shall be responsible in the same manner as headmen, watchmen or other inhabitants of villages are under any Track Law or rules for the time being in force in the Punjab.

12. The tenant shall pay when due all land revenue assessments, owner's rate, occupiers' rates, málikána and cesses imposed by competent authority in respect of the said lands or any part thereof to such person and at such times and places as the Deputy Commissioner shall from time to time appoint.

For a period of twenty years from the 1st April 1892 and thereafter until altered by the Punjab Government or other competent authority the land revenue assessment, owner's rate and cesses in respect of the said lands shall be as follows:—

(a) land revenue for each acre cultivated with a crop at any harvest, eight annas for that harvest;

(b) owner's rate for each acre irrigated from the canal for a crop at any harvest, one rupee for that harvest;

(c) cesses at the rate of four annas per rupee on land revenue and owner's rate.

The tenant shall pay occupiers' rates for each acre irrigated from the canal according to the scale determined by the Punjab Government from time to time by rules made under Section 36 of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Acts 1873, and he shall pay *málikána* at the rate of four annas per rupee on land revenue and owner's rate for a period of ten years from the date entered in column 10 of the entry in the register maintained under Act III of 1893, which concerns he tenancy and thereafter for the next ten years at the rate of six annas per upee.

Provided that—

(1) Government shall remit (*a*) the whole demand on account of owner's rate for ten years from the date entered in column 11 of the said entry in the said register concerning the tenancy, (*b*) the whole demand on account of land revenue, occupiers' rates, *málikána* and cesses for the first year, and one-half of the demand under the aforesaid heads for the second year after the date entered in column 10 of the entry in the said register concerning the tenancy; and

NOTE.—For the purpose of calculating *málikána* and cesses the remission of owner's rate shall not be taken into account.

(2) it shall be in the option of the Deputy Commissioner or any other officer empowered by the Punjab Government to assess the aforementioned charges, to remit all or any of them in whole or in part in respect of any part of the said lands in case of failure of crops.

13. The tenant shall pay on or before the date fixed by the Deputy Commissioner the price fixed by the Deputy Commissioner on account of the trees and brushwood standing upon the said lands.

14. The tenant shall construct a house on the said lands or in the village in which they are situated and either reside therein himself or cause some competent member of his family or other person approved by the Deputy Commissioner to reside there. And further the tenant or his representative shall not without permission of the Deputy Commissioner recorded in writing cultivate the said lands or any part thereof by means of any person who during the previous year shall have cultivated lands owned by persons other than the Government in the Gujránwála, Jhang or Montgomery Districts.

15. The tenant may sink wells, make water-courses, plant trees, build houses and otherwise improve the land, and, subject to the due fulfilment by him of the conditions and liabilities set forth in this statement, shall be entitled to all the products of land other than those specified in clause 5 hereof: Provided that no water-course shall be made on a plan or in a position disapproved by the Canal Officer and that every water-course in use shall be kept in proper repair by the tenant to the satisfaction of the Canal Officer.

16. The tenant shall not use the said lands or any part thereof in a manner which renders them unfit for the purposes for which he holds them, and shall bring one-third of the culturable area thereof under cultivation within three years from the date entered in column 10 of the entry in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893 which concerns the tenancy, and one-half thereof similarly reckoned within five years from the same date, and thereafter he shall keep the said lands under cultivation to the extent of one-half thereof.

17. At or after the expiration of five years from the date entered in column 10 of the entry in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893 which concerns the tenancy the tenant having paid it the manner hereinbefore provided all sums due to Government under these provisions, and having duly observed all the stipulations herein contained to be by him observed, shall be entitled at any time during the term of the tenancy to purchase from the Government the proprietary right in the said lands on payment to the Government of purchase money calculated at a price per acre for the whole area of the tenancy equal to ten times the sum of the highest rates per acre of owner's rate land revenue and *málikána* leviable under these conditions. Such purchase money may be paid in five yearly instalments, the last four bearing interest from the date of purchase at 6¼ per cent., and in the event of any such purchase the purchaser and his heirs, legal representatives and assigns shall hold and possess the said lands and every part thereof free of any payment on account of *málikána* but subject to all the conditions and stipulations contained in clauses 5, 6, 7, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 19 of this statement.

18. If the tenant fails to pay in the manner hereinbefore provided all sums due to Government under these provisions, and to duly observe all or any of the stipulations herein contained and to be by him observed, then, and in any such case, the Government may forthwith without payment of any compensation whatever resume and repossess the whole of the said lands.

19. In the event of any dispute arising between the Government and the tenant during the currency of the tenancy as to the property and rights hereby reserved to Government, or as to any matter in any way relating thereto, or as to any of the conditions of the tenancy, or as to any matter or thing anywise connected therewith, the said dispute shall be referred for the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner whose opinion shall be final and conclusive between Government and the tenant.

20. In every part of this statement the term "the tenant" shall be deemed to include the tenant, his heirs and legal representative: the term "Deputy Commissioner" shall be deemed to include also any officer appointed by the local Government to perform all or any of the functions of the Deputy Commissioner under Act III of 1893: the term "improvements" shall be deemed to mean improvements as defined in Section 4 (19) of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887: and the term "the Government" shall be deemed to include the Secretary of State for India in Council, his successors and assigns, and also every person duly authorized by the Government of the Punjab to act for or to represent the Secretary of State for India in Council in relation to any matter or thing contained in or arising out of this statement.

Register of Capitalist Tenancies granted under Act III of 1893, *in Mauza* *District.*

BRANCH OF CANAL

RAJBAHA

Minor

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Kháta No.	Name of tenant, with parentage, caste or tribe in what district, tahsil and village formerly resident.	Survey number of squares.	Net area of tenancy after deduction of reserved areas (if any).	Cost of survey payable at entrance, and date of payment.	*Nazarána* payable at entrance and date of payment.	Price of wood and date of payment.	Date of allotment.	Date of commencement of tenancy.	Date from which the term of tenancy (clause 3) and the period of remissions of land revenue, occupier's rate, *málikána* and cesses (clause 12) are counted.	Date from which the period of remissions of owners rate [clause 12, proviso (*a*)] is counted.	Signature of tenant.	Signature of Deputy Commissioner.	Remarks.	Whether conditions of grant have been fulfilled after three years.	Whether conditions of grant have been fulfilled after five years.	Orders regarding acquisition of proprietary right.

Column 9.—The date of commencement of the tenancy will be the date on which the tenant signs the register in column 12.

Column 10.—The date to be entered in this column will ordinarily be the date of allotment to the original tenant (see clause 4 of the statement); but this is subject to the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner in individual cases in which through no fault of the proposed tenant possession could not be taken at the time of allotment, or in which irrigation was not available at the time of entry into possession.

Column 11.—The date to be entered in this column will be the 1st April 1892, or the date on which irrigation from the Chenáb Canal is first given to the village wherein the lands are situate, whichever is the later date.

APPENDX 3 (a).

Punjab Government No. 59, *dated* 17*th April* 1897.

Statement of Conditions on which Government is willing to grant to a tenant of the peasant class lands situated on the Chenab Canal.

WHEREAS by Notifications published in the *Punjab Government Gazette* Nos. 26 of 29th June 1897, 66 of 13th July 1898 and 36 of 9th April 1903, the provisions of Act III of 1893, the Government Tenants (Punjab) Act, have been applied to a certain tract of land the property of Government, and wholly or partly irrigable from the Jhang and Bhowána Branches of the Chenáb Canal, and whereas Government is willing to grant a part of the said tract to tenants of the peasant class, the following statement of conditions on which Government is willing to grant land to such tenants is issued in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the same Act :—

1. No person shall be entitled as of right to become a tenant, that is to say, the Government hereby reserves to itself and retains absolute discretion in the selection of tenants for the lands referred to in this statement.

2. In this statement (*a*) " the lands " and " the said lands " shall, so far as each separate tenancy is concerned, be deemed to apply to and designate the lands included in that tenancy as entered in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893, to which a copy of this statement in accordance with that section is required to be prefixed: (*b*) " the date of the commencement of the tenancy " shall mean the date recorded as the date of such commencement in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893.

3. All tenancies granted on the conditions set forth in this statement shall, subject to the provisions of clause 18, be for a term of years which will expire on the expiration of 20 years from the date entered in respect of each tenancy in column 8 of the entry in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893 regarding the tenancy.

4. Where any person is granted a special tenancy under Act III of 1893 in accordance with these conditions in respect of land which has already been the subject of such a tenancy and from which the original tenant has absconded or been ejected such subsequent tenant shall not enjoy any new period of remissions in addition to that enjoyed by the original tenant under clause 12 of these conditions.

5. The Government does not grant to the tenant but hereby absolutely excepts and reserves to itself out of and in respect of the lands, (1) all grounds situate in the said lands or any part thereof already marked out, excavated or otherwise utilized for the distributary channels, and (2) all existing rights to and over all mines and minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oil and quarries in or under the said lands or any part thereof, together with all easements heretofore enjoyed by the Government in respect of the said lands or any part thereof. And it likewise excepts and reserves the right of the public to use existing thoroughfares traversing the said lands or any part thereof including a width of 1½ *kadams* on either side of survey base lines and also any lines of road which though not yet made have been marked out upon the ground.

6. The tenant shall at all times permit the officers of Government to enter and do all acts and things that may be necessary and expedient for the purpose of searching for, working, getting or carrying away any such mines and minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oil and quarries, and for the full enjoyment of the ground and of the rights hereinbefore reserved to the Government to and over all mines and minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oil, quarries and easements in or under the said land and all parts thereof.

7. The Government agrees to pay the tenant such compensation as the Deputy Commissioner may consider reasonable for all damage occasioned by the exercise of the rights reserved to itself in clauses 5 and 6, and the tenant shall accept the sum awarded by the Deputy Commissioner in full satisfaction and compensation for the same.

8. The tenant shall at all times, on receipt of a requisition in writing signed by the Deputy Commissioner, permit the said Deputy Commissioner to take possession of and to finally resume for the Government so much of the said lands as may from time to time in the opinion of the said Deputy Commissioner be required for the construction, repairs or maintenance of railways, roads, water-courses or any works connected therewith, and the tenant shall, if required, accept in full satisfaction and compensation for the same an equal area of land elsewhere on the canal within the tract of land to which Act III of 1893 has been extended, or such other form of compensation as the Deputy Commissioner may determine, together with any compensation which the Deputy Commissioner may consider reasonable on account of the cost of any improvements made by the tenant on the lands resumed by Government. The land given in exchange under this clause shall be held by the tenant on the same conditions in all respects as the land resumed. Provided always that the Deputy Commissioner may, from time to time, by order in writing signed by him reserve in favour of any person or persons or any class of persons or of the public generally a right of way of such description as he thinks fit and specifies in the said order, through the said lands or any part thereof, and over a strip thereof not exceeding at any point two *kadams* in width, and that no compensation of any kind shall be claimable by any person in respect of such reservation as is in this proviso referred to, but in respect of any area so reserved no owner's rate, occupiers'-rates, land revenue, *málikána* or cesses shall be payable by the tenant.

9. The tenant shall pay at the time or times appointed by the Deputy Commissioner the whole cost of the survey and demarcation of the said lands, together with his share of the cost of the water-course or water-courses of the estate in which the said lands are situated, and also of the cost of a suitable drinking well near the village site, as calculated and fixed by the Deputy Commissioner.

10. The tenant shall duly comply with such directions as the Deputy Commissioner shall from time to time issue requiring him to construct boundary marks on the limits of the said lands or any part thereof, and shall keep them when erected in good repair to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner.

11. The tenant shall render all such assistance in the prevention or discovery of crime as is incumbent on the owners and occupiers of land by any law or rules for the time being in force in the Punjab, and is and shall be responsible in the same manner as headmen, watchmen or other inhabitants of villages are under any track law or rules for the time being in force in the Punjab.

12. The tenant shall pay when due all land revenue assessments, owner's rate, occupiers' rates, *málikána* and cesses imposed by competent authority in respect of the said lands or any part thereof to such person and at such times and places as the Deputy Commissioner shall from to time appoint.

For the period up to and until the   day of   and thereafter until altered by the Punjab Government or other competent authority the land revenue assessment, owner's rate and cesses in respect of the said lands shall be as follows :—

(*a*) land revenue for each acre cultivated with a crop at any harvest, eight annas for that harvest ;

(*b*) owner's rate for each acre irrigated from the canal for a crop at any harvest, one rupee for that harvest ;

(*c*) cesses at the rate of four annas per rupee on land revenue and owner's rate,

The tenant shall pay occupiers' rates for each acre irrigated from the canal according to the scale determined by the Punjab Government from time to time by rules made under Section 36 of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873 ; and he shall pay *málikána* at the rate of four annas per rupee on land revenue and owner's rate for the period up to and until the day of , and thereafter for the next ten years at the rate of six annas per rupee.

Provided that—

(1) Government shall remit (*a*) the whole demand on account of owner's rate until the * day of * and (*b*) the whole demand on account of land revenue, occupiers' rates, *málikána* and cesses during the first year and one-half of the demand under the aforesaid heads during the second year, after the date entered in column 8 of the entry in the register maintained under Act III of 1893, which concerns the tenancy ;

* The date will be the same as that to be fixed above for enhancement of *málikána*.

NOTE.—For the purpose of calculating *málikána* and cesses the remission of owner's rate shall not be taken into account.

and (2) it shall be in the option of the Deputy Commissioner or any other officer, empowered by the Punjab Government to assess the aforementioned charges, to remit all or any of them in whole or in part in respect of any part of the said lands, in case of failure of crops :

Provided also, that if the tenant shall obtain a right of occupancy under clause 18 of this statement of conditions in respect of the said lands or any part thereof, he shall never pay *málikána* on account of the lands in respect of which he obtains such right of occupancy at a rate exceeding eight annas per rupee on land revenue and owner's-rate.

13. The tenant may use for his own *boná fide* private purposes connected with the cultivation or reclamation of the said lands any trees or brushwood standing thereon, but such trees or brushwood shall not be sold, bartered, exchanged or given away by the tenant; provided that any trees or brushwood which it is necessary to remove in order to bring the said lands or any part thereof under cultivation shall be at the absolute disposal of the tenant and may be sold by him.

14. The portion of the area of the *mauza* in which the tenancy is situated, which has not been allotted, is reserved for the present as Government waste. The tenant shall be allowed as a matter of favour to graze his cattle upon it and with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner to cut wood from it for his *boná fide* domestic purposes when the wood on his tenancy is exhausted. But he shall not be allowed to cultivate it. Any infringement of this prohibition shall be regarded as a breach of the stipulations of this statement within the meaning of clause 19.

15. The tenant shall build a house and settle permanently in the estate in which the said lands are situated within three years from the date entered in column 8 of the entry in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893 which concerns the tenancy ; provided that, when the tenancy has devolved upon the heirs or legal representatives of the original tenant and is held jointly by two or more persons, the Deputy Commissioner may for sufficient reason excuse any of such joint-holders from personal residence in the estate.

16. The tenant may sink wells, make water-courses, plant trees, build houses and otherwise improve the land, and, subject to the due fulfilment by him of the conditons and liabilties set forth in this statement, shall be entitled to all the products of land other than those specified in clause 5 hereof. Provided that no water-course shall be made on a plan or in a position disapproved by the Canal Officer, and that every water-course in use shall be kept in proper repair by the tenant to the satisfaction of the Canal Officer.

17. The tenant shall not use the said lands or any part thereof in a manner which renders them unfit for the purposes for which he holds them, and shall bring one-third of the culturable area thereof under cultivation within three years from the date entered in column 8 of the entry in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893 which concerns the tenancy, and one-half thereof similarly reckoned within five years from the same date, and thereafter he shall keep the said lands under cultivation to the extent of one-half thereof.

18. At or after the expiration of five years from the date entered in column 8 of the entry in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893 which concerns the tenancy, the tenant having duly paid all sums due to Government under these provisions, and having duly observed all the stipulations herein contained and to be by him observed, shall be entitled at any time to receive from the Government a *sanad* giving him a right of occupancy in the said lands. Provided that thereafter the tenant shall hold and possess the said lands and every part thereof subject for ever to all the provisions and stipulations herein contained, the following only excepted, namely, clauses 8 and 9.

19. If the tenant fails to pay in the manner hereinbefore provided all sums due to Government under these provisions, and to duly observe all or any of the stipulations herein contained and to be by him observed, then and in any such case the Government may forthwith without payment of any compensation whatever resume and re-possess the whole of the said lands.

20. In the event of any dispute arising between the Government and the tenant, during the currency of the tenancy, as to the property and rights hereby reserved to Government, or as to any matter in any way relating thereto, or as to any of the conditions of the tenancy, or as to any matter or thing anywise connected therewith, the said dispute shall be referred for the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner, whose decision shall be final and conclusive between Government and the tenant.

21. In every part of this statement the term "the tenant" shall be deemed to include the tenant, his heirs and legal representatives: the term "Deputy Commissioner" shall be deemed to include also any officer appointed by the Local Government to perform all or any of the functions of the Deputy Commissioner under Act III of 1893; the term "improvements" shall be deemed to mean improvements as defined in Section 4 (19) of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887; and the term "the Government" shall be deemed to include the Secretary of State for India in Council, his successors and assigns and every person duly authorised by the Government of the Punjab to act for or to represent the Secretary of State for India in Council in relation to any matter or thing contained in or arising out of this statement.

Register of Peasant Tenancies granted under Act III of 1893 in Mauza   *District*

BRANCH OF CANAL: JHANG AND BHOWANA

RAJBAHA

Minor

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Serial No.	Name of tenant, with parentage, caste or tribe, in what district, tahsil and village formerly resident.	Survey number of square or squares.	Net area of tenancy after deduction of reserved area (if any).	Cost of survey payable at entrance and date of payment.	Date of allotment.	Date of commencement of tenancy.	Date from which the term of tenancy (clause 3) and the period of remissions of land revenue, occupier's rate, *máliána* and cesses (clause 12) are counted.	Signature of tenant.	Signature of Deputy Commissioner.	Remarks.	Whether conditions of grant have been fulfilled after three years.	Whether conditions of grant have been fulfilled after five years.	Orders regarding acquisition of occupancy rights.

Column 7.—The date of the commencement of the tenancy will be the date on which the tenant signs the register in column 9.

Column 8.—The date to be entered in this column will ordinarily be the date of allotment to the original tenant (see clause 4 of the statement), but this is subject to the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner in individual cases in which possession could not be taken through no fault of the proposed tenant at the time of allotment, or in which irrigation was not available at the time of entry into possession.

APPENDIX 3 (*b*).

Punjab Government No. 698, *dated* 13*th July* 1897.

Statement of conditions on which Government is willing to grant to tenants of the yeoman class land situated on the Chenab Canal.

WHEREAS by Notifications published in the *Punjab Government Gazette* Nos. 26 of 29th June 1897, 66 of 13th July 1898 and 36 of 9th April 1903, the provisions of Act III of 1893, the Government Tenants (Punjab) Act, have been applied to a certain tract of land, the property of Government and wholly or partly irrigable from the Jhang and Bhowána Branches of the Chenáb Canal, and whereas Government is willing to let a part of the said tract to tenants of the yeoman class on payment of a *nazarána* of Rs. 6 per acre, one moiety of which shall be payable before the commencement of the tenancy, the following statement of conditions on which Government is willing to let lands to tenants of the said yeoman class is issued in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the same Act:—

1. No person shall be entitled as of right to become a tenant, that is to say, the Government hereby reserves to itself and retains absolute discretion in the selection of tenants for the lands referred to in this statement.

2. In this statement (*a*) "the lands" and "the said lands" shall, so far as each separate tenancy is concerned, be deemed to apply to and designate the lands included in that tenancy as entered in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893 to which a copy of this statement in accordance with that section is required to be prefixed; (*b*) "the date of the commencement of the tenancy" shall mean the date recorded as the date of such commencement in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893.

3. All tenancies granted on the conditions set forth in this statement shall, subject to the provisions of clause 19, be for a term of years which will expire on the expiration of 20 years from the date entered in respect of each tenancy in column 10 of the entry in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893 regarding the tenancy.

4. Where any person is granted a special tenancy under Act III of 1893 in accordance with these conditions in respect of land which has already been the subject of such a tenancy and from which the original tenant has absconded or been ejected, such subsequent tenant shall not enjoy any new period of remissions in addition to that enjoyed by the original tenant under clause 12 of these conditions.

5. The Government does not grant to the tenant but hereby absolutely excepts and reserves to itself out of and in respect of the said land (1) all grounds situate in the said lands or any part thereof already marked out, excavated or otherwise utilized for the distributary channels, and (2) all existing rights to and over all mines and minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oil and quarries in or under the said lands or any part thereof, together with all easements heretofore enjoyed by the Government in respect of the said lands or any part thereof. And it likewise excepts and reserves the right of the public to use existing thoroughfares traversing the said lands or any part thereof, including a width of 1½ *kadams* on either side of the survey base lines, and also any lines of road which though not yet made have been marked out upon the ground.

6. The tenant shall at all times permit the officers of Government to enter and do all acts and things that may be necessary and expedient for the purpose of searching for, working getting or carrying away any such mines and minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oil, and quarries and for the full enjoyment of the ground and of the rights hereinbefore reserved to the Government to and over all mines and minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oil, quarries and easements in or under the said lands and all parts thereof.

7. The Government agrees to pay the tenant such compensation as the Deputy Commissioner may consider reasonable for all damage occasioned by the exercise of the rights reserved to itself in clauses 5 and 6, and the tenant shall accept the sum awarded by the Deputy Commissioner in full satisfaction and compensation for the same.

8. The tenant shall at all times, on receipt of a requisition in writing signed by the Deputy Commissioner, permit the said Deputy Commissioner to take possession of and to finally resume for the Government so much of the said lands as may from time to time in the opinion of the said Deputy Commissioner be required for the construction, repairs or maintenance of railways, roads, water-courses or any works connected therewith; and the tenant shall be entitled to no compensation for the resumption of the said land except such compensation as the Deputy Commissioner may consider reasonable on account of the cost of any improvements made by the tenant on the land resumed by Government; provided that Government shall also refund to the lessee all sums paid by him on account of the resumed land under clause 12 of this statement for the two years preceding the date of the resumption. Provided always that the Deputy Commissioner may from time to time by order in writing signed by him reserve in favour of any person or persons or any class of persons or of the public generally a right of way of such description as he thinks fit and specifies in the said order, through the said lands or any part thereof, and over a strip thereof not exceeding at any point 2 *kadams* in width, and that no compensation of any kind shall be claimable by any person in respect of such reservation as is in this proviso referred to, but in respect of any area so reserved no owners' rates, occupiers' rates, land revenue *málikána* or cesses shall be payable by the tenant.

9. The tenant shall pay at the time or times appointed by the Deputy Commissioner the whole cost of the survey and demarcation of the said lands, together with his share of the cost of the water-course or water-courses of the state in which the said lands are situated and also of the cost of a suitable drinking well near the village site as calculated and fixed by the Deputy Commissioner; and he shall pay to the Deputy Commissioner the second moiety of *nazarána* due in respect of the said lands within the five years of the date recorded in column 10 of the entry in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893, which concerns the tenancy.

10. The tenant shall duly comply with such directions as the Deputy Commissioner shall from time to time issue requiring him to construct boundary marks on the limits of the said lands or any part thereof, and shall keep them when erected in good repair to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner.

11. The tenant shall render all such assistance in the prevention or discovery of crime as is incumbent on the owners and occupiers of land by any law or rules for the time being in force in the Punjab, and is and shall be responsible in the same manner as headmen, watchmen or other inhabitants of villages are under any track law or rules for the time being in force in the Punjab.

12. The tenant shall pay when due all land revenue assessments, owners' rate, occupiers' rates, *málikána* and cesses imposed by competent authority in respect of the said lands or any part thereof to such person and at such times and places as the Deputy Commissioner shall from time to time appoint.

For the period up to and until the day of and thereafter until altered by the Punjab Government or other competent authority the land revenue assessment, owner's-rates and cesses in respect of the said lands shall be as follows:—

(a) land revenue for each acre cultivated with a crop at any harvest, eight annas for that harvest;

(b) owner's rate for each acre irrigated from the canal for a crop at any harvest, one rupee for that harvest;

(c) cesses at the rate of four annas per rupee on land revenue and owner's rate.

The tenant shall pay occupiers' rates for each acre irrigated from the canal according to the scale determined by the Punjab Government, from time to time, by rules made under Section 36 of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873; and he shall pay *málikána* at the rate of four annas per rupee on land revenue and owner's rate for the period up to and until the day of and thereafter for the next ten years at the rate of six annas per rupee.

Provided that—

(1) Government shall remit (*a*) the whole demand on account of owner's rate until the * day of * and (*b*) the whole demand on account of land revenue, occupiers' rates, *málikána*, and cesses for the first year, and one-half of the demand under the aforesaid heads for the second year, after the date entered in column 10 of the entry in the said register concerning the tenancy;

* The date will be the same as that to be fixed above for enhancement of *málikána*.

Note.—For the purpose of calculating *málikána* and cesses the remission of owner's rate shall not be taken into account.

and (2) it shall be in the option of the Deputy Commissioner or any other officer empowered by the Punjab Government to assess the aforementioned charges, to remit all or any of them in whole or in part in respect of any part of the said lands in case of failure of crops.

13. The tenant may use for his own *boná fide* private purposes connected with the cultivation or reclamation of the said land any trees or brushwood standing thereon, but such trees or brushwood shall not be sold, bartered, exchanged or given away by the tenant; provided that any trees or brushwood which it is necessary to remove in order to bring the said lands or any part thereof under cultivation shall be at the absolute disposal of the tenant and may be sold by him.

14. The portion of the area of the *mauza* in which the tenancy is situated which has not been allotted is reserved for the present as Government waste. The tenant shall be allowed as a matter of favor to graze his cattle upon it, and with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner, to cut wood from it for his *boná fide* domestic purposes when the wood on his tenancy is exhausted. But he shall not be allowed to cultivate it. Any infringement of this prohibition shall be regarded as a breach of the stipulations of this statement within the meaning of clause 19.

15. Unless the Financial Commissioner sanctions a different arrangement in any particular instance, the tenant shall build a house and settle permanently in the estate in which the said lands are situated within three years from the date entered in column 9 of the entry in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893, which concerns the tenancy; provided that when the tenancy has devolved upon the heirs or legal representatives of the original tenant and is held jointly by two or more persons, the Deputy Commissioner may for sufficient reason excuse any of such joint-holders from personal residence in the estate.

16. The tenant or his representative shall not without permission of the Deputy Commissioner recorded in writing cultivate the said lands or any part thereof by means of any person who during the previous year shall have cultivated lands owned by other persons than the Government in the Gujránwála, Jhang or Montgomery Districts.

17. The tenant may sink wells, make water-courses, plant trees, build houses and otherwise improve the land, and, subject to the due fulfilment by him of the conditions and liabilities set forth in this statement, shall be entitled to all the products of land other than those specified in clause 5 hereof. Provided that no water-course shall be made on a plan or in a position disapproved by the Canal Officer and that every water-course in use shall be kept in proper repair by the tenant to the satisfaction of the Canal Officer.

18. The tenant shall not use the said lands or any part thereof in a manner which renders them unfit for the purposes for which he holds them, and shall bring one-third of the culturable area thereof under cultivation within three years from the date entered in column 10 of the entry in the register maintained under Act III of 1893 which concerns the tenancy, and one-half thereof similarly reckoned within five years from the same date, and thereafter he shall keep the said lands under cultivation to the extent of one-half thereof.

19. At or after the expiration of five years from the date entered in column 10 of the entry in the register maintained under Act III of 1893 which concerns the tenancy, the tenant having paid in the manner hereinbefore provided all sums due to Government under these provisions, and having duly observed all the stipulations herein contained to be by him observed, shall be entitled at any time during the term of the tenancy to purchase from the Government the proprietary right in the said lands on payment to the Government of purchase money calculated at a price per acre for the whole area of the tenancy equal to ten times the sum of the highest rates per acre of owner's rate, land revenue and *málikána* leviable under these conditions. Such purchase money may be paid in five yearly instalments, the last four bearing interest from the date of purchase at $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., and in the event of any such purchase the purchaser and his heirs, legal representatives and assigns shall hold and possess the said lands and every part thereof free of any payment on account of *málikána*, but subject to all the conditions and stipulations herein contained in clauses 5, 6, 7, 12, 15, 18, 20 and 21 of this statement.

20. If the tenant fails to pay in the manner hereinbefore provided all sums due to Government under these provisions, and to duly observe all or any of the stipulations herein contained and to be by him observed, then and in any such case, the Government may forthwith without payment of any compensation whatever, resume and re-possess the whole of the said lands.

21. In the event of any dispute arising between the Government and the tenant during the currency of the tenancy as to the property and rights hereby reserved to Government, or as to any matter in any way relating thereto, or as to any of the conditions of the tenancy, or as to any matter or thing anywise connected therewith, the said dispute shall be referred for the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner, whose decision shall be final and conclusive between Government and the tenant.

22. In every part of this statement the term "the tenant" shall be deemed to include the tenant, his heirs and legal representatives: the term "Deputy Commissioner" shall be deemed to include also any officer appointed by the local Government to perform all or any of the functions of the Deputy Commissioner under Act III of 1893; the term "improvements" shall be deemed to mean improvements as defined in Section 4 (19) of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887: and the term "the Government" shall be deemed to include the Secretary of State for India in Council, his successor and assigns, and also every person duly authorized by the Government of the Punjab to act for or to represent the Secretary of State for India in Council in relation to any matter or thing contained in or arising out of this statement.

Register of Yeoman Tenancies granted under Act III of 1893 *in Mauza* *District*

BRANCH OF CANAL : JHANG AND BHOWANA

RAJBAHA

Minor

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
					Nazrána.											
Kháta No.	Name of tenant, with parentage, caste or tribe, in what District, tahsil and village formerly resident.	Survey number of squares.	Net area of tenancy after deduction of reserve areas (if any).	Cost of survey payable at entrance, and date of payment.	Payable at entrance and date of payment.	Payable five years after entrance and date of payment.	Date of allotment.	Date of commencement of tenancy.	Date from which the term of tenancy (clause 3) and the period of remissions of land revenue, occupier's rate, *malikána* and cesses (clause 12), are counted.	Signature of tenant.	Signature of Deputy Commissioner.	Remarks.	Whether conditions of grant have been fulfilled after three years.	Whether conditions of grant have been fulfilled after five years.	Orders regarding acquisition of proprietary rights.	

Column 9.—The date of commencement of the tenancy will be the date on which the tenant signs the register in column 11.

Column 11.—The date to be entered in this column will ordinarily be the date of allotment to the original tenant (see clause 4 of the statement), but this is subject to the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner in individual cases in which through no fault of the proposed tenant, possession could not be taken at the time of allotment, or in which irrigation was not available at the time of entry into possession.

APPENDIX 3 (c).

Punjab Government No. 698, dated 13th July 1897.

Statement of Conditions on which Government is willing to grant to tenants of the capitalist class land situated on the Chenab Canal.

WHEREAS by Notifications published in the *Punjab Government Gazette* Nos. 26 of 29th June 1897, 66, of 13th July 1898, 36 of 9th April 1903, the provisions of Act III of 1893, the Government Tenants (Punjab) Act, have been applied to a certain tract of land, the property of Government and wholly or partly irrigable from the Jhang and Bhowána Branches of the Canal, and whereas the Government is willing to grant a part of the said tract to tenants of the capitalist class on payment of a *nazarána*, the following statement of conditions on which Government is willing to grant land to tenants of the said capitalist class who have paid the prescribed *nazarána* is issued in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the same Act.

1. No person shall be entitled as of right to become a tenant, that is to say, the Government hereby reserves to itself and retains absolute discretion in the selection of tenants for the lands referred to in this statement.

2. In this statement (*a*) "the lands" and the "said lands", shall, so far as each separate tenancy is concerned, be deemed to apply to and designate the lands included in that tenancy as entered in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893, to which a copy of this statement in accordance with that section is required to be prefixed; (*b*) "the date of the commencement of the tenancy" shall mean the date recorded as the date of such commencement in the register maintained under Section 5, Act III of 1893.

3. All tenancies granted on the conditions set forth in this statement shall, subject to the provisions of clause 18, be for a term of years which will expire on the expiration of 20 years from the date entered in respect of each tenancy in column 10 of the entry in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893 regarding the tenancy.

4. Where any person is granted a special tenancy under Act III of 1893 in accordance with these conditions in respect of land which has already been the subject of such a tenancy and from which the original tenant has absconded or been ejected such subsequent tenant shall not enjoy any new period of remissions in addition to that enjoyed by the original tenant under clause 12 of these conditions.

5. The Government does not grant to the tenant, but hereby absolutely excepts and reserves to itself out of and in respect of the said lands, (1) all grounds situate in the said lands or any part thereof already marked out, excavated or otherwise utilized for the distributary channels, and (2) all existing rights to and over all mines and minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oil and quarries in or under the said lands or any part thereof, together with all easements heretofore enjoyed by the Government in respect of the said lands or any part thereof. And it likewise excepts and reserves the right of the public to use existing thoroughfares traversing the said land or any part thereof including a width of $1\frac{1}{2}$ *kadams* on either side of the survey base lines, and also any lines of road which though not yet made have been marked out upon the ground.

6. The tenant shall at all times permit the officers of Government to enter and do all acts and things that may be necessary and expedient for the purpose of searching for, working, getting or carrying away any such mines and

minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oil and quarries, and for the full enjoyment of the ground and of the rights hereinbefore reserved to the Government to and over all mines and minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oil, quarries and easements in or under the said lands and all parts thereof.

7. The Government agrees to pay the tenant such compensation as the Deputy Commissioner may consider reasonable for all damage occasioned by the exercise of the rights reserved to itself in clauses 5 and 6, and the tenant shall accept the sum awarded by the Deputy Commissioner in full satisfaction and compensation for the same.

8. The tenant shall at all times, on receipt of a requisition in writing signed by the Deputy Commissioner, permit the said Deputy Commissioner to take possession of and to finally resume for the Government so much of the said lands as may from time to time in the opinion of the said Deputy Commissioner be required for the construction, repairs or maintenance of railways, roads, water-courses or any works connected therewith; and the tenant shall be entitled to no compensation for the resumption of the said land except such compensation as the Deputy Commissioner may consider reasonable on account of the cost of any improvements made by the tenant on the land resumed by Government; provided that Government shall also refund to the tenant all sums paid by him on account of the resumed land under clause 12 of this statement for the two years preceding the date of the resumption. Provided always that the Deputy Commissioner may from time to time by order in writing signed by him reserve in favour of any person or persons or any class of persons or of the public generally a right of way of such description as he thinks fit and specifies in the said order, through the said lands or any part thereof, and over a strip thereof not exceeding at any point two *kadams* in width, and that no compensation of any kind shall be claimable by any person in respect of such reservation as is in this proviso referred to, but in respect of any area so reserved no owner's rate, occupiers' rates, land revenue, *málikána* or cesses shall be payable by the tenant.

9. The tenant shall pay at the time or times appointed by the Deputy Commissioner the whole cost of the survey and demarcation of the said lands together with his share of the cost of the water-course or water-courses of the estate in which the said lands are situated, and also of the cost of a suitable drinking well near the village site, as calculated and fixed by the Deputy Commissioner.

10. The tenant shall duly comply with such directions as the Deputy Commissioner shall from time to time issue requiring him to construct boundary marks on the limits of the said lands or any part thereof, and shall keep them when erected in good repair to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner.

11. The tenant shall render all such assistance in the prevention or discovery of crime as is incumbent on the owners and occupiers of land by any law or rules, for the time being in force in the Punjab, and is and shall be responsible in the same manner as headmen, watchmen or other inhabitants of villages are under any track law or rules for the time being in force in the Punjab.

12. The tenant shall pay, when due, all land revenue assessments, owner's rate, occupiers' rates, *málikána* and cesses imposed by competent authority in respect of the said lands or any part thereof to such person and at such times and places as the Deputy Commissioner shall from time to time appoint.

For the period up to and until the   day of   and thereafter until altered by the Punjab Government or other competent authority the land revenue assessment, owner's rate and cesses in respect of the said lands shall be as follows:—

(a) land revenue for each acre cultivated with a crop at any harves eight annas for that harvest;

(b) owner's rate for each acre irrigated from the canal for a crop at any harvest, one rupee for that harvest;

(c) cesses at the rate of four annas per rupee on land revenue and owner's rate.

The tenant shall pay occupiers' rates for each acre irrigated from the canal according to the scale determined by the Punjab Government from time to time by rules made under Section 36 of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873; and he shall pay *málikána* at the rate of four annas per rupee on land revenue and owner's-rate for the period up to and until the day of and thereafter for the next ten years at the rate of six annas per rupee.

Provided that—

(1) Government shall remit (a) the whole demand on account of owner's rate until the * day of * and (b) the whole demand on account of land revenue, occupiers'-rates, *málikána* and cesses for the first year, and one-half of the demand under the aforesaid heads for the second year after the date entered in column 10 of the entry in the said register concerning the tenancy;

* The date will be the same as that to be fixed above for enhancement of *málikána*.

Note.—For the purpose of calculating *málikána* and cesses the remission of owner's rate shall not be taken into account.

and (2) it shall be in the option of the Deputy Commissioner or any other officer empowered by the Punjab Government to assess the aforementioned charges, to remit all or any of them in whole or in part in respect of any part of the said lands in case of failure of crops.

13. The tenant shall pay on or before the date fixed by the Deputy Commissioner the price fixed by the Deputy Commissioner on account of the trees and brushwood standing upon the said land.

14. The tenant shall construct a house on the said lands or in the village in which they are situated and either reside therein himself or cause some competent member of his family or other person approved by the Deputy Commissioner to reside there.

15. The tenant or his representative shall not without permission of the Deputy Commissioner, recorded in writing, cultivate the said lands or any part thereof by means of any person who during the previous year shall have cultivated lands owned by persons other than the Government in the Gujránwála, Jhang or Montgomery Districts.

16. The tenant may sink wells, make water-courses, plant trees, build houses and otherwise improve the land, and, subject to the due fulfilment by him of the conditions and liabilities set forth in this statement, shall be entitled to all the products of land other than those specified in clause 5 hereof. Provided that no water-course shall be made on a plan or in a position disapproved by the Canal Officer, and that every water-course in use shall be kept in proper repair by the tenant to the satisfaction of the Canal Officer.

17. The tenant shall not use the said lands or any part thereof in a manner which renders them unfit for the purposes for which he holds them, and shall bring one-third of the culturable area thereof under cultivation within three years from the date entered in column 10 of the entry in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893, which concerns the tenancy, and one-half thereof similarly reckoned within five years from the same date, and thereafter he shall keep the said lands under cultivation to the extent of one-half thereof.

18. At or after the expiration of five years from the date entered in column 10 of the entry in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893, which concerns the tenancy, the tenant having paid in the manner herinbefore provided all sums due to Government under these provisions, and having duly observed

all the stipulations here in contained to be by him observed, shall be entitled at any time during the term of the tenancy to purchase from the Government the proprietary right in the said lands on payment to the Government of purchase money calculated at a price per acre for the whole area of the tenancy equal to ten times the sum of the highest rates per acre of owner's rate, land revenue and *málikána* leviable under these conditions. Such purchase money may be paid in five yearly instalments, the last four bearing interest from the date of purchase at $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., and in the event of any such purchase the purchaser and his heirs, legal representatives and assigns shall hold and possess the said lands and every part thereof free of any payment on account of *málikána* but subject to all the conditions and stipulations contained in clauses 5, 6, 7, 12, 14, 17, 19, and 20 of this statement.

19. If the tenant fails to pay in the manner hereinbefore provided all sums due to Government under these provisions and to duly observe all or any of the stipulations herein contained and to be by him observed, then and in any such case the Government may forthwith without payment of any compensation whatever resume and repossess the whole of the said lands.

20. In the event of any dispute arising between the Government and the tenant during the currency of the tenancy as to the property and rights hereby reserved to Government, or as to any matter in any way relating thereto, or as to any of the conditions of the tenancy, or as to any matter or thing anywise connected therewith, the said dispute shall be referred for the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner, whose opinion shall be final and conclusive between Government and the tenant.

21. In every part of this statement the term "the tenant" shall be deemed to include the tenant, his heirs and legal representatives; the term "Deputy Commissioner" shall be deemed to include also any officer appointed by the Local Government to perform all or any of the functions of the Deputy Commissioner under Act of III of 1893; the term "improvements" shall be deemed to mean improvements as defined in Section 4 (19) of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887; and the term "the Government" shall be deemed to include the Secretary of State for India in Council, his successors and assigns, and also every person duly authorized by the Government of the Punjab to act for or to represent the Secretary of State for India in Council in relation to any matter or thing contained in or arising out of this statement.

Register of Capitalist Tenancies granted under Act III of 1893 *in Mauza* *District*

BRANCH OF CANAL: JHANG AND BHOWANA.

RAJBAHA

Minor

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Khāta No.	Name of tenant, with parentage, caste or tribe, in which District, tahsil and village formerly resident.	Survey number of squares.	Net area of tenancies after deduction of reserved area (if any).	Cost of survey payable at entrance, and date of payment.	*Nazarána* payable at entrance and date of payment.	Price of wood and date of payment.	Date of allotment.	Date of commencement of tenancy.	Date from which the term of tenancy (clause 3) and the period of remissions of land revenue, occupier's rate, *málikána* and cesses (clause 13) are counted.	Signature of tenant.	Signature of Deputy Commissioner.	Remarks.	Whether conditions of grant have been fulfilled after three years.	Whether conditions of grant have been fulfilled after five years.	Orders regarding acquisition of proprietary rights.

Column 9.—The date of commencement of the tenancy will be the date on which the tenant signs the register in column 11.

Column 10.—The date to be entered in this column will ordinarily be the date of allotment to the original tenant (see clause 4 of the statement), but this is subject to the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner in individual cases in which through no fault of the proposed tenant possession could not be taken at the time of allotment, or in which irrigation was not available at the time of entry into possession.

APPENDIX 4 (a).

Punjab Government No. 46, *dated* 29*th April* 1898.

Statement of Conditions on which Government is willing to grant to a tenant of the peasant class lands situated on the Chenab Canal.

WHEREAS by Notification published in the *Punjab Government Gazette* No. 36, dated 9th April 1903, the provisions of Act III of 1893, the Government Tenants (Punjab) Act, have been applied to a certain tract of land the property of Government, and wholly or partly irrigable from the Gugera and Burálla Branches of the Chenáb Canal, and whereas Government is willing to grant a part of the said tract to tenants of the peasant class, the following statement of conditions on which Government is willing to grant land to such tenants is issued in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the same Act:—

1. No person shall be entitled as of right to become a tenant, that is to say, the Government hereby reserves to itself and retains absolute discretion in the selection of tenants for the lands referred to in this statement.

2. In this statement (*a*) "the lands" and "the said lands" shall, so far as each separate tenancy is concerned, be deemed to apply to and designate the lands included in that tenancy as entered in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893, to which a copy of this statement in accordance with that section is required to be prefixed : (*b*) "the date of the commencement of the tenancy" shall mean the date recorded as the date of such commencement in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893.

3. All tenancies granted on the conditions set forth in this statement shall, subject to the provisions of clause 18, be for a term of years which will expire on the expiration of 20 years from the date entered in respect of each tenancy in column 8 of the entry in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893 regarding the tenancy.

4. Where any person is granted a special tenancy under Act III of 1893 in accordance with these conditions in respect of land which has already been the subject of such a tenancy and from which the original tenant has absconded or been ejected, such subsequent tenant shall not enjoy any new period of remissions in addition to that enjoyed by the original tenant under clause 12 of these conditions.

5. The Government does not grant to the tenant but hereby absolutely excepts and reserves to itself out of and in respect of the lands (1) all grounds situate in the said lands or any part thereof already marked out, excavated or otherwise utilized for the distributary channels, and (2) all existing rights to and over all mines and minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oil and quarries in or under the said lands or any part thereof, together with all easements heretofore enjoyed by the Government in respect of the said lands or any part thereof. And it likewise excepts and reserves the right of the public to use existing thoroughfares traversing the said lands or any part thereof including a width of $1\frac{1}{2}$ *kadams* on either side of survey base lines and also any lines of road which though not yet made have been marked out upon the ground.

6. The tenant shall at all times permit the officers of Government to enter and do all acts and things that may be necessary and expedient for the purpose of searching for, working, getting or carrying away any such mines and minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oil and quarries, and for the full enjoyment of the ground and of the rights hereinbefore reserved to the Government to and over all mines and minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oil, quarries and easements in or under the said lands and all parts thereof.

7. The Government agrees to pay the tenant such compensation as the Deputy Commissioner may consider reasonable for all damage occasioned by the exercise of the rights reserved to itself in clauses 5 and 6, and the tenant shall accept the sum awarded by the Deputy Commissioner in full satisfaction and compensation for the same.

8. The tenant shall at all times, on receipt of a requisition in writing signed by the Deputy Commissioner, permit the said Deputy Commissioner to take possession of and to finally resume for the Government so much of the said lands as may from time to time in the opinion of the said Deputy Commissioner be required for the construction, repairs or maintenance of railways, roads, water courses or any works connected therewith, and the tenant shall, if required, accept in full satisfaction and compensation for the same an equal area of land elsewhere on the canal within the tract of land to which Act III of 1893 has been extended, or such other form of compensation as the Deputy Commissioner may determine, together with any compensation which the Deputy Commissioner may consider reasonable on account of the cost of any improvements made by the tenant on the lands resumed by Government. The land given in exchange under this clause shall be held by the tenant on the same conditions in all respects as the land resumed. Provided always that the Deputy Commissioner may, from time to time, by order in writing signed by him reserve in favour of any person or persons or any class of persons or of the public generally a right of way of such description as he thinks fit and specifies in the said order, through the said lands or any part thereof, and over a strip thereof not exceeding at any point two *kadmas* in width, and that no compensation of any kind shall be claimable by any person in respect of such reservation as is in this proviso referred to, but in respect of any area so reserved no owner's rate, occupiers' rates, land revenue, *málikána* or cesses shall be payable by the tenant.

9. The tenant shall pay at the time or times appointed by the Deputy Commissioner the whole cost of the survey and demarcation of the said lands, together with his share of the cost of the water-course or water-courses of the estate in which the said lands are situated, and also of the cost of a suitable drinking well near the village site, as calculated and fixed by the Deputy Commissioner.

10. The tenant shall duly comply with such directions as the Deputy Commissioner shall from time to time issue requiring him to construct boundary marks on the limits of the said lands or any part thereof, and shall keep them when erected in good repair to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner.

11. The tenant shall render all such assistance in the prevention or discovery of crime as is incumbent on the owners and occupiers of land by any law or rules for the time being in force in the Punjab, and is and shall be responsible in the same manner as headmen, watchmen or other inhabitants of villages are under any track law or rules for the time being in force in the Punjab.

12. The tenant shall pay when due all land revenue assessments, owner's rate, occupiers' rates, *málikána* and cesses imposed by competent authority in respect of the said lands or any part thereof to such person and at such times and places as the Deputy Commissioner shall from time to time appoint.

For the period up to and until the day of and thereafter until altered by the Punjab Government or other competent authority the land revenue assessment, owner's rate and cesses in respect of the said lands shall be as follows:—

(*a*) land revenue for each acre cultivated with a crop at any harvest, 8 annas for that harvest;

(*b*) owner's rate for each acre irrigated from the canal for a crop at any harvest, one rupee for that harvest;

(*c*) cesses at the rate of four annas per rupee on land revenue and owner's rate.

The tenants shall pay occupier's rates for each acre irrigated from the canal according to the scale determined by the Punjab Government from time to time by rules made under Section 36 of the Northern Indian Canal and Drainage Act, 1873; and he shall pay *málikána* at the rate of four annas per rupee on land revenue and owner's rate for the period up to and until the day of , and thereafter for the next ten years at the rate of six annas per rupee.

Provided that—

(1) Government shall remit (*a*) the whole demand on account of owner's rate until the * day of * and (*b*) the whole demand on account of land revenue, occupiers' rates, *málikána* and cesses during the first year, and one-half of the demand under the aforesaid heads during the second year, after the date entered in column 8 of the entry in the register maintained under Act III of 1893, which concerns the tenancy;

* The date will be the same as that to be fixed above for enhancement of *málikána*.

Note—For the purpose of calculating *málikána* and cesses the remission of owner's rate shall not be taken into account.

and (2) it shall be in the option of the Deputy Commissioner or any other officer, empowered by the Punjab Government to assess the aforementioned charges, to remit all or any of them in whole or in part in respect of any part of the said lands in case of failure of crops.

Provided also, that if the tenant shall obtain a right of occupancy under clause 18 of this statement of conditions in respect of the said lands or any part thereof, he shall never pay *málikána* on account of the land in respect of which he obtains such right of occupancy at a rate exceeding eight annas per rupee on land revenue and owner's rate.

13. The tenant may use for his own *boná fide* private purposes connected with the cultivation or reclamation of the said lands any trees or brushwood standing thereon, but such trees or brushwood shall not be sold, bartered, exchanged or given away by the tenant; provided that any trees or brushwood which it is necessary to remove in order to bring the said lands or any part thereof under cultivation shall be at the absolute disposal of the tenant and may be sold by him.

14. The portion of the area of the *mauza* in which the tenancy is situated, which has not been allotted, is reserved for the present as Government waste. The tenant shall be allowed as a matter of favour to graze his cattle upon it and, with the permission of the Deputy Commissoner, to cut wood from it for his *boná fide* domestic purposes when the wood on his tenancy is exhausted. But he shall not be allowed to cultivate it. Any infringement of this prohibition shall be regarded as a breach of the stipulations of this statement within the meaning of clause 19.

15. The tenant shall build a house and settle permanently in the estate in which the said lands are situated within three years from the date entered in column 8 of the entry in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893 which concerns the tenancy; provided that, when the tenancy has devolved upon the heirs or legal representatives of the original tenant and is held jointly by two or more persons, the Deputy Commissioner may for sufficient reason excuse any of such joint-holders from personal residence in the estate.

16. The tenant may sink wells, make water-courses, plant trees, build houses and otherwise improve the land, and, subject to the due fulfilment by him of the conditions and liabilities set forth in this statement, shall be entitled to all the products of land other than those specified in clause 5 hereof. Provided that no water-course shall be made on a plan or in a position disapproved by the Canal Officer, and that every water-course in use shall be kept in proper repair by the tenant to the satisfaction of the Canal Officer.

17. The tenant shall not use the said lands or any part thereof in a manner which renders them unfit for the purposes for which he holds them, and shall bring one-third of the culturable area thereof under cultivation within three years from the date entered in column 8 of the entry in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893 which concerns the tenancy, and one-half thereof similarly reckoned within five years from the same date, and thereafter he shall keep the said lands under cultivation to the extent of one-half thereof.

18. At or after the expiration of five years from the date entered in column 8 of the entry in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893 which concerns the tenancy, the tenant having duly paid all sums due to Government under these provisions, and having duly observed all the stipulations herein contained and to be by him observed, shall be entitled at any time to receive from the Government a *sanad* giving him a right of occupancy in the said lands. Provided that thereafter the tenant shall hold and possess the said lands and every part thereof subject for ever to all the provisions and stipulations therein contained, the following only excepted, namely, clauses 8 and 9.

19. If the tenant fails to pay in the manner hereinbefore provided all sums due to Government under these provisions, and to duly observe all or any of the stipulations herein contained and to be by him observed, then and in any such case the Government may forthwith without payment of any compensation whatever resume and re-possess the whole of the said lands.

20. In the event of any dispute arising between the Government and the tenant, during the currency of the tenancy, as to the property and rights hereby reserved to Government, or as to any matter in any way relating thereto, or as to any of the conditions of the tenancy, or as to any matter or thing anywise connected therewith, the said dispute shall be referred for the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner, whose decision shall be final and conclusive between Government and the tenant.

21. In every part of this statement the term " the tenant " shall be deemed to include the tenant, his heirs and legal representatives : the term " Deputy Commissioner " shall be deemed to include also any officer appointed by the Local Government to perform all or any of the functions of the Deputy Commissioner under Act III of 1893 ; the term " improvements " shall be deemed to mean improvements as defined in Section 4 (19) of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887 ; and the term " the Government " shall be deemed to include the Secretary of State for India in Council, his successors and assigns and every person duly authorised by the Government of the Punjab to act for or to represent the Secretary of State for India in Council in relation to any matter or thing contained in or arising out of this statement.

Register of Peasant Tenancies granted under Act III of 1893 *in Mauza* *District*

BRANCH OF CANAL

RAJBAHA

Minor

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Serial No.	Name of tenant with parentage, caste or tribe, in what District, Tahsil and village formerly resident.	Survey No. of square or squares.	Net area of tenancy after deduction of reserved areas (if any).	Cost of survey payable at entrance, and date of payment.	Date of allotment.	Date of commencement of tenancy.	Date from which the term of the tenancy (clause 3) and the period of remissions of land revenue, occupiers' rates, *málikána* and cesses (clause 12) are counted.	Signature of tenant.	Signature of Deputy Commissioner.	Remarks.	Whether conditions of grant have been fulfilled after three years.	Whether conditions of grant have been fulfilled after five years.	Orders regarding acquisition of occupancy rights.

Column 7.—The date of the commencement of the tenancy will be the date on which the tenant signs the register in column 9.

Column 8.—The date to be entered in this column will ordinarily be the date of allotment to the original tenant (see clause 4 of the statement), but this is subject to the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner in individual cases in which possession could not be taken through no fault of the proposed tenant at the time of allotment, or in which irrigation was not available at the time of entry into possession.

APPENDIX 4 (*b*).

Punjab Government No. 46, *dated* 29*th April* 1898.

Statement of Conditions on which Government is willing to grant to tenants of the Yeoman Class land situated on the Chenab Canal.

WHEREAS by Notification published in the *Punjab Government Gazette* No. 36, dated 9th April 1903, the provisions of Act III of 1893, the Government Tenants (Punjab) Act, have been applied to a certain tract of land, the property of Government and wholly or partly irrigable from the Gugera and Buralla Branches of the Chenáb Canal, and whereas Government is willing to let a part of the said tract to tenants of the yeoman class on payment of a *nazarána* of Rs. 6 per acre, one moiety of which shall be payable before the commencement of the tenancy, the following statement of conditions on which Government is willing to let lands to tenants of the said yeoman class is issued in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the same Act:—

1. No person shall be entitled as of right to become a tenant, that is to say, the Government hereby reserves to itself and retains absolute discretion in the selection of tenants for the lands referred to in this statement.

2. In this statement (*a*) "the lands" and "the said lands" shall, so far as each separate tenancy is concerned, be deemed to apply to and designate the lands included in that tenancy as entered in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893 to which a copy of this statement in accordance with that section is required to be prefixed; (*b*) "the date of the commencement of the tenancy" shall mean the date recorded as the date of such commencement in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893.

3. All tenancies granted on the conditions set forth in this statement shall, subject to the provisions of clause 19, be for a term of years which will expire on the expiration of 20 years from the date entered in respect of each tenancy in column 10 of the entry in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893 regarding the tenancy.

4. Where any person is granted a special tenancy under Act III of 1893 in accordance with these conditions in respect of land which has already been the subject of such a tenancy and from which the original tenant has absconded or been ejected, such subsequent tenant shall not enjoy any new period of remissions in addition to that enjoyed by the original tenant under clause 12 of these conditions.

5. The Government does not grant to the tenant but hereby absolutely excepts and reserves to itself out of and in respect of the said land (1) all grounds situate in the said lands or any part thereof already marked out, excavated or otherwise utilized for the distributary channels, and (2) all existing rights to and over all mines and minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oil and quarries in or under the said lands or any part thereof, together with all easements heretofore enjoyed by the Government in respect of the said lands or any part thereof. And it likewise excepts and reserves the right of the public to use existing thoroughfares traversing the said lands or any part thereof, including a width of $1\frac{1}{2}$ *kadams* on either side of the survey base lines, and also any lines of road which though not yet made have been marked out upon the ground.

6. The tenant shall at all times permit the officers of Government to enter and do all acts and things that may be necessary and expedient for the purpose of searching for, working, getting or carrying away any such mines and minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oil and quarries and for the full enjoyment of the ground and of the rights hereinbefore reserved to the Government to and over all mines and minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oil, quarries and easements in or under the said lands and all parts thereof.

7. The Government agrees to pay the tenant such compensation as the Deputy Commissioner may consider reasonable for all damage occasioned by the exercise of the rights reserved to itself in clauses 5 and 6, and the tenant shall accept the sum awarded by the Deputy Commissioner in full satisfaction and compensation for the same.

8. The tenant shall, at all times on receipt of a requisition in writing signed by the Deputy Commissioner, permit the said Deputy Commissioner to take possession of and to finally resume for the Government so much of the said lands as may, from time to time in the opinion of the said Deputy Commissioner, be required for the construction, repairs or maintenance of railways, roads, water-courses or any works connected therewith; and the tenant shall be entitled to no compensation for the resumption of the said land except such compensation as the Deputy Commissioner may consider reasonable on account of the cost of any improvements made by the tenant on the land resumed by Government; provided that Government shall also refund to the lessee all sums paid by him on account of the resumed land under clause 12 of this statement for the two years preceding the date of the resumption. Provided always that the Deputy Commissioner may, from time to time, by order in writing signed by him, reserve in favour of any person or persons or any class of persons or of the public generally a right of way of such description as he thinks fit and specifies in the said order, through the said lands or any part thereof, and over a strip thereof, not exceeding at any point two *kadams* in width, and that no compensation of any kind shall be claimable by any person in respect of such reservation as is in this proviso referred to, but in respect of any area so reserved no owner's rate, occupiers' rates, land revenue, *málikána* or cesses shall be payable by the tenant.

9. The tenant shall pay, at the time or times appointed by the Deputy Commissioner, the whole cost of the survey and demarcation of the said lands, together with his share of the cost of the water-course or water-courses of the estate in which the said lands are situated, and also of the cost of a suitable drinking well near the village site as calculated and fixed by the Deputy Commissioner; and he shall pay to the Deputy Commissioner the second moiety of *nazarána* due in respect of the said lands within the five years of the date recorded in column 10 of the entry in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893, which concerns the tenancy.

10. The tenant shall duly comply with such directions as the Deputy Commissioner shall from time to time issue requiring him to construct boundary marks on the limits of the said lands or any part thereof, and shall keep them when erected in good repair to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner.

11. The tenant shall render all such assistance in the prevention or discovery of crime as is incumbent on the owners and occupiers of land by any law or rules for the time being in force in the Punjab, and is and shall be responsible in the same manner as headmen, watchmen or other inhabitants of villages are under any track law or rules for the time being in force in the Punjab.

12. The tenant shall pay when due all land revenue assessments, owner's rate, occupiers' rates, *málikána* and cesses imposed by competent authority in respect of the said lands or any part thereof, to such person and at such times and places as the Deputy Commissioner shall from time to time appoint.

For the period up to and until the day of and thereafter until altered by the Punjab Government or other competent authority, the land revenue assessment, owner's rate and cesses in respect of the said lands shall be as follows:—

(a) land revenue for each acre cultivated with a crop at any harvest, eight annas for that harvest;

(b) owner's rate for each acre irrigated from the canal for a crop at any harvest, one rupee for that harvest;

(c) cesses at the rate of four annas per rupee on land revenue and owner's rate.

The tenant shall pay occupiers' rates for each acre irrigated from the canal according to the scale determined by the Punjab Government from time to time by rules made under Section 36 of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873, and he shall pay *málikána* at the rate of four annas per rupee on land revenue and owner's rate for the period up to and until the day of and thereafter for the next ten years at the rate of six annas per rupee.

Provided that—

(1) Government shall remit (*a*) the whole demand on account of owner's rate until the* day of* and (*b*) the whole demand on account of land revenue, occupiers' rates, *málikána* and cesses for the first year, and one-half of the demand under the aforesaid heads for the second yaer, after the date entered in column 10 of the entry in the said register concerning the tenancy;

* The date will be the same as that to be fixed above for enhancement of *málikána*.

NOTE.— For the purpose of calculating *málikána* and cesses the remission of owner's rate shall not be taken into account.

and (2) it shall be in the option of the Deputy Commissioner or any other officer empowered by the Punjab Government to assess the aforementioned charges, to remit all or any of them in whole or in part in respect of any part of the said lands in case of failure of crops.

13. The tenant may use for his own *boná fide* private purposes connected with the cultivation or reclamation of the said lands, any trees or brushwood standing thereon, but such trees or brushwood shall not be sold, bartered, exchanged or given away by the tenant; provided that any trees or brushwood which it is necessary to remove in order to bring the said lands or any part thereof under cultivation, shall be at the absolute disposal of the tenant and may be sold by him.

14. The portion of the area of the *mauza* in which the tenancy is situated, which has not been allotted, is reserved for the present as Government waste. The tenant shall be allowed as a matter of favour to graze his cattle upon it, and, with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner, to cut wood from it for his *boná fide* domestic purposes when the wood on his tenancy is exhausted. But he shall not be allowed to cultivate it. Any infringement of this prohibition shall be regarded as a breach of the stipulations of this statement within the meaning of clause 19.

15. Unless the Financial Commissioner sanctions a different arrangement in any particular instance, the tenant shall build a house and settle permanently in the estate in which the said lands are situated within three years from the date entered in column 9 of the entry in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893 which concerns the tenancy, provided that, when the tenancy has devolved upon the heirs or legal representatives of the original tenant and is held jointly by two or more persons, the Deputy Commissioner may for sufficient reason excuse any of such joint holders from personal residence in the estate.

16. The tenant or his representative shall not without permission of the Deputy Commissioner recorded in writing cultivate the said lands or any part thereof by means of any person who during the previous year shall have cultivated lands owned by other persons than the Government in the Gujránwála, Jhang or Montgomery Districts.

17. The tenant may sink wells, make water-courses, plant trees, build houses and otherwise improve the land, and, subject to the due fulfilment by him of the conditions and liabilities set forth in this statement, shall be entitled to all the products of land other than those specified in clause 5 hereof. Provided that no water-course shall be made on a plan or in a position disapproved by the Canal Officer, and that every water-course in use shall be kept in proper repair by the tenant to the satisfaction of the Canal Officer.

18. The tenant shall not use the said lands or any part thereof in a manner which renders them unfit for the purposes for which he holds them, and shall bring one-third of the culturable area thereof under cultivation within three years from the date entered in column 10 of the entry in the register maintained under Act III of 1893 which concerns the tenancy, and one-half thereof similarly reckoned within five years from the same date, and thereafter he shall keep the said lands under cultivation to the extent of one-half thereof.

19. (1). Upon the expiration of the term of five years from the date entered in column 10 of the entry in the Register maintained under the Government Tenants (Punjab) Act, 1893, which concerns the tenancy, or at any time thereafter, during the continuance of the tenancy, the tenant shall if, during the continuance of the tenancy, he shall have duly complied with and observed each and all of the conditions in this statement of conditions contained, and shall have duly paid, in the manner in the said conditions provided, all sums due to the Government under the provisions of the said conditions and each and all of them, but subject always to the terms and conditions hereinafter in that behalf made and provided, be entitled to purchase from the Government the proprietary right in the said lands and, in the event of any such purchase being duly carried into effect and completed, the purchaser and his heirs and legal representatives shall hold and possess the said lands and every part thereof in proprietary right, free of any payment on account of *málikána*, but subject to the due and regular payment of the land revenue, rates and cesses and all other charges leviable in respect thereof under any law for the time being in force in that behalf.

(2). The terms and conditions upon which the tenant may, under the circumstances specified in the preceding clause of this condition, purchase from the Government the proprietary right in the lands granted to him as such tenant as aforesaid, shall be as follows, namely :—

Firstly, that the tenant shall duly pay to the Government, as purchase money for the said lands, a sum equal to ten times the amount of the highest rates of owner's rate, land revenue and *málikána*, taken together, leviable for one year under the conditions of the tenancy. Such sum may be paid in five equal annual instalments, together with interest at the rate of six and a quarter *per centum* on each of the last four instalments, calculated from the date of the purchase to the date of payment of each such instalment;

Secondly, that the tenant shall not have power or authority, without the previous consent in writing of the Financial Commissioner had and obtained, at any time, to transfer (whether permanently or temporarily) any right, title or interest in or to create any charge upon, the whole or any part of the said lands, acquired by him by purchase from the Government, whether by sale, gift, mortgage, relinquishment of possession or otherwise in any manner whatsever;

Thirdly, that the tenant shall not acquire any proprietary or other right, not conferred upon him as a tenant by the conditions contained in this statement of conditions, and shall continue to be subject to the conditions of the tenancy, unless and until the whole amount of the said purchase money shall have been duly paid and discharged in manner hereinbefore provided ;

Fourthly, conditions 5, 6, 7, 12, 15, 18, 20 and 21 of this statement of conditions shall, upon any such purchase being carried into effect and completed, be deemed to be and be conditions subject to which the proprietary right in the said lands has been so purchased.

(3). When any tenant shall, under the provisions and in pursuance of the preceding clauses of this condition, have purchased the proprietary right in any lands from the Government and shall have duly paid the purchase money therefor to the Government and shall have complied with all the terms and conditions hereinbefore provided in that behalf, the Government shall execute, or cause to be executed, a valid conveyance granting, conveying and assuring the proprietary right so purchased to the purchaser upon and subject to the conditions specified in the second, third and fourth sub-clauses of clause (2) of this condition, and upon such conveyance being duly executed, but not before, the conditions contained in this statement of conditions shall cease to operate in regard to the said lands and shall determine.

20. If the tenant fails to pay, in the manner hereinbefore provided, all sums due to the Government under all or any of the conditions hereinbefore set forth and specified, or to duly comply with and observe all or any of the said conditions to be by him complied with and observed, or if the tenant transfers or attempts to transfer any right, title or interest in, or possession of, the whole or any part of the said lands,—then, and in any such case, the Government shall have full power and authority to forthwith enter into and upon the whole and every part of the said lands and to take and resume possession thereof and to eject therefrom the tenant, or any person claiming to hold from or under him, and upon such entry and resumption of possession the grant relating to the said land shall cease to operate and determine: and the tenant shall have no right to claim, demand or receive any price, damages or compensation of any kind in respect of the said lands, or of anything at the time of such entry and resumption, therein or upon subsisting, or of any improvements effected therein, or of anything lawfully done in exercise of the power and authority hereby reserved to and vested in the Government.

21. In the event of any dispute arising between the Government and the tenant, during the currency of the tenancy, as to the property and rights hereby reserved to Government, or as to any matter in any way relating thereto, or as to any of the conditions of the tenancy or as to any matter or thing anywise connected therewith, the said dispute shall be referred for the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner whose decision shall be final and conclusive between Government and the tenant.

22. In every part of this statement the term "the tenant" shall be deemed to include the tenant, his heirs and legal representatives: the term "Deputy Commissioner" shall be deemed to include also any officer appointed by the Local Government to perform all or any of the functions of the Deputy Commissioner under Act III of 1893; the term "improvements" shall be deemed to mean improvements as defined in Section 4 (19) of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887: and the term "the Government" shall be deemed to include the Secretary of State for India in Council, his successors and assigns and also every person duly authorized by the Government of the Punjab to act for or to represent the Secretary of State for India in Council in relation to any matter or thing contained in or arising out of this statement.

Register of Yeoman Tenancies granted under Act III of 1893 *in Mauza* *District*

BRANCH OF CANAL—GUGERA AND BURALLA.

RAJBAHA

Minor

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
					Nazarána.											
Khata No.	Name of tenant with parentage, caste or tribe, in what District, Tahsil and village formerly resident.	Survey number of square or squares.	Net area of tenancy after deduction of reserved areas (if any).	Cost of survey payable at entrance and date of payment.	Payable at entrance, and date of payment.	Payable five years after entrance, and date of payment.	Date of allotment.	Date of commencement of tenancy.	Date from which the term of tenancy (clause 3) and the period of remissions of land revenue, occupier's rate, *málikána* and cesses (clause 12) are counted.	Signature of tenant.	Signature of Deputy Commissioner.	Remarks.	Whether conditions of grant have been fulfilled after three years.	Whether conditions of grant have been fulfilled after five years.	Orders regarding acquisition of proprietary rights.	

Column 9.—The date of commencement of the tenancy will be the date on which the tenant signs the register in column 11.

Column 10.—The date to be entered in this column will ordinarily be the date of allotment to the original tenant (see clause 4 of the statement), but this is subject to the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner in individual cases in which through no fault of the proposed tenant possession could not be taken at the time of allotment, or in which irrigation was not available at the time of entry into possession.

APPENDIX 4 (*c*).

Punjab Government No. 46, dated 29th April 1898.

Statement of Conditions on which Government is willing to grant to tenants of the Capitalist Class land situated on the Chenab Canal.

WHEREAS by Notification published in the *Punjab Government Gazette* No. 36, dated 9th April 1903, the provisions of Act III of 1893, the Government Tenants (Punjab) Act, have been applied to a certain tract of land, the property of Government and wholly or partly irrigable from the Gugera and Buralla Branches of the Canal, and whereas the Government is willing to grant a part of the said tract to tenants of the capitalist class on payment of a *nazarána*, the following statement of conditions on which Government is willing to grant land to tenants of the said capitalist class who have paid the prescribed *nazarána* is issued in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the same Act :—

1. No person shall be entitled as of right to become a tenant, that is to say, the Government hereby reserves to itself and retains absolute discretion in the selection of tenants for the lands referred to in this statement.

2. In this statement (*a*) "the lands" and "the said lands" shall, so far as each separate tenancy is concerned, be deemed to apply to and designate the lands included in that tenancy as entered in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893, to which a copy of this statement in accordance with that section is required to be prefixed; (*b*) "the date of the commencement of the tenancy" shall mean the date recorded as the date of such commencement in the register maintained under Section 5, Act III of 1893.

3. All tenancies granted on the conditions set forth in this statement shall, subject to the provisions of clause 18, be for a term of years which will expire on the expiration of 20 years from the date entered in respect of each tenancy in column 10 of the entry in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893 regarding the tenancy.

4. Where any person is granted a special tenancy under Act III of 1893 in accordance with these conditions in respect of land which has already been the subject of such a tenancy and from which the original tenant has absconded or been ejected, such subsequent tenant shall not enjoy any new period of remissions in addition to that enjoyed by the original tenant under clause 12 of these conditions.

5. The Government does not grant to the tenant, but hereby absolutely excepts and reserves to itself out of and in respect of the said lands, (1) all grounds situate in the said lands or any part thereof already marked out, excavated or otherwise utilized for the distributary channels, and (2) all existing rights to and over all mines and minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oil and quarries in or under the said lands or any part thereof, together with all easements heretofore enjoyed by the Government in respect of the said lands or any part thereof. And it likewise excepts and reserves the right of the public to use existing thoroughfares traversing the said land or any part thereof, including a width of 1½ *kadams* on either side of survey base lines, and also any lines of road which, though not yet made, have been marked out upon the ground.

6. The tenant shall at all times permit the officers of Government to enter and do all acts and things that may be necessary and expedient for the purpose of searching for, working, getting, or carrying away any such mines and minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oil and quarries, and for the full enjoyment of the ground and of the rights hereinbefore reserved to the Government to and over all mines and minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oil, quarries and easements in or under the said lands and all parts thereof.

7. The Government agrees to pay the tenant such compensation as the Deputy Commissioner may consider reasonable for all damage occasioned by the exercise of the rights reserved to itself in clauses 5 and 6, and the tenant shall accept the sum awarded by the Deputy Commissioner in full satisfaction and compensation for the same.

8. The tenant shall at all times, on receipt of a requisition in writing signed by the Deputy Commissioner, permit the said Deputy Commissioner to take possession of and to finally resume for the Government so much of the said lands as may from time to time in the opinion of the said Deputy Commissioner be required for the construction, repairs or maintenance of railways, roads, water-courses or any works connected therewith; and the tenant shall be entitled to no compensation for the resumption of the said land except such compensation as the Deputy Commissioner may consider reasonable on account of the cost of any improvements made by the tenant on the land resumed by Government; provided that Government shall also refund to the tenant all sums paid by him on account of the resumed land under clause 12 of this statement for the two years preceding the date of the resumption. Provided always that the Deputy Commissioner may, from time to time, by order in writing signed by him reserve in favour of any person or persons or any class of persons or of the public generally a right of way of such description as he thinks fit and specifies in the said order, through the said lands or any part thereof, and over a strip thereof not exceeding at any point two *kadams* in width, and that no compensation of any kind shall be claimable by any person in respect of such reservation as is in this proviso referred to, but in respect of any area so reserved no owner's rate, occupiers' rates, land revenue, *málikána* or cesses shall be payable by the tenant.

9. The tenant shall pay at the time or times appointed by the Deputy Commissioner the whole cost of the survey and demarcation of the said lands, together with his share of the cost of the water-course or water-courses of the estate in which the said lands are situated, and also of the cost of a suitable drinking well near the village site, as calculated and fixed by the Deputy Commissioner.

10. The tenant shall duly comply with such directions as the Deputy Commissioner shall from time to time issue requiring him to construct boundary marks on the limits of the said lands or any part thereof, and shall keep them when erected in good repair to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner.

11. The tenant shall render all such assistance in the prevention or discovery of crime as is incumbent on the owners and occupiers of land by any law or rules for the time being in force in the Punjab, and is and shall be responsible in the same manner as headmen, watchmen or other inhabitants of villages are under any track law or rules for the time being in force in the Punjab.

12. The tenant shall pay, when due, all land revenue assessments, owner's rate, occupiers' rates, *málikána* and cesses imposed by competent authority in respect of the said lands or any part thereof to such person and at such times and places as the Deputy Commissioner shall from time to time appoint.

For the period up to and until the day of and thereafter until altered by the Punjab Government or other competent authority, the land revenue assessment, owner's rate and cesses in respect of the said lands shall be as follows :—

(a) land revenue for each acre cultivated with a crop at any harvest, eight annas for that harvest;

(b) owner's rate for each acre irrigated from the canal for a crop at any harvest, one rupee for that harvest;

(c) cesses at the rate of four annas per rupee on land revenue and owner's rate.

The tenant shall pay occupiers' rates for each acre irrigated from the canal according to the scale determined by the Punjab Government from time to time by rules made under Section 36 of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873; and he shall pay *málikána* at the rate of four annas per rupee on land revenue and owner's rate for the period up to and until the day of and thereafter for the next ten years at the rate of six annas per rupee.

Provided that—

(1) Government shall remit (*a*) the whole demand on account of owner's rate until the * day of * and (*b*) the whole demand on account of land revenue, occupiers' rates, *málikána*, and cesses for the first year, and one-half of the demand under the aforesaid heads for the second year after the date entered in column 10 of the entry in the said register concerning the tenancy;

* The date will be the same as that to be fixed above for enhancement of *málikána*.

NOTE.—For the purpose of calculating *málikána* and cesses the remission of owner's rate shall not be taken into account.

and (2) it shall be in the option of the Deputy Commissioner or any other officer empowered by the Punjab Government to assess the aforementioned charges, to remit all or any of them in whole or in part in respect of any part of the said lands in case of failure of crops.

13. The tenant shall pay on or before the date fixed by the Deputy Commissioner the price fixed by the Deputy Commissioner on account of the trees and brushwood standing upon the said land.

14. The tenant shall construct a house on the said lands or in the village in which they are situated and either reside therein himself or cause some competent member of his family or other person approved by the Deputy Commissioner to reside there.

15. The tenant or his representative shall not, without permission of the Deputy Commissioner recorded in writing, cultivate the said lands or any part thereof by means of any person who during the previous year shall have cultivated lands owned by persons other than the Government in the Gujránwála, Jhang or Montgomery Districts.

16. The tenant may sink wells, make water-courses, plant trees, build houses and otherwise improve the land, and subject to the due fulfilment by him of the conditions and liabilities set forth in this statement, shall be entitled to all the products of land other than those specified in clause 5 hereof. Provided that no water-course shall be made on a plan or in a position disapproved by the Canal Officer, and that every water-course in use shall be kept in proper repair by the tenant to the satisfaction of the Canal Officer.

17. The tenant shall not use the said lands or any part thereof in a manner which renders them unfit for the purposes for which he holds them, and shall bring one-third of the culturable area thereof under cultivation within three years from the date entered in column 10 of the entry in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893 which concerns the tenancy, and one-half thereof similarly reckoned within five years from the same date, and thereafter he shall keep the said land under cultivation to the extent of one-half thereof.

18. At or after the expiration of five years from the date entered in column 10 of the entry in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893 which concerns the tenancy, the tenant having paid in the manner hereinbefore provided all sums due to Government under these provisions, and having duly observed all the stipulations herein contained to be by him observed, shall be entitled at any time during the term of the tenancy to purchase from the Government the proprietary right in the said lands on payment to the Government

of purchase money calculated at a price per acre for the whole area of the tenancy equal to ten times the sum of the highest rates per acre of owner's rate, land revenue and *málikána* leviable under these conditions. Such purchase money may be paid in five yearly instalments, the last four bearing interest from the date of purchase at $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., and in the event of any such purchase the purchaser and his heirs, legal representatives and assigns shall hold and possess the said lands and every part thereof free of any payment on account of *málikána* but subject to all the conditions and stipulations contained in clauses 5, 6, 7, 12, 14, 17, 19 and 20 of this statement.

19. If the tenant fails to pay in the manner hereinbefore provided all sums due to Government under these provisions, and to duly observe all or any of the stipulations herein contained and to be by him observed, then, and in any such case, the Government may forthwith, without payment of any compensation whatever, resume and repossess the whole of the said lands.

20. In the event of any dispute arising between the Government and the tenant, during the currency of the tenancy, as to the property and rights hereby reserved to Government, or as to any matter in any way relating thereto, or as to any of the conditions of the tenancy, or as to any matter or thing anywise connected therewith, the said dispute shall be referred for the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner, whose opinion shall be final and conclusive between Government and the tenant.

21. In every part of this statement the term "the tenant" shall be deemed to include the tenant, his heirs, and legal representatives: the term "Deputy Commissioner" shall be deemed to include also any officer appointed by the Local Government to perform all or any of the functions of the Deputy Commissioner under Act III of 1893: the term "improvements" shall be deemed to mean improvements as defined in Section 4 (19) of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887; and the term "the Government" shall be deemed to include the Secretary of State for India in Council, his successors, and assigns, and also every person duly authorized by the Government of the Punjab to act for or to represent the Secretary of State for India in Council in relation to any matter or thing contained in or arising out of this statement.

Register of Capitalist Tenancies granted under Act III of 1893 *in Mauza* *District*

BRANCH OF CANAL—GUGERA AND BURALLA.

RAJBAHA

Minor

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Kháta No.	Name of tenant, with parentage, caste or tribe, in what District, Tahsil and village formerly resident.	Survey number of squares.	Net area of tenancy after deduction of reserved area (if any).	Cost of survey payable at entrance, and date of payment.	*Nazarána* payable at entrance, and date of payment.	Price of wood, and date of payment.	Date of allotment.	Date of commencement of tenancy.	Date from which the term of tenancy (clause 3) and the period of remission of land revenue, occupier's rate, *málikána* and cesses (clause 13) are counted.	Signature of tenant.	Signature of Deputy Commissioner.	Remarks.	Whether conditions of grant have been fulfilled after three years.	Whether conditions of grant have been fulfilled after five years.	Orders regarding acquisition of proprietary rights.

Column 9.—The date of commencement of the tenancy will be the date on which the tenant signs the register in column 11.

Column 10.—The date to be entered in this column will ordinarily be the date of allotment to the original tenant (see clause 4 of the statement); but this is subject to the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner in individual cases in which through no fault of the proposed tenant possession could not be taken at the time of allotment, or in which irrigation was not available at the time of entry into possession.

APPENDIX 5.

Punjab Government No. 959, *dated 3rd October* 1901.

Statement of Conditions on which Government is willing to grant to a camel-owning tenant lands situated on the Chenab Canal.

WHEREAS by Notification published in the *Punjab Government Gazette* No. 36, dated 9th April 1903, the provisions of the Government Tenants (Punjab) Act, 1893, have been applied to a certain tract of land, the property of the Government, and wholly or partly irrigable from the Gugera and Buralla Branches of the Chenáb Canal, and WHEREAS the Local Government is willing to grant a part of the said tract to camel-owning tenants, the following Statement of Conditions on which the Local Government is willing to grant land to such tenants is issued in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the same Act:—

1. No person who owns camels shall be entitled as of right to become a tenant, that is to say, the Local Government hereby reserves to itself and retains absolute discretion in the selection of tenants for the lands referred to in this Statement of Conditions.

2. In this Statement of Conditions (*a*) " the lands " and " the said lands " shall, so far as each separate tenancy is concerned, be deemed to apply to and designate the lands included in that tenancy as entered in the register maintained under Section 5 of the Government Tenants (Punjab) Act, 1893, to which a copy of this statement is, in accordance with that section, required to be prefixed; (*b*) " the date of the commencement of the tenancy " shall mean the date recorded as the date of such commencement in the register maintained under Section 5 of the Government Tenants (Punjab) Act, 1893; (*c*) "the tenant" shall be deemed to include the tenant, and any heir or heirs of the tenant at any time selected, in manner in Condition No. 4 provided, to succeed him, and any heir or heirs so selected of such heir or heirs; (*d*) " Deputy Commissioner " shall be deemed to include also any officer appointed by the Local Government to perform all or any of the functions of the Deputy Commissioner under the Government Tenants (Punjab) Act, 1893; (*e*) " Improvements " shall be deemed to mean improvements as defined in Section 4 (19) of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887.

3. All tenancies granted on the conditions set forth in this statement shall be for a term of years which will expire on the expiration of 20 years from the date entered in respect of each tenancy in column 8 of the entry in the register maintained under Section 5 of the Government Tenants (Punjab) Act, 1893, regarding the tenancy; but such tenancies shall, in the discretion of the Local Government, be renewable on the expiry of each term: Provided that throughout the expired term each and all of these conditions shall have been fulfilled to the satisfaction of the Local Government.

4. On the death of the tenant the Local Government shall have power to select an heir or heirs of the tenant to succeed to the grant, so long as such heir or heirs shall continue to comply with each and all of the terms and conditions thereof. Upon the death of any successor or successors so selected of the tenant the Local Government shall similarly have power to select an heir or heirs of such successor or successors to succeed to the grant.

5. Where any person is granted a special tenancy under the Government Tenants (Punjab) Act, 1893, in accordance with these conditions in respect of land which has already been the subject of such a tenancy and from which the original tenant has absconded or been ejected, such subsequent tenant shall not enjoy any new period of remissions in addition to that enjoyed by the original tenant under clause 14 of these conditions.

6. The Local Government does not grant to the tenant but hereby absolutely excepts and reserves to the Government out of and in respect of the lands (1) all grounds situate in the said lands or any part thereof already marked out, excavated or otherwise utilized for the distributary channels of the canal, and (2) all existing rights to and over all mines and minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oil and quarries in or under the said lands or any part thereof, together with all easements heretofore enjoyed by the Government in respect of the said lands or any part thereof. And it likewise excepts and reserves the right of the public to use all existing thoroughfares traversing the said lands or any part thereof including a width of 1½ *kadams* on either side of survey base lines and also any lines of road which, though not yet made, have been marked out upon the ground or delineated in the plan or plans kept in the office of the Colonisation Officer or Deputy Commissioner.

7. The tenant shall at all times permit any officer or officers of the Government to enter into and upon the whole or any part of the land and do all acts and things that may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of searching for, working, getting or carrying away any such mines and minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oil and quarries, and for the full enjoyment of the ground and of each and all of the rights hereinbefore reserved to the Government to and over all mines and minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oil, quarries and easements in or under the said lands and all parts thereof.

8. The Local Government agrees to pay to the tenant reasonable compensation for any damage at any time directly occasioned by the exercise by the Government of all or any of the rights reserved to itself in clause 6 and clause 7, other than existing rights of way and water and other easements. The decision of the Deputy Commissioner as to whether at any time any damage has been so occasioned to the tenant, and, if so, as to the amount of compensation to be paid by the Local Government in respect thereof, shall be final and binding upon the parties and each of them.

9. The tenant shall at all times, on receipt of a requisition in writing signed by the Deputy Commissioner, permit the said Deputy Commissioner to take possession of and to finally resume for the Government so much of the said lands as may from time to time in the opinion of the said Deputy Commissioner be required for the construction, repairs or maintenance of railways, roads, water-courses or any works connected therewith, and the tenant shall, if so required, be bound to accept in full satisfaction and compensation for the same an equal area of land elsewhere on the canal within the tract of land to which the Government Tenants (Punjab) Act, 1893, has been extended, or such other form of compensation as the Deputy Commissioner may determine, together with any compensation which the Deputy Commissioner may consider reasonable on account of the cost of any improvements made by the tenant on the lands resumed by Government. The land given in exchange under this clause shall be held by the tenant on the same conditions in all respects as the land resumed: Provided always that the Deputy Commissioner may, from time to time, by order in writing signed by him reserve in favour of any person or persons or any class of persons or of the public generally a right of way of such description as he thinks fit and specifies in the said order, through the said lands or any part thereof, and over a strip thereof not exceeding at any point two *kadams* in width, and that no compensation of any kind shall be claimable by the tenant or any other person in respect of such reservation as is in this proviso referred to, but in respect of any area so reserved no owner's rate, occupier's rate, land revenue, *málikána* or cesses shall be payable by the tenant.

10. The tenant shall, at the time or times appointed by the Deputy Commissioner, pay the whole cost of the survey and demarcation of the said lands, together with his share of the cost of the water course or water-courses of the estate in which the said lands are situated, and of the roads and culverts necessary for the general convenience of the residents of such estate, and also of the cost of a suitable drinking well near the village site, as calculated and fixed by the Deputy Commissioner.

11. The tenant shall duly comply with such directions as the Deputy Commissioner shall from time to time issue requiring him to construct boundary marks on the limits of the said lands or any part thereof, and shall keep them when erected in good repair to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner.

12. The tenant shall render all such assistance in the prevention or discovery of crime as is incumbent on the owners and occupiers of land by any law or rules for the time being in force in the Punjab, and is and shall be responsible in the same manner as headmen, watchmen or other inhabitants of villages are under any track law or rules for the time being in force in the Punjab.

13. (1) The tenant shall register in the manner hereinafter provided such number of camels and camel attendants as he may have agreed with the Deputy Commissioner to register as a condition of the allotment to him of the lands: Provided that the Deputy Commissioner in determining the number of camels and attendants for the purpose of any such agreement, shall have regard to the following rules, namely,—

(*a*) if the tenant is entitled to consideration as a jangli, then he shall register approximately one camel for each square allotted to him ;

(*b*) if the tenant is not so entitled, then he shall register approximately one camel for each half square allotted to him ;

(*c*) in either case, the tenant shall register one attendant in respect of every three or less number of camels.

The tenant shall also cause the attendants whom he registers to enroll themselves under the Indian Articles of War for a period of two years in each case.

(2) The tenant shall at all times maintain the camels so registered at their full number and in a sound and serviceable condition, and shall at all times keep them ready for service in manner hereinafter provided in that behalf. In the event of any registered camel at any time dying or becoming unserviceable, the tenant shall forthwith provide another camel in its place and shall cause the same to be registered accordingly. In the event of any registered attendant dying or ceasing from any cause to be available or fit for service, the tenant shall forthwith provide another attendant in his place and will cause him to be registered accordingly.

(3) A register of camels and attendants provided by camel-owning tenants will be maintained in the office of the Deputy Commissioner or such other officer as may from time to time be appointed by the Local Government in that behalf, and it shall be the duty of the tenant to do all acts and things which may from time to time be necessary for the purpose of effecting the registration of the number of camels and attendants required by the conditions of the said lands and maintaining that number on the register.

(4) No camel or attendant will be accepted for registration or registered until such camel or attendant, as the case may be, has been produced before and approved and passed for service by an officer to be from time to time deputed for the purpose by the Government, and such officer may, in his discretion, brand any camel approved, passed and registered by him in such manner as he may think necessary for purposes of identification or muster.

(5) It shall be the duty of the tenant to provide, upon the receipt of fifteen days' notice in case of war service, and of one month's notice in any other case, all camels and attendants which he is liable, under these conditions, to maintain and register, and to produce the same at such time and place as may be specified in or communicated with the notice or as may be ordered by Government. A summons, whether written or by word of mouth, communicated by or through a Chaudhri or Lambardár, shall be deemed to be due and sufficient notice under the condition.

(6) The remuneration to be allowed by the Government in respect of camels called out for active military service in the field or employment in connection with such service, shall be at the same scale or rate of payment as is accorded in respect of other camel transport not especially enrolled under this Statement of Conditions, for employment in the same operations and all other privileges (if any), which may at any time be granted in respect of such other camel transport, shall be accorded in the case of camels called out for service under this Statement of Conditions.

In the event of all or any of the camels registered under this Statement of Conditions being at any time required for service other than military service in the field or service in connection with military operations, the remuneration to be allowed will be at the rate of Rs. 7 per mensem.

(7) The tenant shall be liable to provide, at his own cost, an efficient pack-saddle and proper loading ropes in respect of each registered camel at any time called out for service of any kind.

(8) If, in any case, in the exercise of the powers conferred by Condition No. 4, the Local Government shall at any time permit more than one person to succeed to the grant, or shall permit the grant to be partitioned amongst two or more persons so succeeding thereto, then, and in every such case, the holders of the grant shall be jointly and severally liable for the maintenance, registration and production, when required, of each and all of the camels and attendants respectively required to be so maintained, registered and produced as the case may be, under the terms of the Statement of Conditions, in the same manner and to the same extent as is provided in the case of the original tenant.

(9) The tenant will be permitted to graze, without payment of any fees on any unappropriated Government waste area lying between the Chenáb and Rávi rivers, which may from time to time be appropriated to the purpose and allotted to his use, four camels (including she-camels and young camels) in respect of every camel registered, besides the camel so registered.

For the purposes of this condition, the term "unappropriated Government waste area" shall not be deemed to include or apply to any area reserved for grazing purposes in allotted villages or to any area which may at any time be specially reserved by the Government.

(10) The tenant shall, as regards the maintenance and supply of camels and attendants, be subject to the supervision of the Camel Chaudhri Tenant of the Estate within the limits of which his land is situate.

14. The tenant shall pay when due all land revenue assessments, owner's rate, occupiers'-rates, *málikána* and cesses imposed by competent authority in respect of the said lands or any part thereof to such person and at such times and places as the Deputy Commissioner shall from time to time appoint.

For the period up to and until the day of , and thereafter until altered by the Local Government or other competent authority the land revenue assessment, owner's rate and cesses in respect of the said lands shall be as follows:—

(a) Land revenue for each acre cultivated with a crop at any harvest—eight annas for that harvest.

(b) Owner's rate for each acre irrigated from the canal for a crop at any harvest—one rupee for that harvest.

(c) Cesses at the rate of four annas per rupee on land revenue and owner's rate.

The tenant shall pay occupiers' rates for each acre irrigated from the canal according to the scale determined by the Local Government, from time to time, by rules made under Section 36 of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873; and he shall pay *málikána* at the rate of four annas per rupee on land revenue and owner's rate for the period up to and until the day of , and thereafter for the next ten years at the rate of six annas per rupee.

Provided that—

(1) the Local Government shall remit (*a*) the whole demand on account of owners'-rate until the* day of* , and (*b*) the whole demand on account of land revenue, occupier's-rates, *málikána*, and cesses during the first year, and one-half of the demand under the aforesaid heads during the second year, after the date entered in column 8 of the entry in the register maintained under Act III of 1893, which concerns the tenancy; and

* The date will be the same as that to be fixed above for enhancement of *málikána*.

Note.—For the purpose of calculating *málikána* and cesses the remission of owner's-rate shall not be taken into account.

(2) it shall be in the option of the Deputy Commissioner or any other officer empowered by the Local Government to assess the aforementioned charges, to remit all or any of them in whole or in part in respect of any part of the said lands in case of failure of crops.

15. The tenant may use for his own *boná fide* private purposes connected with the cultivation or reclamation of the said lands any trees or brushwood standing thereon, but such trees or brushwood shall not be sold, bartered, exchanged or given away by the tenant: Provided that any trees or brushwood which it is necessary to remove in order to bring the said lands or any part thereof under cultivation shall be at the absolute disposal of the tenant and may be sold by him.

16. The portion of the area of the *mauza* in which the tenancy is situated which has not been allotted is reserved for the present as Government waste. The tenant shall be allowed as a matter of favor to graze his cattle upon it, and with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner, to cut wood from it for his *boná fide* domestic purposes when the wood on his tenancy is exhausted; but he shall not be allowed to cultivate it. Any infringement of this prohibition shall be regarded as a breach of the stipulations of this statement within the meaning of clause 22.

17. The tenant shall settle permanently in the estate in which the said lands are situated within six months of the date on which the Deputy Commissioner directs that he be put in possession of a specified area of land, and within one year of the said date he shall build a house, to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner, either on his own land or on a site allotted by the Deputy Commissioner: Provided that, when the tenancy has devolved upon the heirs or legal representatives of the origial tenant and is held jointly by two or more persons, the Deputy Commissioner may, for sufficient reason, excuse any of such joint-holders from personal residence on the estate.

18. The tenant shall within a reasonable time, to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner, plant twice as many trees as there are acres in the said lands, and shall maintain that number of trees in good condition.

19. The tenant may sink wells, make watercourses, plant trees, and otherwise improve the land, and, subject to the due fulfilment by him of the conditions and liabilities set forth in this statement, shall be entitled to all the products of land other than those specified in Condition 6: Provided that no watercourse shall be made on a plan or in a position disapproved by the Canal Officer and that every watercourse in use shall be kept in proper repair by the tenant to the satisfaction of the Canal Officer.

20. The tenant shall not use the said lands or any part thereof in a manner which renders them unfit for the purposes for which he holds them, and shall bring one-third of the culturable area thereof under cultivation within three years from the date entered in column 8 of the entry in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893 which concerns the tenancy, and one-half thereof similarly reckoned within five years from the same date, and thereafter he shall keep the said lands under cultivation to the extent of one-half thereof.

21. The tenant shall not without the previous consent in writing of the Financial Commissioner transfer or attempt to transfer any right, title or interest in, or possession of the whole or any part of such lands or create or attempt to create any charge thereupon.

22. If the tenant fails to pay in the manner hereinbefore provided, all sums due to the Government under these provisions, and to duly observe all or any of the stipulations herein contained and to be by him observed, then and in every such case the tenant shall pay a penalty to be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner but not exceeding one hundred rupees, or the Local Government may, in lieu of demanding such penalty forthwith, without payment of any compensation whatever, resume and repossess the whole of the said lands.

23. In the event of any dispute arising between the Government and the tenant during the currency of the tenancy as to the property and rights hereby reserved to the Government, or as to any matter in any way relating thereto, or as to any of the conditions of the tenancy, or as to any matter or thing anywise connected therewith, the said dispute shall be referred for the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner, whose decision shall be final and conclusive between the Government and the tenant.

Register of Camel Service Grantees to whom Tenancies are granted under Act III of 1893 *in Mauza* *District*

BRANCH OF CANAL

RAJBAHA

Minor

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Number of *mauza* and name of Branch.	*Khâta* number.	Name of tenant, with parentage, caste or tribe, in what district, tahsil, village formerly resident.	Number of camels.	Survey number of square or squares.	Net area of tenancy after deduction of reserved area (if any).	Date of allotment.	Crop and date from which are to be claculated— (*i*) the commencement of the tenancy (clause 3); (*ii*) the period of remissions of land revenue, occupier's-rate, *málikána* and cesses (clause 14); and (*iii*) the time within which the lands of the tenancy are to be brought under cultivation (clause 20).	Signature of tenant.	Date of signature of tenant.	Signature of Deputy Commissioner.	Date of signature of Deputy Commissioner.	Order of cancellation for non-fulfilment of conditions.	REMARKS.

APPENDIX 6.

Punjab Government No. 959, *dated 3rd October* 1901.

Statement of Conditions on which Government is willing to grant to a tenant of the camel chaudhri class lands situated on the Chenab Canal.

WHEREAS by Notification published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*, No. 36, dated 9th April 1903, the provisions of the Government Tenants (Punjab) Act, 1893, have been applied to a certain tract of land, the property of the Government, and wholly or partly irrigable from the Gugera and Burálla Branches of the Chenáb Canal, and WHEREAS the Local Government is willing to grant a part of the said tract to tenants of the camel chaudhri class, the following Statement of Conditions on which the Local Government is willing to grant land to such tenants is issued in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the same Act:—

1. No person who is a camel chaudhri shall be entitled as of right to become a tenant, that is to say, the Local Government hereby reserves to itself and retains absolute discretion in the selection of tenants for the lands referred to in this Statement of Conditions.

2. In this Statement of Conditions (*a*) "the lands" and "the said lands" shall, so far as each separate tenancy is concerned, be deemed to apply to and designate the lands included in that tenancy as a chaudhri grant as entered in the register maintained under Section 5 of the Government Tenants (Punjab) Act, 1893, to which a copy of this statement is in accordance with that section, required to be prefixed; (*b*) "the date of the commencement of the tenancy" shall mean the date recorded as the date of such commencement in the register maintained under Section 5 of the Government Tenants (Punjab) Act, 1893; (*c*) "the tenant" shall be deemed to include the tenant, and any heir of the tenant at any time selected, in manner in Condition No. 4 provided, to succeed him and any heir so selected of any such heir; (*d*) "Deputy Commissioner" shall be deemed to include also any officer appointed by the Local Government to perform all or any of the functions of the Deputy Commissioner under the Government Tenants (Punjab) Act, 1893; (*e*) "improvement" shall be deemed to mean improvements as defined in Section 4 (19) of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887.

3. All tenancies granted on the conditions set forth in this statement shall be held only while the tenant continues to perform the functions of a camel chaudhri and will expire whenever the tenant ceases to perform such duties and unless previously renewed, on the expiration of 20 years from the date entered in respect of each tenancy in column 8 of the entry in the register maintained under Section 5 of Government Tenants (Punjab) Act, 1893, regarding the tenancy. The Local Government reserves the right to grant or refuse a renewal of the lease.

4. Upon the death of the grantee or upon his removal from the post of chaudhri the lands shall be resumed, and may, at the option of the Local Government, be re-granted to the person appointed to be chaudhri in his stead.

5. Where any person is granted a special tenancy under the Government Tenants (Punjab) Act, 1893, in accordance with these conditions in respect of land which has already been the subject of such a tenancy and from which the original tenant has absconded or been ejected, such subsequent tenant shall not enjoy any new period of remissions in addition to that enjoyed by the original tenant under clause 14 of these conditions.

6. The Local Government does not grant to the tenant but hereby absolutely excepts and reserves to the Government out of and in respect of the lands (1) all grounds situate in the said lands or any part thereof already marked out, excavated or otherwise utilised for the distributary channels of the canal and (2) all

existing rights to and over all mines and minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oil and quarries in or under the said lands or any part thereof, together with all easements heretofore enjoyed by the Government in respect of the said lands or any part thereof. And it likewise excepts and reserves the right of the public to use all existing thoroughfares traversing the said lands or any part thereof, including a width of $1\frac{1}{2}$ *kadams* on either side of survey base lines, and also any lines of road which though not yet made have been marked out upon the ground or delineated in the plan or plans kept in the office of the Colonisation Officer or Deputy Commissioner.

7. The tenant shall at all times permit any officer or officers of the Government to enter into and upon the whole or any part of the land and do all acts and things that may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of searching for, working, getting or carrying away any such mines and minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oil and quarries, and for the full enjoyment of the ground and of each and all of the rights hereinbefore reserved to the Government to and over all mines and minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oil, quarries and easements, in or under the said lands and all parts thereof.

8. The Local Government agrees to pay to the tenant reasonable compensation for any damage at any time directly occasioned by the exercise by the Government of all or any of the rights reserved to itself in clauses 6 and clause 7, other than existing rights of way and water and other easements. The decision of the Deputy Commissioner as to whether at any time any damage has been so occasioned to the tenant, and if so, as to the amount of compensation to be paid by the Local Government in respect thereof, shall be final and binding upon the parties and each of them.

9. The tenant shall at all times, on receipt of a requisition in writing signed by the Deputy Commissioner, permit the said Deputy Commissioner to take possession of and to finally resume for the Government so much of the said lands as may from time to time in the opinion of the said Deputy Commissioner be required for the construction, repairs or maintenance of railways, roads, watercourses or any works connected therewith ; and the tenant shall, if so required, be bound to accept, in full satisfaction and compensation for the same, an equal area of land elsewhere on the canal within the tract of land to which the Government Tenants (Punjab) Act, 1893, has been extended, or such other form of compensation as the Deputy Commissioner may determine, together with any compensation which the Deputy Commissioner may consider reasonable on account of the cost of any improvements made by the tenant on the lands resumed by Government. The land given in exchange under this clause shall be held by the tenant on the same conditions in all respects as the land resumed : Provided always that the Deputy Commissioner may from time to time by order in writing signed by him reserve in favour of any person or persons or any class of persons or of the public generally a right of way of such description as he thinks fit and specifies in the said order, through the said lands or any part thereof, and over a strip thereof not exceeding at any point 2 *kadams* in width, and that no compensation of any kind shall be claimable by the tenant or any other person in respect of such reservation as is in this proviso referred to, but in respect of any area so reserved no owner's rate, occupiers' rates, land revenue, *málikána* or cesses shall be payable by the tenant.

10. The tenant shall, at the time or times appointed by the Deputy Commissioner, pay the whole cost of the survey and demarcation of the said lands, together with his share of the cost of the watercourse or watercourses of the estate in which the said lands are situated and of the roads and culverts necessary for the general convenience of the residents of such estate and also of the cost of a suitable drinking well near the village site as calculated and fixed by the Deputy Commissioner.

11. The tenant shall duly comply with such directions as the Deputy Commissioner shall from time to time issue requiring him to construct boundary marks on the limits of the said lands or any part thereof, and shall keep them when erected in good repair to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner,

12. The tenant shall render all such assistance in the prevention or discovery of crime as is incumbent on the owners and occupiers of land by any law or rules for the time being in force in the Punjab, and is and shall be responsible in the same manner as headmen, watchmen or other inhabitants of villages are under any track law or rules for the time being in force in the Punjab.

13. (1) The tenant shall carry on his duties as camel chaudhri in regard to all camel-owning tenants whose tenancies are situate within the limits of the same estate as his tenancy or of whom he has been appointed chaudhri, and shall be responsible that each such tenant at all times keeps registered, maintains in proper condition and produces whenever called upon to do so the number of camels (together with the attendants) as required by the conditions of the allotment to each such tenant of the lands of his tenancy.

(2) It shall be the duty of the tenant from time to time to—

(*a*) convey without delay to the camel-owning tenants under his supervision the orders of the Local Government for the supply of camels and their attendants;

(*b*) report all cases of death or sickness amongst the registered camels or attendants which camel-owning tenants under his supervision are required to keep up, and all cases in which any such camel owning tenant has failed to cause the attendants whom he registers to enroll themselves under the Indian Articles of War;

(*c*) himself to supply any deficiency in the number of camels or attendants caused by the default of any camel-owning tenant under his supervision;

(*d*) satisfy himself that all camel-owning tenants under his supervision are duly complying with the terms of their respective allotments as to the registration, maintenance and supply of camels and attendants and report any breaches thereof.

14. The tenant shall pay when due all land revenue assessments, owner's rate, occupiers' rates, *málikána* and cesses imposed by competent authority in respect of the said lands or any part thereof to such person and at such times and places as the Deputy Commissioner shall from time to time appoint.

For the period up to and until the day of and thereafter until altered by the Local Government or other competent authority the land revenue assessment, owner's rate and cesses in respect of the said lands shall be as follows:—

(*a*) Land revenue for each acre cultivated with a crop at any harvest—eight annas for that harvest.

(*b*) Owner's rate for each acre irrigated from the canal for a crop at any harvest—one rupee for that harvest.

(*c*) Cesses at the rate of four annas per rupee on land revenue and owners' rate.

The tenant shall pay occupiers' rates for each acre irrigated from the canal according to the scale determined by the Local Government from time to time by rules made under Section 36 of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873; and he shall pay *málikána* at the rate of four annas per rupee on land revenue and owner's rate for the period up to and until the day of , and thereafter for the next ten years at the rate of six annas per rupee.

Provided that—

(1) the Local Government shall remit (*a*) the whole demand on account of owner's rate until the * day of * , and (*b*) the whole demand on account of land revenue, occupiers' rates, *málikána* and cesses during the first year and one-half of the demand under the aforesaid heads during the second year, after the date entered in column 8 of the entry in the register maintained under Act III of 1893, which concerns the tenancy; and

* The date will be the same as that to be fixed above for enhancement of *málikána*.

NOTE.—For the purpose of calculating *málikána* and cesses the remission of owner's rate shall not be taken into account.

(2) it shall be in the option of the Deputy Commissioner or any other officer, empowered by the Local Government to assess the aforementioned charges, to remit all or any of them in whole or in part in respect of any part of the said lands, in case of failure of crops.

15. The tenant may use for his own *boná fide* private purposes connected with the cultivation or reclamation of the said lands any trees or brushwood standing thereon, but such trees or brushwood shall not be sold, bartered, exchanged or given away by the tenant: Provided that any trees or brushwood which it is necessary to remove in order to bring the said lands or any part thereof under cultivation shall be at the absolute disposal of the tenant and may be sold by him.

16. The portion of the area of the *mauza* in which the tenancy is situated, which has not been allotted, is reserved for the present as Government waste. The tenant shall be allowed as a matter of favour to graze his cattle upon it and with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner to cut wood from it for his *boná fide* domestic purposes when the wood on his tenancy is exhausted; but he shall not be allowed to cultivate it. Any infringement of this prohibition shall be regarded as a breach of the stipulations of this statement within the meaning of clause 22.

17. The tenant shall settle permanently in the estate in which the said lands are situated within six months of the date on which the Deputy Commissioner directs that he be put in possession of a specified area of land and within one year of the said date he shall build a house to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commisssioner either on his own land or on a site allotted by the Deputy Commissioner: Provided that, when the tenancy has devolved upon the heirs or legal representatives of the original tenant and is held jointly by two or more persons the Deputy Commissioner may for sufficient reason excuse any of such joint-holders from personal residence in the estate.

18. The tenant shall, within a reasonable time, to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner, plant twice as many trees as there are acres in the said lands, and shall maintain that number of trees in good condition.

19. The tenant may sink wells, make watercourses, plant trees, and otherwise improve the land, and, subject to the due fulfilment by him of the conditions and liabilities set forth in this statement, shall be entitled to all the products of land other than those specified in condition 6: Provided that no watercourse shall be made on a plan or in a position disapproved by the Canal Officer, and that every watercourse in use shall be kept in proper repair by the tenant to the satisfaction of the Canal Officer.

20. The tenant shall not use the said lands or any part thereof in a manner which renders them unfit for the purposes for which he holds them, and shall bring one-third of the culturable area thereof under cultivation within three years from the date entered in column 8 of the entry in the register maintained under Section 5 of the Government Tenants (Punjab) Act, 1893, which concerns

the tenancy, and one-half thereof similarly reckoned within five years from the same date, and thereafter he shall keep the said lands under cultivation to the extent of one-half thereof.

21. The tenant shall not without the previous consent in writing of the Financial Commissioner transfer or attempt to transfer any right, title or interest in or possession of the whole or any part of such lands, or create or attempt to create any charge thereupon.

22. If the tenant fails to pay, in the manner hereinbefore provided, all sums due to the Government under these provisions, and to duly observe all or any of the stipulations herein contained and to be by him observed, then and in every such case the tenant shall pay a penalty to be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner, but not exceeding Rs. 100, or the Local Government may in lieu of demanding such penalty forthwith, without payment of any compensation whatever, resume and re-possess the whole of the said lands.

23. In the event of any dispute arising between the Government and the tenant, during the currency of the tenancy, as to the property and rights hereby reserved to the Government, or as to any matter in any way relating thereto, or as to any of the conditions of the tenancy, or as to any matter or thing anywise connected therewith, the said dispute shall be referred for the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner, whose decision shall be final and conclusive between the Government and the tenant.

Register of Camel Service Chaudhris to whom Tenancies are granted under Act III of 1893, *in Mauza* *District*

BRANCH OF CANAL

RAJBAHA

Minor

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Number of *mauza* and name o Branch.	*Kháta* number.	Name of tenant, with parentage, caste or tribe, in what district, tahsil, village formerly resident.	Number of camels. N.B.—This will be left blank.	Survey number of square or squares.	Net area of tenancy after deduction of reserved areas (if any).	Date of allotment.	Crop and date from which are to be calculated— (*i*) the commencement of the tenancy (clause 3); (*ii*) the period of remissions of land revenue, occupier's rate, *málikána* and cesses (clause 14); and (*iii*) the time within which the lands of the tenancy are to be brought under cultivation (clause 20).	Signature of tenant.	Date of signature of tenant.	Signature of Deputy Commissioner.	Date of signature of Deputy Commissioner.	Order of cancellation for non-fulfilment of conditions.	REMARKS.

APPENDIX 7.

Punjab Government No. 110, *dated 3rd October* 1902.

Statement of Conditions on which Government is willing to grant to a village headman lands situated on the Chenab Canal.

WHEREAS by Notification published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*, No. 36, dated 9th April 1903, the provisions of Act III of 1893, the Government Tenants (Punjab) Act, have been applied to a certain tract of land the property of Government, and wholly or partly irrigable from the Chenáb Canal, and whereas Government is willing to grant a part of the said tract to village headmen, the following statement of conditions on which Government is willing to grant land to such tenants is issued in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the same Act:—

1. No village headman shall be entitled as of right to become a tenant, that is to say, the Government hereby reserves to itself and retains absolute discretion in the selection of tenants for the lands referred to in this statement.

2. In this statement (*a*) " the lands " and " the said lands " shall, so far as each separate tenancy is concerned, be deemed to apply to and designate the lands included in that tenancy as entered in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893, to which a copy of this statement in accordance with that section is required to be prefixed ; (*b*) " the date of the commencement of the tenancy " shall mean the date recorded as the date of allotment in the register maintained under Section 5 of Act III of 1893.

3. Any tenancy granted on the conditions set forth in this statement shall determine on the decease of the tenant or his resignation with the sanction of the collector or his dismissal from the office of village headman ; and on its determination the Government may forthwith without payment of any compensation whatsoever resume and repossess the whole of the said land.

4. Where any person is granted a special tenancy under Act III of 1893 in accordance with these conditions in respect of land which has already been the subject of such a tenancy and from which the original tenant has absconded or been ejected, such subsequent tenant shall not enjoy any new period of remissions in addition to that enjoyed by the original tenant under clause 12 of these conditions, whether the area held by the subsequent tenant is identical with that held by the original tenant or not.

5. The Government does not grant to the tenant but hereby absolutely excepts and reserves to itself out of and in respect of the lands (1) all grounds situate in the said lands or any part thereof already marked out, excavated or otherwise utilized for the distributary channels, and (2) all existing rights to and over all mines and minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oil and quarries in or under the said lands or any part thereof, together with all easements heretofore enjoyed by the Government in respect of the said lands or any part thereof. And it likewise excepts and reserves the right of the public to use existing thoroughfares traversing the said lands or any part thereof including a width of 1½ *kadams* on either side of survey base lines and also any lines of road which though not yet made have been marked out upon the ground.

6. The tenant shall at all times permit the officers of Government to enter and do all acts and things that may be necessary and expedient for the purpose of searching for, working, getting or carrying away any such mines and minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oil and quarries, and for the full enjoyment of the

ground and of the rights hereinbefore reserved to the Government to and over all mines and minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oil, quarries and easements in, over, under or in respect of the said lands or any part thereof.

7. The Government agrees to pay the tenant such compensation as the Deputy Commissioner may consider reasonable for all damage occasioned by the exercise of the rights reserved to itself in clauses 5 and 6, and the tenant shall accept the sum awarded by the Deputy Commissioner in full satisfaction and compensation for the same.

8. The tenant shall at all times, on receipt of a requisition in writing signed by the Deputy Commissioner, permit the said Deputy Commissioner to take possession of and to finally resume for the Government so much of the said lands as may from time to time in the opinion of the said Deputy Commissioner be required for the construction, repairs or maintenance of railways, roads, watercourses or any works connected therewith, and the tenant shall, if required, accept in full satisfaction and compensation for the same an equal area of land elsewhere on the canal within the tract of land to which Act III of 1893 has been extended, or such other form of compensation as the Deputy Commissioner may determine, together with any compensation which the Deputy Commissioner may consider reasonable on account of the cost of any improvements made by the tenant on the lands resumed by Government. The land given in exchange under this clause shall be held by the tenant on the same conditions in all respects as the land resumed : Provided always that the Deputy Commissioner may, from time to time, by order in writing signed by him reserve in favour of any person or persons or any class of persons or of the public generally, a right of way of such description as he thinks fit and specifies in the said order, through the said lands or any part thereof, and over a strip thereof not exceeding at any point two *kadams* in width, and that no compensation of any kind shall be claimable by any person in respect of such reservation as is in this proviso referred to, but in respect of any area so reserved no owner's rate, occupiers' rates, land revenue, *málikána* or cesses shall be payable by the tenant. When the tenancy is determined by the decease, resignation or dismissal of the grantee or by the Government in the exercise of the right of re-entry under clause 17 hereof, the grantee or his legal representatives shall have no claim to any compensation whatever.

9. The tenant shall pay at the time or times appointed by the Deputy Commissioner the whole cost of the survey and demarcation of the said lands, together with his share of the cost of the watercourse or watercourses of the estate in which the said lands are situated, and also of the cost of a suitable drinking well near the village site, as calculated and fixed by the Deputy Commissioner.

10. The tenant shall duly comply with such directions as the Deputy Commissioner shall from time to time issue requiring him to construct boundary marks on the limits of the said lands or any part thereof, and shall keep them when erected in good repair to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner.

11. The tenant shall render all such assistance in the prevention or discovery of crime as is incumbent on a village headman by any law or rules for the time being in force in the Punjab.

12. The tenant shall pay when due all land revenue assessments, owner's rate, occupiers' rates, *málikána* and cesses imposed by competent authority in respect of the said lands or any part thereof to such person and at such times and places as the Deputy Commissioner shall from time to time appoint.

Provided that—

(1) the tenant shall pay land revenue assessment, owner's-rate, cesses, *málikána* and water rates in respect of the said lands, from the same dates, and at the same rates as are assessed upon the peasant holding or holdings first assessed in the same estate ;

(2) it shall be in the option of the Deputy Commissioner or any other officer empowered by the Punjab Government to assess the aforementioned charges, to remit all or any of them in whole or in part in respect of any part of the said lands in case of failure of crops.

13. The tenant may use for his own *boná fide* private purposes connected with the cultivation or reclamation of the said lands any trees or brushwood standiag thereon, but such trees or brushwood shall not be sold, bartered, exchanged or given away by the tenant: Provided that any trees or brushwood which it is necessary to remove in order to bring the said lands or any part thereof under cultivation shall be at the absolute disposal of the tenant and may be sold by him.

14. The portion of the area of the *mauza* in which the tenancy is situated, which has not been allotted, is reserved for the present as Government waste. The tenant shall be allowed as a matter of favour to graze his cattle upon it and, with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner, to cut wood from it for his *boná fide* domestic purposes when the wood on his tenancy is exhausted; but he shall not be allowed to cultivate it. Any infringement of this prohibition shall be regarded as a breach of the stipulations of this statement within the meaning of clause 17.

15. The tenant may sink wells, make watercourses, plant trees and otherwise improve the land, and, subject to the due fulfilment by him of the conditions and liabilities set forth in this statement, shall be entitled to all the products of land other than those specified in clause 5 hereof: Provided that no watercourse shall be made on a plan or in a position disapproved by the Canal Officer and that every watercourse in use shall be kept in proper repair by the tenant to the satisfaction of the Canal Officer.

16. The tenant shall not use the said lands or any part thereof in a manner which renders them or it for the purposes for which he holds them, and shall bring one-third of the culturable area of the said lands under cultivation within three years from the date of the commencement of the tenancy, and one-half thereof similarly reckoned within five years from the same date, and thereafter he shall keep the said lands under cultivation to the extent of one-half thereof.

17. If and whenever any part of the sums of money hereinbefore agreed to be paid by the tenant to the Government shall be in arrear for fifteen days from date of demand made in writing for payment thereof, or there shall be a breach of any of the covenants or duties by or of the tenant herein contained or if the tenant transfers or attempts to transfer the whole or any part of the said lands, then and in any such event the Government, by any officer duly authorised in this behalf, may re-enter upon the said lands and resume the possession thereof, and immediately thereupon the said tenancy shall absolutely cease and determine.

18. If the tenant fails to perform the duties of village headman to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner may, if he so thinks fit, in lieu of dismissal fine such tenant any sum not exceeding Rs. 10 per acre of the holding for each crop for a maximum of four crops in succession. Any fine imposed under this section will be recoverable as arrears of land revenue.

19. In the event of the decease or resignation as aforesaid of the tenant he or his heirs or representatives shall be permitted to remove all sown or standing crops, but if he or such heirs or representatives sow or plant fresh crops, after the date of the determination of the tenancy, such crops will be liable to confiscation as the property of Government.

20. In the event of dismissal of the tenant from the office of village headman all sown or standing crops will be liable to confiscation as the property of Government, but the Deputy Commissioner may, in lieu of confiscation

permit him to remove them, and recover a sum not exceeding double the sum which would have been assessed as land revenue, cesses, *málikána*, and water-rates if the tenant had remained in possession of his tenancy. If the dismissed tenant sow or plant fresh crops after the determination of the tenancy such crops will be liable to confiscation as the property of Government.

21. Subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained if any difference shall arise between the Government and the tenant touching these presents or anything herein contained, or the construction or operation hereof, or the rights, duties or liabilities of any party in connection with the premises, the matter in difference shall be referred to the Deputy Commissioner, whose decision thereon shall be final and conclusive between the parties.

Register of Village Headman Grantees to whom Tenancies are granted under Act III of 1893 *in Mauza* *District*

BRANCH OF CANAL

RAJBAHA

Minor

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Name of branch.	Number of *mauza.*	*Khâta* number.	Name and parentage of tenant.	Survey number of square.	Area of holding.	Date of allotment.	Crop and date from which assessment took place in the first holdings assessed in the estate.	Crop and date on which owner's rate will be assessed.	Date (with crop) on which enhanced *mâlikâna* will be assessed.	Signature of tenant with date.	Signature of Deputy Commissioner with date.	Date of termination of tenancy.	REMARKS.

APPENDIX 8.

Punjab Government No. 813 *S., dated* 15*th July* 1902.

Statement of Conditions on which Government is willing to grant to a tenant of the peasant class lands situated on extensions of the Chenab Canal.

WHEREAS by Notification published in the *Punjab Government Gazette* No. 36, dated 9th April 1903, the provisions of Act III of 1893, the Government Tenants (Punjab) Act have been applied to a certain tract of land, the property of Government and wholly or partly irrigable from the Chenáb Canal, and whereas the Local Government is willing to grant a part of the said tract to tenants of the peasant class the following statement of conditions on which the Local Government is willing to grant land to such tenants is issued in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the same Act.

1. No person shall be entitled as of right to become a tenant, that is to say, the Local Government hereby reserves to itself and retains absolute discretion in the selection of tenants for the lands referred to in this statement.

2. In this statement of conditions (*a*) "the lands" and "the said lands" shall, so far as each separate tenancy is concerned, be deemed to apply to and designate the lands included in that tenancy as entered in the register maintained under Section 5 of the Government Tenants (Punjab) Act, 1893, to which a copy of this statement is, in accordance with that section, required to be prefixed; (*b*) "the date of the commencement of the tenancy" shall mean the date recorded as the date of such commencement in the register maintained under Section 5 of the said Act; (*c*) except as provided in condition 4 in the case of a tenant not having a right of occupancy, "the tenant" shall be deemed to include the tenant, his legal representatives and his or their heirs succeeeding him or them in accordance with the said condition 4; (*d*) "Deputy Commissioner" shall be deemed to include also any officer appointed by the Local Government to perform all or any of the functions of the Deputy Commissioner under the said Act; (*e*) "improvements" shall be deemed to mean improvements as defined in Section 419 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887.

3. All tenancies granted on the conditions set forth in this statement shall, subject to the provisions of clause 22, be for a term of years which will expire on the expiration of twenty years from "the date of the commencement of the tenancy."

4. (1) When the tenant dies without having acquired a right of occupancy under condition 22 the tenancy shall lapse to Government, and all rights conferred upon the tenant by these conditions shall be extinguished.

(2) When the tenant dies after having acquired a right of occupancy under condition 22 the tenancy shall devolve—

(*a*) on his male lineal descendants, if any, in the male line of descent, and

(*b*) failing such descendants, on his widow, if any, until she dies, or remarries, or abandons the land, or is ejected therefrom in accordance with these conditions or any of them, and

(*c*) failing such descendants and widow, or, if the deceased tenant left a widow, then when her interest terminates under clause 2 (*b*) of this condition, on his male collateral relatives in the male line of descent from the common ancestor of the deceased tenant and these relatives;

Provided with respect to clause 2 (c) of this condition that the common ancestor occupied the land.

(3) As among descendants and collateral relatives claiming under clause 2 of this condition the tenancy shall, subject to the provisions of that clause, devolve as if it were land left by the deceased.

(4) If the deceased tenant shall leave no such persons as are mentioned in clause 2 of this condition, on whom the tenancy may devolve under that clause, the tenancy shall lapse to Government, and all rights conferred upon the tenant by these conditions shall be extinguished.

5. Where any person is granted a special tenancy under the Government Tenants (Punjab) Act, 1893, in accordance with these conditions in respect of land which has already been the subject of such a tenancy, such subsequent tenant shall not enjoy any new period of remissions in addition to that enjoyed by the original tenant under clause 13 of these conditions.

6. The Local Government does not grant to the tenant, but hereby absolutely excepts and reserves to itself out of and in respect of the lands, (1) all grounds situate in the said lands or any part thereof already marked out, excavated or otherwise utilized for the distributary channels of the canal, and (2) all existing rights to and over all mines and minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oil and quarries in or under the said lands or any part thereof, together with all easements heretofore enjoyed by the Government in respect of the said lands or any part thereof. And it likewise excepts and reserves the right of the public to use all existing thoroughfares traversing the said lands or any part thereof including a width of $1\frac{1}{2}$ *kadams* on either side of survey base lines, and also any lines of road which though not yet made have been marked out upon the ground or delineated in the plan or plans kept in the office of the Colonisation Officer or Deputy Commissioner.

7. The tenant shall at all times permit any officer or officers of Government to enter into and upon the whole or any part of the lands and do all acts and things that may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of searching for, working, getting or carrying away any such mines and minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oil and quarries, and for the full enjoyment of the ground and of each and all of the rights hereinbefore reserved to the Government to and over all mines and minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oil, quarries and easements, in or under the said lands and all parts thereof.

8. The Local Government agrees to pay to the tenant reasonable compensation for any damage at any time directly occasioned by the exercise by the Government of all or any of the rights reserved to itself in clause 6 and clause 7 other than existing rights of way and water and other easements. The decision of the Deputy Commissioner as to whether at any time any damage has been so occasioned to the tenant, and if so, as to the amount of compensation to be paid by the Local Government in respect thereof, shall be final and binding upon the parties and each of them.

9. The tenant shall at all times, on receipt of a requisition in writing signed by the Deputy Commissioner, permit the said Deputy Commissioner to take possession of and to finally resume for the Government so much of the said lands as may from time to time in the opinion of the said Deputy Commissioner be required for the construction, repairs or maintenance of railways, roads, watercourses or any works connected therewith; and the tenant shall, if so required, be bound to accept in full satisfaction and compensation for the same an equal area of land elsewhere on the canal within the tract of land to which the Government Tenants (Punjab) Act, 1893, has been extended, or such other form of compensation as the Deputy Commissioner may determine, together with any compensation which the Deputy Commissioner may consider reasonable on account of the cost of any improvements made by the tenant on the lands resumed by Government. The land given in exchange under this clause shall be held by the tenant on the same conditions in all respects as the land resumed;

Provided always that the Deputy Commissioner may, from time to time, by order in writing signed by him, reserve in favour of any person or persons or any class of persons or of the public generally a right of way of such description as he thinks fit and specifies in the said order, through the said lands or any part thereof, and over a strip thereof not exceeding at any point two *kadams* in width, and that no compensation of any kind shall be claimable by the tenant or any other person in respect of such reservation as is in this proviso referred to, but in respect of any area so reserved no owner's rate, occupiers' rates, land revenue, *málikana* or cesses shall be payable by the tenant.

10. The tenant shall at the time or times appointed by the Deputy Commissioner pay the whole cost of the survey and demarcation of the said lands, together with his share of the cost of the watercourse or watercourses of the estate in which the said lands are situated, and of the roads and culverts necessary for the general convenience of the residents of such estate, and also of the cost of a suitable drinking well near the village site, as calculated and fixed by the Deputy Commissioner.

11. The tenant shall duly comply with such directions as the Deputy Commissioner shall from time to time issue requiring him to construct boundary marks on the limits of the said lands or any part thereof, and shall keep them when erected in good repair to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner.

12. The tenant shall render all such assistance in the prevention or discovery of crime as is incumbent on the owners and occupiers of land by any law or rules for the time being in force in the Punjab, and is and shall be responsible in the same manner as headmen, watchmen or other inhabitants of villages are under any track law or rules for the time being in force in the Punjab.

13. The tenant shall pay, when due, in respect of the said lands or any part thereof—

(1) all land revenue assessments, owner's rate, occupiers' rate, cesses or other charges imposed by competent authority under any law for the time being in force ;

(2) *malikána* at such rate or rates as may from time to time be fixed by the Punjab Government, and

(3) a rate not exceeding Rs. 2 per acre of the said lands, to be levied once only, after the second crop has been reaped from the tenancy in composition for the cost of survey, demarcation and watercourses mentioned in clause 10 of this statement : Provided that the Deputy Commissioner may direct that such rate be paid in two instalments.

All payments mentioned in this clause shall be made to such persons and at such times and places as the Deputy Commissioner shall from time to time appoint:

Provided that—

(1) the Local Government shall remit (*a*) the whole demand on account of owner's rate until the day of , and (*b*) the whole demand on account of land revenue, occupiers' rates, *malikana* and cesses during the first year, and one-half of the demand under the aforesaid heads during the second year after " the date of commencement of the tenancy"; and

Note.—For the purpose of calculating *malikana* and cesses the remission of owner's rate shall not be taken into account.

(2) it shall be in the option of the Deputy Commissioner or any other officer, empowered by the Local Government to assess the aforementioned charges, to remit all or any of them in whole or in part in respect of any part of the said lands in case of failure of crops.

14. The tenant may use for his own *boná fide* private purposes connected with the cultivation or reclamation of the said lands any trees or brushwood standing thereon, but such trees or brushwood shall not be sold, bartered, exchanged or given away by the tenant: Provided that any trees or brushwood which it is necessary to remove in order to bring the said lands or any part thereof under cultivation shall be at the absolute disposal of the tenant and may be sold by him.

15. The portion of the area of the *mauza* in which the tenancy is situated, which has not been allotted, is reserved for the present as Government waste. The tenant shall be allowed as a matter of favour to graze his cattle upon it and with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner to cut wood from it for his *boná fide* domestic purposes when the wood on his tenancy is exhausted; but he shall not be allowed to cultivate it. Any infringement of this prohibition shall be regarded as a breach of the stipulations of this statement within the meaning of clause 23.

16. The tenant shall settle permanently in the estate in which the said lands are situated within six months of the date on which the Deputy Commissioner directs that he be put in possession of a specified area of land, and within one year of the same date he shall build a house to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner, on a site allotted by the Deputy Commissioner, or (with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner) on his own land: Provided that, when the tenancy is held jointly by two or more persons, the Deputy Commissioner may for sufficient reason excuse any of such joint-holders from personal residence on the estate.

17. The tenant shall, within a reasonable time, to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner, plant twice as many trees as there are acres in the said lands and shall maintain that number of trees in good condition.

18. The tenant may sink wells, make watercourses, plant trees, build houses and otherwise improve the land, and, subject to the due fulfilment by him of the conditions and liabilities set forth in this statement, shall be entitled to all the products of land other than those specified in clause 6 hereof: Provided that no watercourse shall be made on a plan or in position disapproved by the Canal Officer, and that every watercourse in use shall be kept in proper repair by the tenant to the satisfaction of the Canal Officer.

19. The tenant shall not use the said lands or any part thereof in a manner which renders them unfit for the purposes for which he holds them, and shall bring one-third of the culturable area thereof under cultivation within three years from the date of the commencement of the tenancy, and one-half thereof similarly reckoned within five years from the same date, and thereafter he shall keep the said lands under cultivation to the extent of one-half thereof.

20. The tenant shall not, without the previous consent in writing of the Financial Commissioner, transfer or attempt to transfer any right, title or interest in or possession of the whole or any part of the said lands, or sublet the same for more than two harvests, or create or attempt to create any charge thereupon.

21. The tenant is bound—

(1) if he is in the service of Government or is a Government pensioner, or

(2) if he or any member of his family has previously received from Government any grant of land,

to disclose the fact by written acknowledgment to the officer who allots the tenancy to him and before the completion of the allotment.

In this clause the expression "member of his family" means any descendant of the paternal grandfather of the tenant or any descendant of any ancestor of the tenant in the male line whose name has been entered in any record-of-rights as that of a shareholder joint with the tenant in any holding.

22. At or after the expiration of five years from the date of the commencement of the tenancy, the tenant having duly paid all sums due to Government under these provisions, and having duly observed all the stipulations herein contained and to be by him observed, shall on payment in two equal annual instalments of Rs. 2 for every acre allotted to him, be entitled at any time to receive from the Local Government a *sanad* giving him a right of occupancy in the said lands: Provided that thereafter the tenant shall hold and possess the said lands and every part thereof subject for ever to all the provisions and stipulations herein contained, and that no *sanad* shall be given until the second instalment herein referred to shall have been paid to Government.

23. If, within 15 days from date of demand made in writing for payment thereof, the tenant fails to pay in the manner hereinbefore provided all sums due to Government under these provisions, or if he at any time fails to duly observe all or any of the stipulations herein contained and to be by him observed, then and in every such case the tenant shall pay a penalty to be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner, but not exceeding one hundred rupees; or the Local Government, in lieu of demanding such penalty, may by any officer duly authorised in this behalf forthwith, without payment of any compensation whatsoever, re-enter upon the said lands and resume the possession thereof, and immediately thereupon the said tenancy shall absolutely cease and determine.

24. In the event of any dispute arising between the Government and the tenant during the currency of the tenancy as to the property and rights hereby reserved to Government, or as to any matter in any way relating thereto, or as to any of the conditions of the tenancy, or as to any matter or thing anywise connected therewith, the said dispute shall be referred for the opinion of the Commissioner, whose decision shall be final and conclusive between Government and the tenant.

APPENDIX 9.

Draft conditions making mule-breeding by Lambardars in the Chenab Colony obligatory.

1. Before the 1st December 1903 or before the expiry of three months from the date of allotment of the land to which these conditions apply, whichever is the later date, the tenant shall produce a mare which shall be fit for breeding mules and approved by an officer of Government appointed for the purpose and branded by him. The tenant shall regularly breed from the mare, utilizing the services of a donkey stallion selected by an officer of Government.

2. The tenant shall not, without the permission in writing of the officer appointed to superintend the mule-breeding operations in the Colony, sell or otherwise transfer the progeny of the mare or any interest therein, except to Government, until it has attained the age of 18 months.

3. The tenant shall be bound to sell the progeny at any time before it has attained the age of 18 months to Government at such price as may be determined by the officer appointed to superintend the mule-breeding operations in the Colony, within limits to be fixed by the Director of Army Remounts with the concurrence of the Financial Commissioner. If the progeny has attained the age of 18 months and has not been purchased by Government, the tenant may dispose of it as he thinks fit.

4. The tenant shall maintain and manage the mare and its progeny in such manner and at such place as shall be deemed satisfactory by the officer appointed to superintend mule-breeding operations in the Colony; and shall at any time when required to do so produce the mare and its progeny for the inspection of any officer of Government appointed to inspect brood mares and young stock in the Colony at such places as he may appoint.

5. If any mare maintained by the tenant under the provisions and stipulations herein contained shall die or otherwise cease to be in his possession, or be found, or become, incapable of bearing mule foals, the tenant shall within three months of the happening of any such contingency, produce another mare fit for breeding mules to be approved, branded, maintained, utilized for breeding, managed, produced, and, in case of need, replaced as herein prescribed in respect of the mare furnished as provided in the first clause of these conditions; and the same rules shall apply throughout the duration of this tenancy to all mares maintained hereunder, and their progeny.

APPENDIX 10 (*a*).

INDENTURE.

This INDENTURE made the............day of..................one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two between the Secretary of State for India in Council (hereinafter called the grantor) of the one part and..................son of .... resident of............(hereinafter called the grantee) of the other part witnesseth that in pursuance of a contract of sale entered into between the parties aforesaid and in consideration of the sum of rupees.................... (which amount has before the date of these presents been paid by the grantee to the grantor and receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged) and of the promises hereinafter contained and by the grantee his heirs legal representatives or assigns to be observed and performed the grantor doth hereby grant convey and assure unto the grantee the lands described in the schedule hereunto annexed together with all trees underwood and agricultural produce of the said land save and except and reserved unto the grantor his successors and assigns :—

(1) All land situate in any part of the land hereby granted which has already been marked out or excavated or otherwise utilized for channels for the distribution of water from the Chenab Canal.

(2) All mines minerals coals gold-washings earth-oil and quarries in or under the said lands or any part thereof together with full right at all times to enter upon any part of the said lands and to do all acts and things that may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of searching for working getting out and carrying away any produce of the said mines or any minerals coals gold-washings earth-oil or quarries in or under the said land without leaving any vertical or lateral support for the surface or any building for the time being standing thereon (the grantor his successor or assigns making reasonable compensation to the grantee his heirs legal representatives or assigns or to his or their lessees or tenants for all damage occasioned by the exercise of the rights hereby reserved) to hold the said lands unto him the said...... · ....his heirs legal representatives and assigns for ever in full proprietary right but subject nevertheless to all existing rights of way subsisting thereon and to rights of way along lines of road which though not yet made have before this date been marked out upon the ground and to payment of the land revenue demand for the time being assessed thereon and of all canal dues and general taxes and local taxes rates or cesses for the time being imposed thereon by competent authority in respect of the lands thereby conveyed or expressed or intended so to be or any part thereof: Provided that for a period of ten years from.................and thereafter until altered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for the time being or other competent authority the land revenue canal dues and cesses in respect of the said lands shall be as follows :—

(*a*) Land revenue for each acre cultivated with a crop in any harvest, eight annas for such harvest.

(*b*) Owner's rate for each acre irrigated from the Chenáb Canal in any harvest, one rupee for such harvest.

(*c*) Occupiers' rate for each acre irrigated from the Chenáb Canal according to the scale determined by the Government of the Punjab from time to time by rules made under Section 36 of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act of 1873.

(*d*) Cesses at the rate of four annas per rupee on land revenue and owner's rate;

Provided further that all the said land revenue occupiers' rates and cesses shall be remitted by the grantor for one year from......................and one-half the said land revenue occupiers' rates and cesses shall be remitted for the next year thereafter and the whole of the owner's rate shall be remitted for the whole of the said period of ten years from ....

In case of any dispute arising between the grantor and the grantee or their respective representatives as to land or lands property and rights hereby reserved or in any matter incidental or otherwise relating thereto or as to any compensation as aforesaid or as to any other matter or thing anywise arising out of this Indenture the decision in each case of the Lieutenant Governor for the time being shall be final and conclusive.

And the grantee doth hereby for himself his heirs legal representatives and assigns agree with the grantor his successor and assigns as follows:—

That he will duly pay the said land revenue demand canal dues taxes rates and cesses when and as the same shall from time to time become due and payable

And that he will erect permanent boundary marks on the limits of the lands hereby granted and will at all times maintain the same in good and substantial repair to the satisfaction of the Collector of the District for the time being and that he will make no watercourses on a plan or in a position disapproved by the Canal Officer and that he will keep every watercourse in use on the said land in proper repair.

And that it shall be lawful for the grantor his successors or assigns and for any Engineers Surveyors Agents Workmen or Officers authorised by him or them in this behalf to enter at all times upon any part of the said land or lands and to do all acts and things that may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of searching for working getting and carrying away all mines minerals coals gold-washings earth-oil and quarries in or under the said lands; he or they making compensation (as hereinbefore provided) to the grantee his heirs legal representatives or assigns or to his or their lessees or tenants for any damage occasioned thereby.

And that he will maintain such establishment for the purposes of police and conservancy in respect to the said land or lands as may be required by the law in force for the time being in that behalf.

In witness whereof the parties to these presents have hereunto set and subscribed their hands and seals on the date hereinafter mentioned respectively.

Signed sealed and delivered for and on behalf the Secretary of State for India in Council by Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab on the day of 189 . } *Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab* 189 .

Signed sealed and delivered by the said on the day of 189 *in the presence of* . }

Witnesses. {

SCHEDULE.

acres more or less of Government waste land situate in tahsil in the District of and bounded as follows:—

Chief Secretary to Government,
Punjab.

APPENDIX 10 (b).

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the sanction of the Local Government has been received for the sale by auction or other disposal of the Government waste land described in the particulars hereunto annexed and marked Schedule I, notice is hereby given that a plan of the said waste land is open to inspection, free of charge, at the Office of the Colonisation Officer, Chenáb Canal, at Lyallpur, and that the said land will be put up to sale by public auction, at the said office, on the 15th January 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and will be sold upon the conditions hereunto annexed and marked Schedule II, unless the sale shall, in the meantime, have been stopped or postponed by order of superior authority, or in consequence of claims or objections made under Act XXIII of 1863, or for any other reason.

Issued this day of 1898 at Lyallpur by the undersigned.

Colonisation Officer.

SCHEDULE I.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS TO BE SOLD.

1. THE land to be sold is Government waste land, situate in Tahsil Lyallpur in the District of Jhang.

2. It comprises an area of 5,000 acres, more or less, and is bounded as follows:—

No.	Name of Rakh.	Area in acres.	Bounded on the North by	South by	East by	West by
1	A portion of Mauzás Nos. 232 and 233 of the Rakh Branch of the Chenáb Canal, lately known as part of the Lyallpur Forest Reserve.	5,000	The Wazírábád-Khánewál Railway.	The Talwála Rájbaha, Mauza No. 222, Rakh Branch, and the Dijkot Rájbaha.	Minor Talwála Rájbaha, and Mauza No. 233 Rakh Branch.	Tarar Minor, Mauza No. 233, and Mauza No. 289, Rakh Branch.

(1) This land will be sold in lots numbered as shown in the plans in the Office of the Colonisation Officer, Chenáb Canal, Lyallpur, signed by the Colonisation Officer, and dated the 1898.

(2) Major distributaries from the Rakh Branch of the Chenáb Canal have been extended to the above-mentioned lands, and a plan signed by the Executive Engineer is deposited and open to inspection, free of charge, in the Office of the Colonisation Officer, showing the extent to which the said lands are believed to be irrigable from the said major distributaries by flow or lift, as the case may be.

It is probable that the supply of water in the canal will be sufficient to irrigate one-half of the total area of each lot every year, in the proportion of one-fifth in the Kharíf and three-tenths in the Rabi harvest, but the Government does not hold itself in any way responsible for supplying any water to any of the said lands, or for the correctness of the said plan, and no failure or error in these respects shall be a ground for avoiding the sale or claiming compensation.

(3) The trees and underwood, and all other products whatever of the above lands, will be included in the sale, save and except all mines, minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oil and quarries in or under the said land.

SCHEDULE II.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

I. THE land will be sold subject to all rights of way or water and other easements, if any, subsisting thereon, and, further, subject to all other conditions or reservations which under the provisions of Section 2 of Act XXIII of 1863, may be notified by the Colonisation Officer at the time of sale.

II. The land will be sold in full proprietary right, but subject—

(*a*) to the exception and reservation to Government, its successors and assigns, of all mines, minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oil and quarries in or under the said land, and full right at all times to enter upon any part of the said land and to do all acts and things that may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of searching for, working, getting and carrying away any mines, minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oil, or quarries in or under the said land, without leaving any vertical or lateral support for the surface thereof, or any building for the time being standing thereon (the Government, its successors and assigns making reasonable compensation to the grantee, his heirs, legal representatives and assigns, and his or their lessees or tenants, for all damage occasioned by the exercise of the right hereby reserved);

(*b*) to the payment of the land revenue demand for the time being assessed thereon, and of all general taxes, local taxes, canal dues or cesses to which revenue-paying lands are liable;

(*c*) canal occupier's rates will be charged in accordance with the rates in force on the Chenáb Canal, provided that no land revenue, canal dues, or cesses will be charged on the first two harvests after date of purchase, and one-half of such demands will be remitted for the third and fourth harvests after date of purchase;

(*d*) village roads, *i.e.*, roads $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet in width, designed to provide communication between village sites and *zamíndári* roads, *i.e.*, roads 11 feet in width, designed to provide communication over and between purchased lots, are delineated on the plan, and such areas are included in the areas of the lots to be sold. But the purchaser has no right of cultivation over any such area, and the Deputy Commissioner may, at his discretion, make any new road not exceeding $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet in width, or alter the direction of any such existing road, and the purchaser shall be entitled to no compensation by reason of such action;

(e) watercourses are delineated upon the plan, but the Canal Officer empowered in that behalf may, at his discretion, construct or cause to be constructed any new watercourse, or alter the direction of any existing watercourse, and the purchaser shall be entitled to no compensation by reason of such action, except compensation for damage to standing crops;

f) every purchaser shall be bound to construct or pay for the construction of any bridge or bridges over any watercourse crossing any district, village, or *zamíndári* road, which the Deputy Commissioner may order to be built. It shall be in the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner to order the construction of such bridges approved by him, or to have them constructed, and to recover the costs from the persons interested. The Deputy Commissioner's decision as to the proportion of the cost of such bridges to be borne by each purchaser shall be final;

) village sites will be fixed at convenient intervals throughout the area to be sold by auction. For the purpose of residences for himself, his servants and tenants, allotments of building land on these sites will be made to each purchaser in proportion to the area purchased by him. No rent or revenue will be charged on such land. But no shops shall be opened on land thus allotted, and no buildings shall be erected on the land purchased for agricultural purposes, without the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner.

In case of any dispute arising between the purchaser and the Government as to the property and rights hereby reserved, or any matter incidental or in any way relating thereto, or as to any compensation payable under clause (a), the decision thereon in each case of the Financial Commissioner shall be considered final and binding on both parties. The sale is also subject to the limitation next following.

III. The purchaser shall not alienate any portion of the lot sold before he shall have received the deed of conveyance hereinafter mentioned.

IV. The land with the wood on it will be put up in lots of various sizes, as shown on the plan in the office of the Colonisation Officer, Chenáb Canal, at Lyallpur, referred to in paragraph 2 of Schedule 1.

The lots vary in size from one-fourth of a square to five squares. A square contains 27·7 acres. A reserve price will be fixed by Government, but will not be disclosed unless the highest bid in any case is lower than the reserve price. No bidder shall advance at each bidding less than Rs. 2 for each acre included in the lot for which he is bidding (for the purpose of this clause a part of an acre being deemed to be an acre); and the highest bidder above the reserve price shall be the purchaser. In case of dispute between two equal bidders the lot shall be put up again at the last preceding bidding.

Intending purchasers may make their tenders by written application, enclosing 10 per cent. deposit on the amount of their bid, to the Colonisation Officer, Lyallpur, up to the evening of 10th January 1899. The highest tender so made for any particular plot shall be deemed to be a bid of the amount tendered, and if no advance be made upon it at the auction, it shall be considered the highest bid. Intending purchasers will be permitted to inspect the lands to be offered for sale on application to the same officer at any time before the sale.

V. The purchaser shall immediately after the sale pay into the hands of the Colonisation Officer, or whoever acts as auctioneer, the cost of survey and demarcation, and also of constructing the main and subsidiary watercourses required, which will be aligned and constructed by the officers of the Irrigation Department. The amount payable for the cost of survey and of demarcating and constructing the watercourses will be about Re. 1-10 per

acre. The purchaser shall at the same time pay a deposit in part payment of the purchase-money of not less than 10 per cent. of the purchase-money, and sign an agreement in Form B hereto annexed, upon stamped paper to be provided at his expense.

VI. In default of such payment, or in the event of refusal to sign such agreement, the lot may be again put up and re-sold. In the event of the foregoing conditions being fulfilled, the purchaser shall receive an attested copy of the said agreement upon stamp paper to be provided at his expense.

VII. Upon the expiration of one month from the date of sale, simple interest at the rate of Rs. 10 per cent. per annum shall be charged upon the balance of the purchase-money for the time being remaining unpaid until date of payment.

VIII. Within three months from the date of sale, the purchaser shall, without demand, pay a sum which, together with the amount paid at the date of sale, shall amount to the whole purchase-money, and shall also pay the interest, if any, due at the date of such payment.

The payment within the period specified of such amount, and of the interest due, if any, shall be deemed to be of the essence of the contract for sale, provided that on the written application of the purchaser the Colonisation Officer may, at his discretion, allow payment to be made in instalments, which shall not extend over a period of more than two years from the date of the purchase.

IX. If the purchaser shall duly make payment within three months from the date of the sale of the whole amount or of the first instalment, as the case may be, he will thereupon be placed in possession of the land sold by an officer appointed in that behalf by the Colonisation Officer, and shall furnish to such officer a written acknowledgment of receipt of possession.

X. If the purchaser shall make default in such payment, the Colonisation Officer may rescind the contract, and the deposit, together with any sums paid for cost of survey, demarcation or watercourses under Section V, shall be forfeited to the Government.

XI. If the purchaser shall make the payment as required in Section VIII, he shall, subject to the proviso in Section XII, within two months from the date of delivering to the Colonisation Officer at his office the stamp paper requisite for a deed of conveyance of the land sold, or the value of such paper, receive from the Colonisation Officer a deed of conveyance in English, signed by him in the Form B annexed to the waste land lease rules, with the addition of conditions II (*d*)—(*q*) given above, or to the same effect.

The delivery of such deed within the period specified shall not be deemed of the essence of the contract for sale, and the purchaser shall not, in default of such delivery, be entitled to rescind the contract.

XII. Provided that, if the whole of the purchase-money shall not have been paid previous to the delivery to the purchaser by the Colonisation Officer of the deed of conveyance above mentioned, the purchaser shall execute, when tendered, a mortgage-deed to secure payment within five years of the unpaid balance, with interest thereon; such deed to be attached to the deed of conveyance in Form C annexed to the waste land lease rules, or to the same effect. The deed of conveyance and the deed of mortgage shall both be registered, and the latter stamped at the purchaser's expense, and shall remain in the possession of the Local Government until the whole of the purchase-money, with the interest due thereon, shall have been paid, when the conveyance shall be made over to the purchaser, or his heirs or assigns.

XIII. All payments to be made under these conditions on account of purchase-money or interest, or any other charges, shall be made at the office of the Colonisation Officer at Lyallpur.

XIV. The land is believed, and shall be taken, to be correctly described as to quantity and otherwise; and if any error, mis-statement or omission in the foregoing particulars shall be discovered, the same shall not annul the sale, nor shall any compensation be allowed by the Government or by the purchaser in respect thereof.

FORM B.

FORM OF AGREEMENT REFERRED TO IN NO. V OF THE FOREGOING CONDITIONS.

I, ——————————, the son of ——————————, of ——————————, do hereby acknowledge that on the sale by auction this ——————————day of —————————— 1899 of the property described in the particulars annexed to the notice of sale issued by the Colonisation Officer, Chenáb Canal, Lyallpur, under date the ——————————, published at page——————of the *Punjab Government Gazette*, I was the highest bidder for lot No. ——————, and was declared the purchaser thereof, subject to the conditions of sale annexed to the said notice (*and to the further conditions and reservations notified by the Colonisation Officer under the first of the said conditions), at the price of Rs. —————— ——————————, and that I have paid the sum of Rs. —————————— by way of deposit and in part payment of the said purchase-money to the Colonisation Officer, Chenáb Canal; and I hereby agree to pay the remainder of the said purchase-money and complete the said purchase according to the aforesaid conditions.

*NOTE.—To be inserted when any such conditions or reservations have been notified.

——————————*Signature of purchaser.*

I hereby ratify this sale, and acknowledge receipt of the said deposit of Rs. ——————————

——————————*Colonisation Officer*

APPENDIX 10 (c).

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the sanction of the Local Government has been received for the sale by auction or other disposal of the Government waste land described in the particulars hereunto annexed and marked Schedule I, notice is hereby given that a plan of the said waste land is opened to inspection, free of charge, at the office of the Colonisation Officer, Chenáb Canal, at Lyallpur, and that the said land will be put up to sale by public auction at the said office on the 1st March 1900 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and will be sold upon the conditions hereunto annexed and marked Schedule II, unless the sale shall, in the meantime, have been stopped or postponed by order of superior authority, or in consequence of claims or objections made under Act XXIII of 1863, or for any other reason.

Issued this 23rd day of January 1900 at Lyallpur by the undersigned.

L. H. LESLIE-JONES
Colonisation Officer.

SCHEDULE I.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS TO BE SOLD.

1. The land to be sold is Government waste land, situate in Tahsils Lyallpur and Jhang in the District of Jhang.

2. It comprises an area of 10,136 acres, more or less, and is bounded as follows:—

Number.	Name of Rakh.	Area in acres.	Bounded on the North by	South by	East by	West by
1	Mauza No. 29, Gugera Branch, Tahsil Lyallpur.	1,850	Mauzas Nos. 34 and 27.	Mauza No. 279	Mauza No. 78	Mauza No. 35
2	Mauza No. 75, Gugera Branch, Tahsil Lyallpur.	950	Awagat Rájbaha.	" 76	" 73	" 39
3	Mauza No. 78, Gugera Branch, Tahsil Lyallpur.	1,450	The reserved drainage of the Rakh Branch.	" 79	" 71	" 81
4	Mauza No. 132, Gugera Branch, Tahsil Lyallpur.	1,900	Taliára Rájbaha.	" 167	Mauzas Nos. 131 and 130.	Mauzas Nos. 133 and 169.
5	Mauza No. 286, Gugera Branch, Tahsil Jhang.	2,251	Mauzas Nos. 291 and 290.	" 264	Mauza No. 285	Mauza No. 287
6	Mauza No. 310, Gugera Branch, Tahsil Jhang.	1,735	Mauzas Nos. 311 and 316.	" 309	" 317	" 336
	Total area ...	10,136				

(1) This land will be sold in lots numbered as shown in the plans in the Office of the Colonisation Officer, Chenáb Canal, Lyallpur, signed by the Colonisation Officer.

(2) Major distributaries from the Gugera Branch of the Chenáb Canal have been extended to the above-mentioned lands, and a plan signed by the Executive Engineer is deposited and open to inspection, free of charge, in the Office of the Colonisation Officer, showing the extent to which the said lands are believed to be irrigable from the said major distributaries by flow or lift, as the case may be.

It is probable that the supply of water in the canal will be sufficient to irrigate one-half of the total area of each lot every year in the proportion of one-fifth in the Kharíf and three-tenths in the Rabi harvest, but the Government does not hold itself in any way responsible for supplying any water to any of the said lands, or for the correctness of the said plan, and no failure or error in these respects shall be a ground for avoiding the sale or claiming compensation.

(3) The trees and underwood, and all other products whatever of the above lands, will be included in the sale, save and except all mines, minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oil and quarries in or under the said land.

SCHEDULE II.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

I. The land will be sold subject to all rights of way or water and other easements, if any, subsisting thereon, and, further, subject to all other conditions or reservations which, under the provisions of Section 2 of Act XXIII of 1863, may be notified by the Colonisation Officer at the time of sale.

II. The land will be sold in full proprietary right, but subject to the following conditions :—

(a) The proprietary right shall be subject to the exception and reservation to Government, its successors and assigns, of all mines, minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oil and quarries in or under the said land, and full right at all times to enter upon any part of the said land, and to do all acts and things that may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of searching for, working, getting and carrying away any mines, minerals, coals, gold-washings, earth-oil, or quarries in or under the said land, without leaving any vertical or lateral support for the surface thereof, or any building for the time being standing thereon (the Government, its successors and assigns making reasonable compensation to the grantee, his heirs, legal representatives and assigns, and his or their lessees or tenants, for all damage occasioned by the exercise of the rights hereby reserved).

(b) The land revenue demand for the time being assessed thereon, and of all general taxes, local taxes, canal dues or cesses to which revenue-paying lands are liable shall be duly paid.

(c) Canal occupier's rates will be charged in accordance with the rates in force on the Chenáb Canal, provided that no land revenue, canal dues, or cesses will be charged on the first two harvests after date of purchase, and one-half of such demands will be remitted for the third and fourth harvests after date of purchase.

(d) Village roads, i. e., road 16½ feet in width, designed to provide communication between village sites and *zamíndári* roads, i. e., roads 11 feet in width, designed to provide communication over and between purchased lots, are delineated on the plan, and such areas are included in the areas of the lots to be sold. But the purchaser has no right of cultivation over any such area, and the Deputy Commissioner may, at his discretion, make any new roads not exceeding 16½ feet in width, or alter the direction of any such existing road, and the purchaser shall be entitled to no compensation by reason of such action.

(e) Watercourses are delineated upon the plan, but the Canal Officer empowered in that behalf may, at his discretion, construct or cause to be constructed any new watercourse, or alter the direction of any existing watercourse, and the purchaser shall be entitled to no compensation by reason of such action, except compensation for damage to standing crops.

(f) Every purchaser shall be bound to construct or pay for the construction of any bridge or bridges over any watercourse crossing any district, village or *zamindári* road which the Deputy Commissioner may order to be built. It shall be in the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner to order the construction of such bridges approved by him, or to have them constructed, and to recover the costs from the persons interested. The Deputy Commissioner's decision as to the proportion of the cost of such bridges to be borne by each purchaser shall be final.

(g) Village sites will be fixed at convenient intervals throughout the area to be sold by auction. For the purpose of residences for himself, his servants and tenants, allotments of building land on these sites will be made to each purchaser in proportion to the area purchased by him. No rent or revenue will be charged on such land. But no shops shall be opened on land thus allotted, and no buildings shall be erected on the lands purchased for agricultural purposes, without the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner.

In case of any dispute arising between the purchaser and the Government as to the property and rights hereby reserved, or any matter incidental or in any way relating thereto, or as to any compensation payable under clause (a), the decision thereon, in each case of the Financial Commissioner, shall be considered final and binding on both parties. The sale is also subject to the limitation next following.

III. The purchaser shall not alienate any portion of the lot sold before he shall have received the deed of conveyance hereinafter mentioned.

IV. The land with the wood on it will be put up in lots of various sizes as shown on the plan in the office of the Colonisation Officer, Chenáb Canal, at Lyallpur, referred to in paragraph 2 of Schedule I.

The lots vary in size from one-fourth of a square to five squares. A square contains 27·7 acres. A reserve price will be fixed by Government, but will not be disclosed unless the highest bid in any case is lower than the reserve price. No bidder shall advance at each bidding less than Rs. 2 for each acre included in the lot for which he is bidding (for the purpose of this clause a part of an acre being deemed to be an acre); and the highest bidder above the reserve price shall be the purchaser. In case of dispute between two equal bidders, the lot shall be put up again at the last preceding bidding.

Intending purchasers may make their tenders by written application enclosing 10 per cent. deposit on the amount of their bid to the Colonisation Officer, Lyallpur, up to the evening of the 24th February 1900. The highest tender so

made for any particular plot shall be deemed to be a bid of the amount tendered, and if no advance be made upon it at the auction it shall be considered the highest bid. Intending purchasers will be permitted to inspect the lands to be offered for sale on application to the same officer at any time before the sale.

V. The purchaser shall immediately after the sale pay into the hands of the Colonisation Officer or whoever acts as auctioneer, the cost of survey and demarcation, and also of constructing the main and subsidiary water-courses required which will be aligned and constructed by the officers of the Irrigation Department. The amount payable for the cost of survey and of demarcating and constructing the water-courses will be about Re. 1-10-0 per acre. The purchaser shall at the same time pay a deposit in part payment of the purchase-money of not less than 10 per cent. of the purchase money, and sign an agreement in the Form B hereto annexed, upon stamped paper to be provided at his expense.

VI. In default of such payment, or in the event of refusal to sign such agreement, the lot may be again put up and re-sold. In the event of the foregoing conditions being fulfilled, the purchaser shall receive an attested copy of the said agreement upon stamp paper to be provided at his expense.

VII. Upon the expiration of one month from the date of sale, simple interest at the rate of Rs. 10 per cent. per annum shall be charged upon the balance of the purchase money for the time being remaining unpaid until date of payment.

VIII. Within three months from the date of sale, the purchaser shall, without demand, pay a sum which together with the amount paid at the date of sale shall amount to the whole purchase money, and shall also pay the interest if any, due at the date of such payment.

The payment within the period specified of such amount, and of the interest due, if any, shall be deemed to be of the essence of the contract for sale, provided that on the written application of the purchaser the Colonisation Officer may, at his discretion, allow payment to be made in instalments, which shall not extend over a period of more than two years from the date of the purchase.

IX. If the purchaser shall duly make payment within three months from the date of the sale of the whole amount, or of the first instalment, as the case may be, he will thereupon be placed in possession of the land sold by an officer appointed in that behalf by the Colonisation Officer, and shall furnish to such officer a written acknowledgment of receipt of possession.

X. If the purchaser shall make default in such payment, the Colonisation Officer may rescind the contract, and the deposit, together with any sums paid for cost of survey, demarcation of water-courses under Section V, shall be forfeited to the Government.

XI. (1). Within two months of the date of the sale the purchaser shall deliver to the Colonisation Officer a non-judicial impressed stamp (or the value thereof) of the value required by law for a conveyance in respect of the property sold.

(2). The Colonisation Officer shall cause a conveyance to be drawn up, on proper stamp, in English, in the Form B, annexed to the waste land lease rules, with the addition of conditions II (*a*) to (*g*) of this notice, or to the same effect, and shall execute the same on behalf of the Government and shall then tender the deed to the purchaser for execution by him and registration on his part.

(3). The purchaser shall thereupon without delay execute the deed of conveyance and cause the same to be registered, and if he shall fail to do either or both within a reasonable time the Government shall have full power and authority forthwith to cancel the sale and to resume possession of the land.

XII. When any contract has been rescinded under condition VI, X or XI (3) and the land is resold for a price lower than that of the bid of the original purchaser, the original purchaser shall be liable to pay to Government the amount of the difference between his highest bid and the price for which the land has been resold.

XIII. Provided that, if the whole of the purchase-money shall not have been paid previous to the delivery to the purchaser by the Colonisation Officer of the deed of conveyance above mentioned, the purchaser shall execute, when tendered, a mortgage-deed to secure payment within five years of the unpaid balance, with interest thereon ; such deed to be attached to the deed of conveyance in Form C. annexed to the waste land lease rules, or to the same effect. The deed of mortgage shall be registered, and stamped at the purchaser's expense, and both the deed of conveyance and the deed of mortgage shall remain in the possession of the Local Government until the whole of the purchase-money, with the interest due thereon, shall have been paid, when the conveyance shall be made over to the purchaser or his heirs or assigns.

XIV. All payments to be made under these conditions, on account of purchase-money or interest, or any other charges, shall be made at the office of the Colonisation Officer at Lyallpur.

XV. The land is believed, and shall be taken, to be correctly described as to quantity and otherwise ; and if any error, mis-statement, or omission in the foregoing particulars shall be discovered, the same shall not annul the sale, nor shall any compensation be allowed by the Government or by the purchaser in respect thereof.

FORM B

FORM OF AGREEMENT REFERRED TO IN NO. V OF THE FOREGOING CONDITIONS.

I,__________, the son of__________, of__________, do hereby acknowledge that on the sale by auction this__________day of__________1900 of the property described in the particulars annexed to the notice of sale issued by the Colonisation Officer, Chenáb Canal, Lyallpur, under date the__________, published at page__________of the *Punjab Government Gazette*, I was the highest bidder for lot No.__________ and was declared the purchaser thereof, subject to the conditions of sale annexed to the said notice (*and to the further conditions and reservations notified by the Colonisation Officer under the first of the said conditions), at the price of Rs.__________and that I have paid the sum of Rs. __________ by way of deposit and in part payment of the said purchase-money to the Colonisation Officer, Chenáb Canal, and I hereby agree to pay the remainder of the said purchase-money and complete the said purchase according to the aforesaid conditions.

*NOTE.—To be inserted when any such conditions or reservations have been notified.

__________*Signature of purchaser.*

I hereby ratify this sale, and acknowledge receipt of the said deposit of Rs.__________

__________*Colonisation Officer.*

APPENDIX 11 (a).

Numbers of Mauzas on Rakh and Mian Ali Branches showing dates of imposition of owner's rate.

Name of Crop.		Numbers of Mauzas.
Kharíf 1902	...	1–22, 24–28, 30–43, 45–51, 54–60, 62–64, 67–78, 82, 86–93, 95–101, 103–106, 108, 110–135, 139–143, 145, 147, 148, 150, 154, 158, 159, 167–170, 173, 178, 181–4, 282, 283, 294.
Rabi 1903	...	23, 29, 44, 52, 61, 65, 79–81, 83–85, 94, 102, 136, 144, 151–153, 155, 157, 160–1, 166, 174–177, 179, 186–7, 284, 286.
Kharíf 1903	...	53, 107, 156, 162–5, 171, 180, 185, 188–211, 213–216, 224–229, 235–6, 238–245, 248–249, 251–2, 258, 266, 279, 285, 289.
Rabi 1904	...	66, 223, 234, 246-7, 250, 253–257, 259–265, 267, 273–4.
Kharíf 1904	...	217–220, 223, 237, 268–269, 271–272, 257–277, 279.
Rabi 1905	...	280, 287.
Kharíf 1905	...	270, 290.
Kharíf 1909	...	222, 232, 233, 296.
Kharíf 1910	...	278.
Rabi 1911	...	109.[1]
Kharíf 1911	...	231, 281.
Rabi 1912	...	230, 295.
Kharíf 1912	...	221.

Note.—(a) Mauzas Nos. 138, 172 and 288 no longer exist as Rakh Branch Mauzas and are included in Section I of Gugera Branch as Mauzas 537–539.

(b) 291–3 are Canal escapes.

(c) 212, 297–299 are towns.

[1] The case of this mauza in under reference.

APPENDIX 11 (*b*).

List of Mauzas on the Jhang and Bhowana Branches showing the date of imposition of owner's rate and enhancement of malikana where such date has already been fixed.

No. of Section.	Date of Crop.	Numbers of Mauzas.
I	... Kharíf 1907	... 1--157, 465, 467, 468, 471—473.
II	... Kharíf 1908	... 159—373, 464, 466, 470.
III	... Kharíf 1909	... 375—463, 469.

APPENDIX 11 (c).

List of Mauzas on the Gugera and Burala Branches showing the date of imposition of owner's rate and enhancement of malikana where such date has already been fixed.

No. of Section.	Date of Crop.	Numbers of Mauzas.
I	... Kharíf 1909	... 1–144, 148–183, 189–258, 369–373, 460, 518–532.
II	... Kharíf 1910	... 144–147, 184–188, 259–459, 461–517.

APPENDIX 12.

Kharaba Rules applicable to the Chenab and Jhelum Canals.

1. In order to obtain remissions on account of failed crops (*kharába*), the cultivator shall ordinarily present his claims on the special form provided for the purpose. But no claim shall be rejected merely on the ground that it is not made on such form.

2. This form will be in two parts, foil and counterfoil, in accordance with the sample attached, and will be called the *Fard Darkhwást Kharába*. For purposes of convenience it will be bound into books, and a book will be supplied to each cultivator on payment of a small sum to cover actual cost. Each book will be in use as long as it lasts and will suffice for several crops.

3. The cultivator shall enter his claims in columns 1, 2 and 3 of the foil and counterfoil, and deliver the former to the Canal Patwári after taking his receipt in column 4 of the latter. He shall, however, be at liberty to submit his claims direct to the Zilladár.

4. The Patwári shall receive the *Fard Darkhwást Kharába* from the cultivator, shall sign and date the receipt column in the counterfoil, and shall make over all such claims personally to his Zilladár.

5. The cultivator is at liberty to submit his claims at any time during the currency of a crop, adding to such claims as often as he thinks necessary, but all claims shall be delivered to the Patwári, or reach the officer to whom it is addressed, not later than 10 days previous to the dates of commencing the *kharába* inspections The dates of commencing these inspections shall be—

Rabi	10th March.
Zaid Rabi	1st June.
Kharíf	15th October.
Toria	15th December.

Claims for remissions will therefore be received up to and including the following dates:—

Rabi	28th February.
Zaid Rabi	21st May.
Kharíf	5th October.
Toria	5th December.

No claims will ordinarily be considered if received after the above dates, except for special reasons such as unforeseen damage by locusts, hail, or other calamities of season, but it will be optional for the Zilladár or any officer of higher rank to accept claims at any time if he thinks fit.

6. All claims for remissions, howsoever tendered, will ultimately be conveyed to the Zilladár, and he shall keep them by villages, and shall also enter them in the register opened for the purpose.

7. The Zilladár shall prepare his *Fard Raftár* or programme of inspections as soon as possible after the final dates for receiving claims, and shall forward a copy thereof to the Divisional and Sub-Divisional Canal Officers, to the Deputy Collector, and to the Patwári, who shall duly inform all villages in his section.

8. The Zilladár shall commence his *Kharába* inspections on the dates appointed; but he is empowered to grant remissions at other times, during the currency of a crop, in such cases as *Nabud*, or when seed sown has not germinated, or when crops have been damaged beyond hope by locusts, hail, floods, or other calamities, and it is too late to sow again.

9. The Zilladár shall make his *Kharába* inspections with the *Fard Darkhwást Kharába* and *Khasra Shudkár* before him. Every field which has been entered in a *Fard Darkhwást Kharába* shall be inspected by the Zilladár. All remissions granted shall be noted in ink in his own handwriting in the column provided for the purpose in both the above documents. If convenient, remissions may be shown in the above columns by stamping with the signet ring, one impression indicating half, and two, full remissions.

10. The Zilladár is authorized to grant remissions on the following scale:—

(a) When a crop is equal to or better than an 8-anna one, no remission shall be given.

(b) When a crop is equal to or better than a 4-anna one, but worse than an 8-anna, half remission shall be granted.

(c) When a crop is worse than a 4-anna one, full remission shall be granted.

(d) In all cases of *Nabud*, (*i. e.*, where seed has failed to germinate) a total remission of all charges for occupiers' rates shall be given.

(e) No remission shall be given in respect of crops which have been cut or grazed prior to *Kharába* inspection.

(f) Special attention should be paid to the cases of failure of *Makhlút* or mixed crops. In accordance with Rule 23 of the Canal Act, the rate to be assessed is that of the highest rated crop. If this crop has reached maturity to an 8-anna standard it shall be assessed. If it has failed to below a 4-anna standard, the inferior crop if up to an 8-anna one shall be assessed. If the superior crop is between a 4 and 8-anna one, and the inferior is 8-anna or over, the rate assessed shall be one-half the rate of the superior crop or the full rate of the inferior, whichever is highest. If both crops are between the 4 and 8-anna standard, the rate shall be one-half the rate of the superior crop. If both are below the 4-anna standard, full remission shall be granted.

11. The Zilladár shall, as far as practicable, inform all cultivators present at the inspections of his decisions on their claims, and give them every opportunity of representing their cases.

12. On the completion of the inspection of any village, the Zilladár shall make over the *Fards Darkhwást* of that village to the Patwári for return to the cultivators concerned. The Patwári in returning these *Fards* shall fill in column 5 of the counterfoil, and 6 of the foil, and report to the Zilladár that his action, village by village, has been taken.

13. The Zilladár on completing the *Kharába* inspection of any village shall inform the Sub-Divisional Canal Officer in the form now in use. The form shall be forwarded by the Sub-Divisional Officer to the Deputy Collector and by the Deputy Collector to the Divisional Officer.

14. Any cultivator not satisfied with the remission granted by the Zilladár may prefer an appeal within 10 days of the return of the *Fard Darkhwást* to him. The appeal shall be made in column 8 to the Divisional or Sub-Divisional Canal Officer or Deputy Collector. No appeal shall be allowed in respect of a crop which has been cut or grazed.

15. All appeals against the decisions of the Zilladár shall be promptly enquired into and decided by the Divisional or Sub-Divisional Canal Officer or Deputy Collector, and the orders entered in column 9 of the *Fard Darkhwást* and in the special column of the *Khasra Shudkár*; after which the *Fard* shall be again returned to the cultivator with the date recorded in column 10. The decisions given on appeal by the Divisional or Sub-Divisional Canal Officer or Deputy Collector shall be final.

16. The Deputy Collector shall be responsible that the statements of remissions prepared by Zilladárs are checked against the *Khataunís*. In entering remitted areas in the *Khataunís*, the actual area on which full rates are charged shall be shown. Thus, if half remissions are granted on any field, the entry in the *Khatauní* shall show half the area at the full rate. The remission statement shall also show half the area at the full rate.

17. Subject to the appeals as aforesaid, the decisions of the Zilladár in the matter of remissions will be final. It is therefore very necessary that the Zilladár's work should be subject to check. The actual areas that can be checked by the Divisional and Sub-Divisional Canal Officers and the Deputy Collector will vary according to the nature of the seasons and the extent of remissions demanded, but as large an area as possible must be checked. The moment the *Kharába* inspections begin, the three officers should commence to check the work of the Zilladárs, and to enable them to perform this task with efficiency it will be necessary for them to learn the method of appraisement of crop values. For this purpose every Divisional Officer should make actual experiments, during each crop, by cutting and weighing outturns of crop of different descriptions in company with the Sub-Divisional Officers to enable them to appraise the probable value of a crop with sufficient accuracy.

18. At the end of each crop the Divisional Officer shall cause a statement to be prepared by tahsils, showing according to crops the total area assessed to canal rates and the areas remitted with percentage of remission. This statement shall be forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner for his information.

Fard Darkhwast Kharába—
Cultivator——————
Mauza——————*Crop* 190 .

1	No. of field.	
2	Area.	
3	Name of crop.	
4	Signature of Patwári with date of receiving the *Fard*.	
5	Date of return of *Fard* to cultivator.	

Fard Darkhwást Kharába—
Cultivator——————
Mauza——————*Crop* 190 .

1	No. of field.	
2	Area.	
3	Crop.	
4	Remission by Zilladár.	
5	Date of *Kharába* inspection.	
6	Date of return of *Fard*.	
7	Date of appeal.	
8	Reasons of appeal.	
9	Final orders.	
10	Date of return of *Fard* after final order.	

APPENDIX 13.

Rules regarding the levy of land revenue on building sites in the villages of the Chenab Colony, which are owned by Government and not included within the area in respect of which Nazrana has been paid by any capitalist or yeoman grantee.

1. Applications from shopkeepers, including money-lenders, grain-dealers, or brokers, for sites will be received in a prescribed form in which the amount of the land revenue to be paid will be stated.

Other residents will be allotted sites by the Káuúngo, who will keep lists, and submit them to the Colonization Officer.

2. All residents of each village, excepting those exempted under these rules, will pay revenue to Government on account of the land occupied by them as house sites. The revenue will be collected by Tahsildars through the lambardárs of the villages.

3. The revenue will be fixed at Re. 1 per harvest in the case of shopkeepers including money-lenders, grain-dealers, or brokers, and at 4 annas per harvest in the case of other residents. It will be assessed every six months, at the above amounts, on any area not exceeding four *marlás*. For every *marla* in excess of four *marlás* four annas in addition will be charged on the area in the occupation of shopkeepers as above defined, and one anna per *marla* on the area in the occupation of other residents.

4. Should one individual or one firm own more than one shop or house in a village, one rupee or four annas, as the case may be, per harvest, will be charged on each shop or house, and this payment will cover an area of four *marlás* to be attached to each shop or house.

5. Residents of a village who make a living by selling goods manufactured by themselves will not be classed as shopkeepers. Thus the Kasáb, Mochi, Lohár, Paoli, &c., who do not happen to fall within the definition of *kamíns*, will be classed as "other residents" and not as "shopkeepers."

6. The following are exempt from the payment of revenue :—

(*a*) Grantees of land, their descendants, their parents, their own brothers and their own brothers' sons, but not the descendants of the last named.

(*b*) Tenants of a yeoman or capitalist grantee.

(*c*) Government servants, patwáris and chaukidárs.

(*d*) The duly appointed guardians of minor grantees of land.

(*e*) Widows.

(*f*) Village *kamíns* or menials, who are not traders and who do no cultivation except in the area allotted expressly for cultivation by village *kamíns*.

(*g*) Residents for less than three months.

7. Any person liable to the payment of revenue residing jointly with one who is exempt, will be charged revenue on a proportionate share of the whole holding.

8. If a grantee of land opens a shop he will have to pay revenue for the area occupied by the shop.

9. People squatting for more than three months outside the village site on unallotted land will be charged revenue at the rate of two annas per individual over 10 years of age.

10. The above rules are subject to revision from time to time as may be considered necessary.

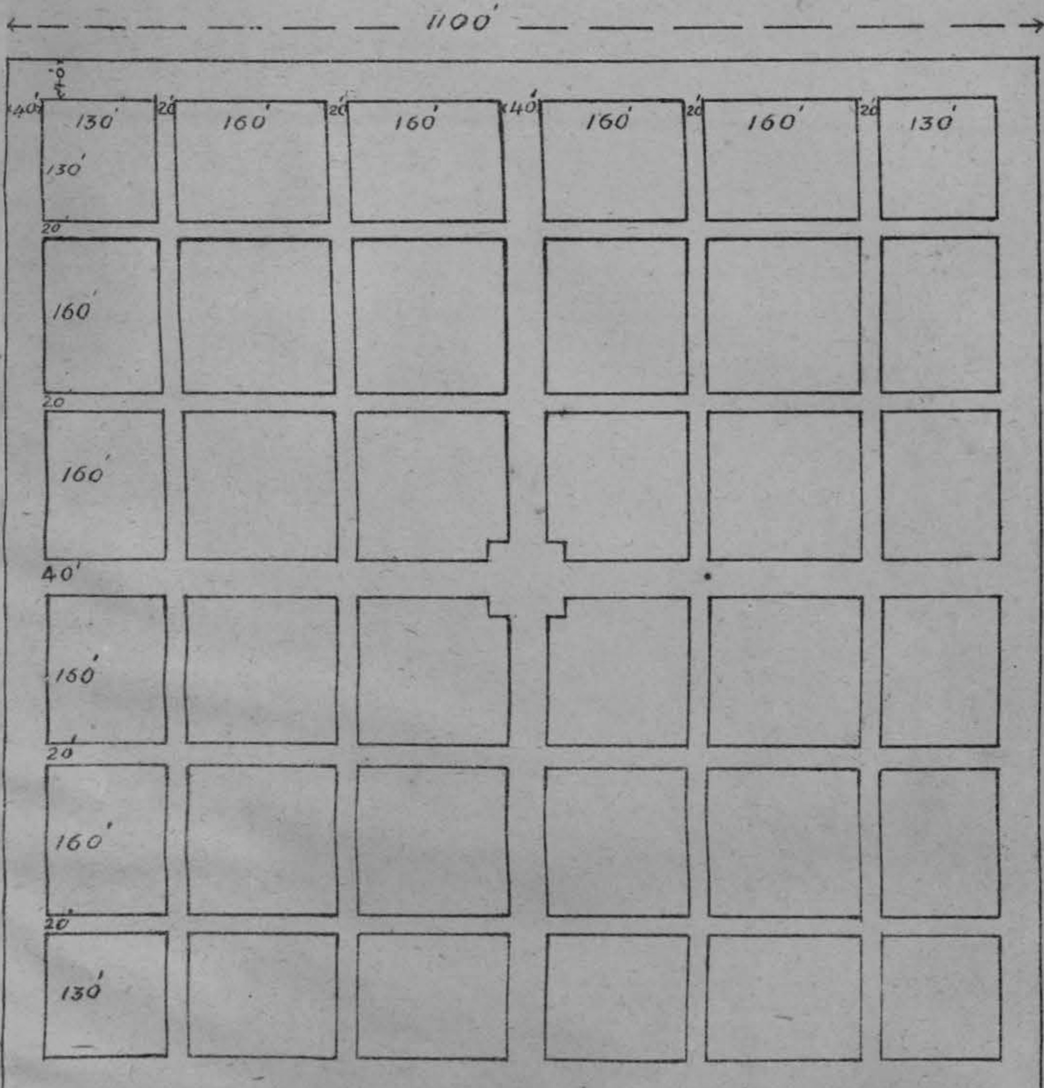
APPENDIX 14 *(a)*

PLAN OF PEASANT VILLAGE SITES

ON

RAKH AND MIAN ALI BRANCHES

SCALE 1 INCH=200 FEET.



P. G. Press

APPENDIX 14 *(b)*

PLAN OF PEASANT VILLAGE SITES

ON

JHANG AND BHOWANA BRANCHES

SCALE 1 INCH=200 FEET.



P.G. Press

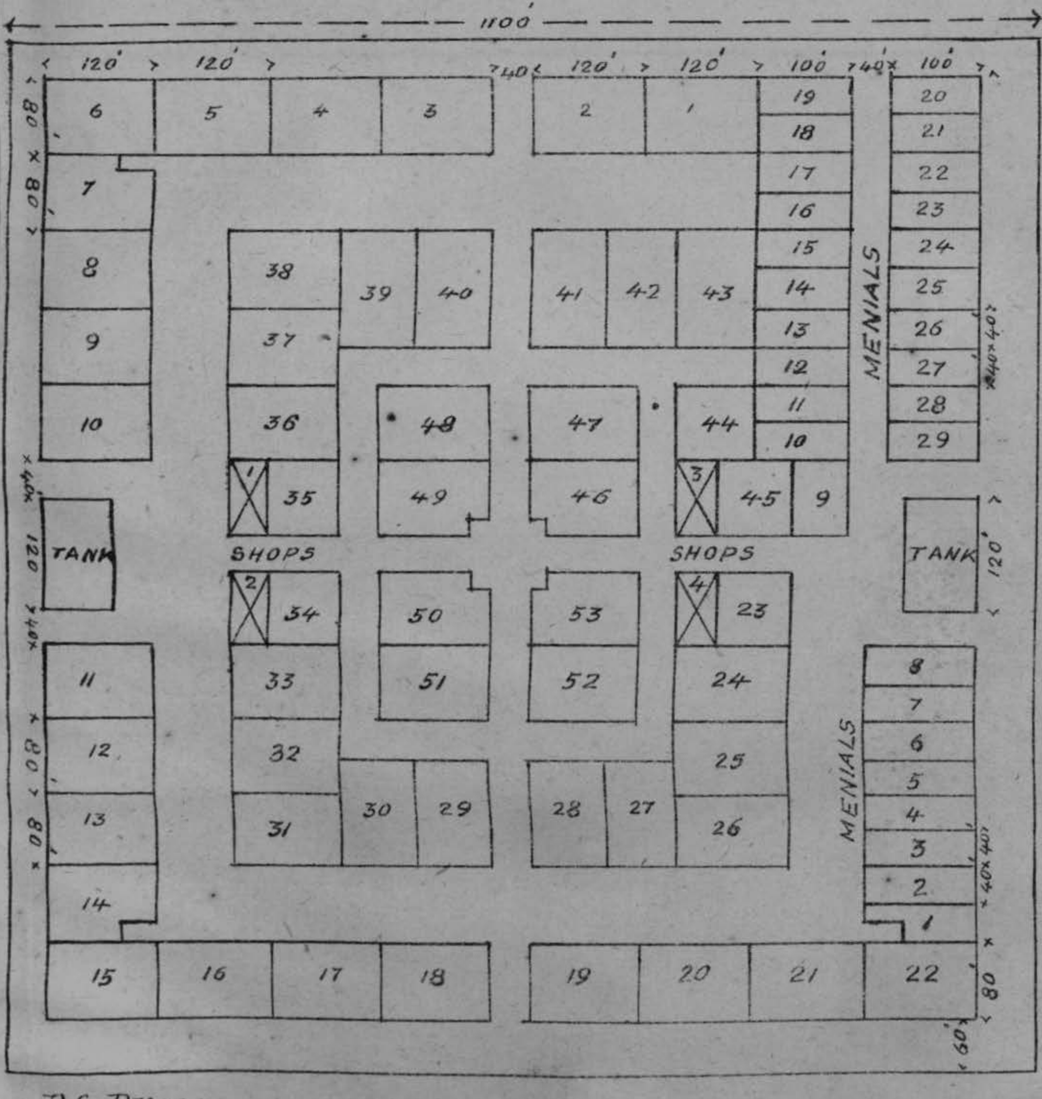
APPENDIX 14 *(c)*

PLAN OF PEASANT VILLAGE SITES

ON

GUGERA AND BURALA BRANCHES

SCALE 1 INCH = 200 FEET.



P. G. Press

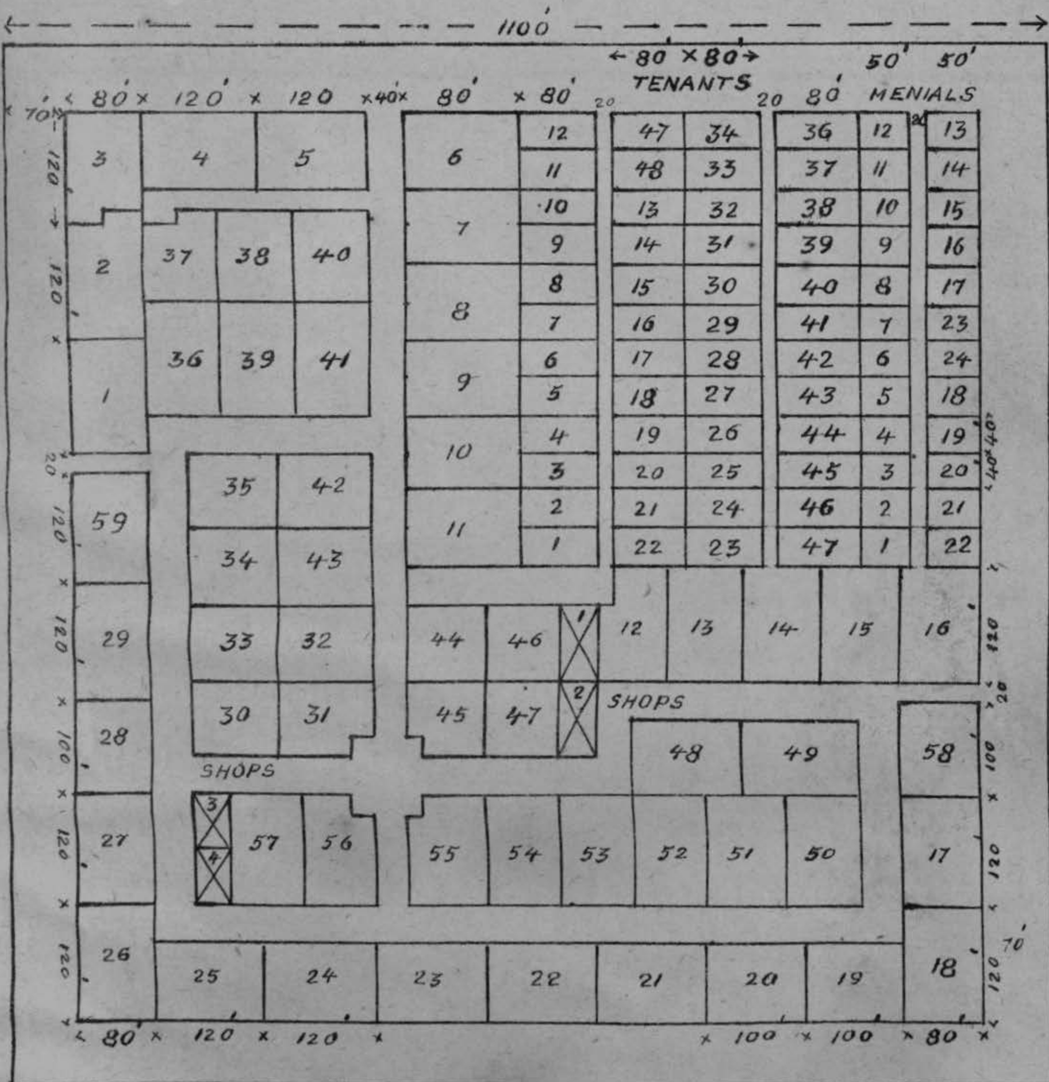
APPENDIX 14 *(d)*

PLAN OF VILLAGE SITES

ON

EXTENSIONS OF CANAL

SCALE 1 INCH=200 FEET.



P.G. Press

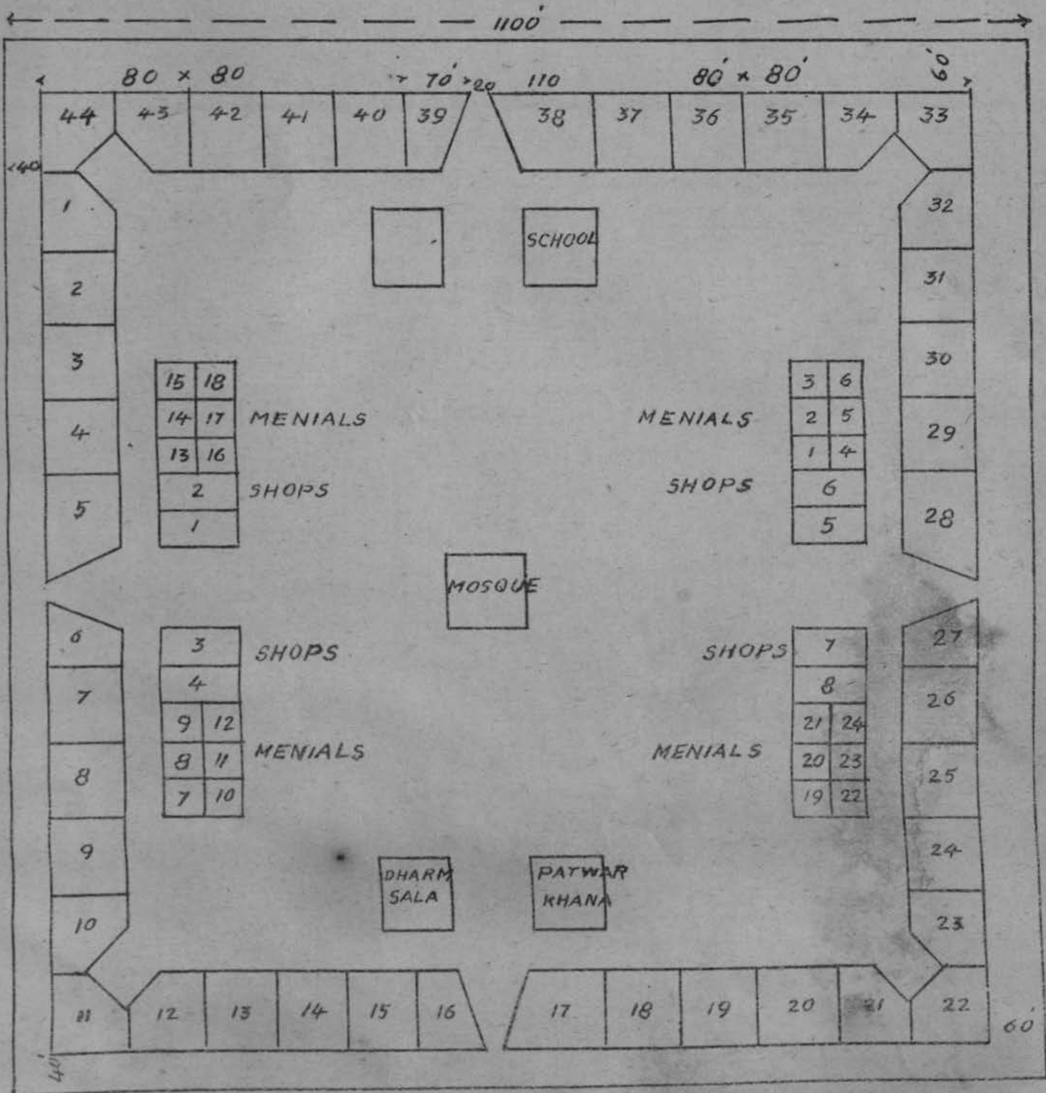
APPENDIX 14 *(e)*

PLAN OF VILLAGE SITES

FOR

CAMEL SERVICE GRANTEES

SCALE 1 INCH=200 FEET.



P. G. Press

APPENDIX 15 (a).

This Indenture made the day of One thousand eight hundred and ninety BETWEEN THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL (hereinafter called the vendor) of the one part and son of caste resident of (hereinafter called the vendee) of the other part: Whereas the said vendor hath agreed with the said vendee for the absolute sale to him of the land intended to be hereby granted free from encumbrances at the price of Rupees as a site for a : NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that in pursuance of the said agreement and in consideration of the sum of Rupees to the said vendor paid by the said vendee on or before the execution of these presents (the receipt whereof the said vendor doth hereby acknowledge and from the same doth hereby release the said vendee his heirs and legal representatives) the said vendor doth hereby grant convey and assure unto the said vendee his heirs and legal representatives all that piece or parcel of land described in the Schedule hereto annexed and delineated and coloured pink in the map or plan hereunto attached, save and except and the vendor doth hereby reserve unto himself his successors and assigns all mines minerals coals gold-washings and earth-oils in or under the said piece or parcel of land or any part thereof together with full right at all times to enter upon any part of the said piece or parcel of land and to do all acts and things that may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of searching for working getting out and carrying away any produce of the said mines or any minerals coals gold-washings and earth-oils in or under the said land, and that without leaving any vertical or lateral support for the surface or any building for the time being standing thereon (the grantor his successors or assigns making reasonable compensation to the grantee his heirs and legal representatives for all damage caused by the exercise of the rights hereby reserved): *And* subject to all existing rights of way subsisting thereon and to rights of way along lines of roads which though not yet made have before the date of these presents been marked out upon the ground: To have and to hold the land hereby granted conveyed and assured or expressed and intended so to be unto and to the use of the said vendee his heirs and legal representatives, for ever and the vendee doth hereby for himself his heirs and legal representatives covenant and agree with the vendor his successors and assigns that he and they will pay the land revenue demand for the time being assessed on the said land and all general and local taxes rates or cesses for the time being imposed thereon by competent authority: *Provided* that for the terms of the current and of the next general assessment of the district in which the said piece or parcel is situate or to which it may be transferred or for a period of thirty years whichever is the lesser, the land revenue shall be fixed at the rate of Rs. 3 per acre per annum: *And also* that should the said piece or parcel of land be hereafter included within the limits of a municipality, he shall be liable to pay such municipal taxes as may be legally imposed: *And* that he will erect permanent boundary marks on the limits of the said piece or parcel of land hereby granted conveyed and assured and will at all times maintain the same in good and substantial repair to the satisfaction of the Collector of the district for the time being: *And further* that he will maintain such establishment for the purposes of police and conservancy in respect of the said land as may be required by the law in force for the time being in that behalf: *And* that no grain of any kind shall be sold or exported from the said land either by or on behalf of the said vendee his heirs legal representatives or assigns or his or their tenants or lessees unless the same shall have been purchased in the local grain market now established or shortly to be established at or in any local grain market that may be specified hereinafter in this behalf by written order of the Commissioner of the Lahore Division.

IN WITNESS whereof the parties to these presents have hereunto set and subscribed their hands and seals on the dates hereinafter mentioned respectively.

Signed sealed and delivered for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council by Captain Popham Young, Colonization Officer, Chenáb Canal, by order of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab this day of 189 .

Signed sealed and delivered by the said Colonization Officer, Chenáb Canal, on the day of 189 in the presence of

Witnesses { 1.
2.

Colonization Officer.

APPENDIX 15 (b).

INDENTURE.

This Indenture made the day of One thousand nine hundred and BETWEEN THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL (hereinafter called the vendor) of the one part and son of caste resident of (hereinafter called the vendee) of the other part: Whereas the said vendor hath agreed with the said vendee for the absolute sale to him of the land intended to be hereby granted free from encumbrances at the price of Rupees as a site for a cotton ginning-mill: NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that in pursuance of the said agreement and in consideration of the sum of Rupees to the said vendor paid by the said vendee on or before the execution of these presents (the receipt whereof the said vendor doth hereby acknowledge and from the same doth hereby release the said vendee his heirs and legal representatives) the said vendor doth hereby grant convey and assure unto the said vendee his heirs and legal representatives all that piece or parcel of land description in the Schedule hereto annexed and delineated and coloured pink in the map or plan hereunto attached, save and except and the vendor doth hereby reserve unto himself his successors and assigns all mines minerals coals gold-washings and earth-oils in or under the said piece or parcel of land or any part thereof together with full right at all times to enter upon any part of the said piece or parcel of land and to do all acts and things that may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of searching for working getting out and carrying away any produce of the said mines or any minerals coals gold-washings and earth-oils in or under the said land, and that without leaving any vertical or lateral support for the surface or any building for the time being standing thereon (the grantor his successors or assigns making reasonable compensation to the grantee his heirs and legal representatives for all damage caused by the exercise of the rights hereby reserved): *And* subject to all existing rights of way subsisting thereon and to rights of way along lines of road which though not yet made have before the date of these presents been marked out upon the ground: To have and to hold the said piece or parcel of land unto and to the use of the said vendee his heirs legal representatives and assigns, subject to the restrictive and other stipulations hereinafter set forth so far as the same relate to or affect the said piece or parcel of land hereinbefore granted and conveyed and assured or expressed and intended so to be unto and to the use of the said vendee his heirs and legal representatives for ever: *And* the vendee doth hereby for himself his heirs and legal representatives covenant and agree with the vendor his successors and assigns that he and they will pay the land revenue demand for the time being assessed on the said land and all general and local taxes rates or cesses for the time being imposed thereon by competent authority: *Provided* that for the terms of the current and of the next general assessment of the district in which the said piece or parcel is situate or to which it may be transferred or for a period of thirty years whichever is the lesser, the land revenue shall be fixed at the rate of rupees twenty per acre per annum: *And also* that should the said piece or parcel of land be hereafter included within the limits of a municipality, he shall be liable to pay such municipal taxes as may be legally imposed: *And* that he will erect permanent boundary marks on the limits of the said piece or parcel of land hereby granted conveyed and assured and will at all times maintain the same in good and substantial repair to the satisfaction of the Collector of the District for the time being: *And further* that he will maintain such establishment for the purposes of police and conservancy in respect of the said land as may be required by the law in force for the time being in that behalf: *And* the said vendee for himself his heirs legal representatives and assigns doth hereby specially covenant and agree with the vendor his successors and assigns that he the said vendee his heirs legal representatives nd assigns and any person or persons claiming or holding the said piece or

parcel of land hereby granted and conveyed from, under, through or in trust for him or them, will not at any time use the same or any part thereof for any purpose other than, or inconsistent with, that for which it is hereby expressly granted and conveyed, that is to say, for the purpose of erecting thereon a ginning-mill and appurtenances thereto : *And* will not at any time erect or suffer to be erected on the said piece or parcel of land or any part thereof any building except the said ginning-mill and its appurtenances without the previous license in writing of the Collector for the time being of the District in which such piece or parcel of land is situate : *And* will not sell or export from the said piece or parcel of land any sort or description of grain unless the same shall have been purchased in the local grain market now established or shortly to be established at Lyallpur: *Provided* always and it is hereby declared and these presents are upon this express condition that in case at any time there shall be a breach of any of the covenants hereinbefore contained on the part of the said vendee in relation to the said piece or parcel of land or the said ginning-mill and its appurtenances, then if and whenever the same shall happen it shall be lawful for the vendor his successors and assigns, without prejudice to any other right or remedy to which he or they may be legally or equitably entitled, into and upon the said piece or parcel of land or any part thereof in the name of the whole to enter *with liberty* on each occasion of his or their so entering to do any act which may be requisite specifically to perform the said covenants and stipulations or to enforce the said restrictions or any of them : *And* to continue in possession of the said premises until the said vendee his heirs or assigns shall have reimbursed to the said vendor his successors and assigns all the reasonable costs and expenses which he or they shall necessarily or properly incur in or about the doing of any such act as aforesaid.

IN WITNESS whereof the parties to these presents have hereunto set and subscribed their hands and seals on the dates hereinafter mentioned, respectively.

Signed sealed and delivered for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council by Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, acting in the premises by order of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, this day of 19 .	*Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab.*

Signed sealed and delivered by the said
on the day of 19
in the presence of

Witnesses. 1.
2.

APPENDIX 16.

L. R. Series No 111.

Grant
OR
Conveyance of Crown Lands.

(*With Conditions*).

Conveyance of land made the____________ ____________day of____________ ____________in the year one thousand ______hundred and____________ for the sale of land by the Secretary of State for India in Council to____________

____

son of____________
resident of____________
in the____________District in the Punjab, upon certain terms and conditions.

Whereas the Secretary of State for India in Council, of the one part, has agreed to grant and convey, and____________

____

son of____________
resident of____________
in the____________District of the Punjab, of the other part, has agreed to take and purchase, for and in consideration of the price, in the manner and subject to the terms and conditions hereinafter in that behalf made and provided, certain land, the property of the said Secretary of State for India in Council, and hereinafter more fully specified and described:

Now therefore the said Secretary of State for India in Council and the said____________

____

son of____________
do hereby jointly and severally covenant and agree in the manner following, that is to say:—

Clause I.—For the purposes of this *Conveyance* and of each and all of the terms, conditions and clauses hereof, the term GRANTOR means the Secretary of State

NOTE.

I.—The object of this draft is to enable Officers concerned to decide what conditions they wish to import into any conveyance they desire to have drawn by the law advisers of Government.

Clauses not thought necessary can be scored out, and any new clauses required can be added. All the usual clauses are here put together for convenience of reference—(See Acts XXIII of 1863 and XV of 1895).

II.—In the case of attesting witnesses to the Grantee's signature, sufficient particulars should be given to enable them to be easily traced and identified. The signature of the proper Officer of Government (*vide* Government of India Notification No. $\frac{3\ \text{Judicial}}{485\text{-}501}$, dated 28th March 1895) need not be attested by witnesses (Section 57 of the Indian Evidence Act).

III.—The stamp duty is to be borne by the Grantee (Section 29 (c) and Schedule I, No. 21 of the Indian Stamp Act). Only grants made *otherwise than for pecuniary consideration* are exempted by Government of India Notification No. 5199 S. R., dated 1st November 1895, Art. 8 (*h*).

IV.—Registration is not necessary (Section 17 (*j*) of the Indian Registration Act) though desirable as ensuring a convenient record.

E. W. P.

for India in Council, and, unless a different intention appears from the subject or context, includes his successors and assigns, and the proper Officers and Agents thereof; the term GRANTEE means ______ son of ______

______

resident of ______ in the ______ District of the Punjab, and, unless a different intention appears from the subject or context, includes his lawful heirs representatives and assigns and persons deriving any title from or under him or them; and the term LAND means the land hereby granted and conveyed and hereinafter, and in the schedule and plan hereto annexed, set forth, specified, described and delineated.

(Rs. 50 per acre.)

Clause II.—Subject to the terms and conditions in the following clauses made and provided, and for and in consideration of the sum of Rupees ______ (Rs. ______) to the Grantor paid by the Grantee before the execution of this conveyance (the receipt whereof the Grantor doth hereby acknowledge) the Grantor agrees to and does hereby grant, convey and assure unto the Grantee the plot of land bearing Khasra numbers ______ in the Settlement Records of the {"Kasba" / "Mauza"} of ______ in the "Tahsil" of ______ ______ in the ______ District of the Punjab; having an area of ______ Acres ______ Roods ______ ______ or thereabouts; situate in the "Raqba" or Estate of ______

______

bounded on the North, South, East and West as shown and delineated in the map or plan marked *A* and more particularly described in the Schedule marked *B* * (of even date and signed by each of the parties) annexed hereto: to have and to hold as proprietor thereof absolutely and in perpetuity.

Clause III.—The land is believed and shall be taken to be correctly entered and described, as to quantity and otherwise,

* Schedule B should contain the particulars usually shown in the Patwári's *Fard*. Plan A should give an accurate map of the plot sold and adjoining plots, together with roads, wells, streams, water-courses, drains, &c., existing on the land sold.

herein and in the Plan A and Schedule B hereto annexed, and no error, misstatement or omission in the particulars thereof so entered and described shall entitle the Grantee to annul the sale or to claim or recover compensation from the Grantor in respect thereof.

Clause IV.—The Grantee will regularly and duly pay the land revenue demand from time to time assessed upon the land and all general and local taxes, cesses, rates, charges on account of the supply of water and other demands payable in respect of the land and any buildings built or erected or hereafter to be built or erected thereupon under any law for the time being in force; and, in the event of the land being hereafter included within the limits of any municipality or local authority constituted according to law, such further Municipal or other rates and taxes as may be lawfully imposed in respect thereof or of any buildings at any time existing thereupon; and any arrears thereof may be recovered in the same manner as arrears of land revenue may be recovered under any law for the time being in force in that behalf:

PROVIDED that for the term of ten years running from the date of this Conveyance the land revenue assessed shall be at the fixed annual rate of Rs. 10 per acre on the whole area conveyed by this conveyance.

Clause V.—The land is sold subject to the exception and reservation of all—

(1) public or private rights of way or water and other easement (if any) subsisting thereon;

(2) rights of way along and over any line or lines of road which, before the date of this conveyance, has or have been projected, aligned and marked out upon the land or any part thereof, though not already actually constructed or made.

Clause VI.—The land is sold in full proprietary right, but subject to the exception and reservation to the Grantor of all mines, minerals, coals, earth-oils, gold-washings and quarries in or under the land, and full right at all times to enter upon any part of the land and to do all acts and things that may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of searching for, working, obtaining, carrying away

and properly enjoying the same, and that without leaving any vertical or lateral support for the surface or any building for the time being existing on the land; subject to the payment to the Grantee by the Grantor of reasonable compensation for all damage directly occasioned by the exercise of the rights hereby reserved.

Clause VII.—The Grantor may at all times enter on the land for all purposes connected with the construction, maintenance and repair of new as well as of existing thoroughfares, water-courses or drainage channels, and no compensation, price or damages shall become due to the Grantee by reason of any such operations.

Clause VIII.—The Grantee will not do any act inconsistent with or injurious to any of the rights herein excepted and reserved to the Grantor, and will not in any way interfere with the lawful use by the public of any right of user or thoroughfare within the land.

Clause IX.—The Grantee will erect permanent boundary marks on the limits of the land, and will at all times maintain the same in good and substantial repair. In the event of any breach of this condition, the Grantor shall have full power to enter upon the land and to erect such boundary marks, or to repair any existing boundary marks, and to retain possession of the whole or any portion of the land and buildings thereon subsisting, until the expenses incurred in such erection or repair, or in any way connected therewith, shall be fully paid and satisfied.

Clause X.—The Grantee will maintain such establishment for the purposes of Police and Conservancy in respect of the land as may be required by the general rules in force for the time being in that behalf. In the event of any breach of this condition, the Grantor shall have full power and authority to provide such establishment and to recover the cost thereof by entering into and upon the whole or any portion of the land and buildings thereon subsisting, and retaining possession thereof until the costs incurred by the Grantor shall be fully paid and satisfied.

Clause XI.—The land is sold subject to the condition that the Grantee shall use it solely for the purpose hereinafter in the next following clause specified and provided and shall not use or divert it, or cause or permit it to be used or diverted for or to any other purpose or purposes whatsoever.

Clause XII.—Within——years next after the date of this conveyance, the Grantee shall erect and build or cause to be erected and built upon the land a house after the European style together with necessary appurtenant and subsidiary buildings such as kitchen, stables, out-offices, servants' quarters and the like, —in strict accordance with such plans, measurements, specifications, designs, style, dimensions and elevation,—of such materials, stability and durability, —and having such arrangements in respect of drainage, free circulation of air and sanitation, as may be previously approved and sanctioned in writing by the Commissioner of the Lahore Division for the time being. Such approval and sanction shall be in addition to and apart from the requirements of any Municipal law or bye-law for the time being in force in respect of the erection or repair of buildings.

NOTE.—The number of years to be specified for the purposes of this clause, shall be fixed by Colonization Officer or Deputy Commissioner of Lyallpur for the time being or before the execution of this conveyance.

Further, the Grantee will lay out the premises, grounds and compound of such house or attached thereto according to a plan approved or directions from time to time in that behalf given by the Colonization Officer or Deputy Commissioner, as the case may be. Further the Grantee will not sow cause to be sown or allow to be sown any crop prohibited by the Colonization Officer or the Deputy Commissioner as the case may be.

Clause XIII.—(*i*) It shall be the duty of the Grantee, from time to time as occasion may require, to apply for and obtain, at his own cost and expense, the previous approval and sanction hereinbefore specified and required, before commencing to erect or build anything whatsoever in or upon the land, and no excavation shall be made, foundation laid or superstructure erected in or upon the land unless and until the said previous approval and sanction shall have been duly applied for and obtained.

(*ii*) It shall be the duty of the Grantee to prepare or cause to be prepared, and to submit or cause to be submitted,

to the said Commissioner, all such plans, measurements, specifications and designs, and to supply or cause to be supplied to the said Commissioner such other information as may be necessary for the purpose of obtaining the required approval and sanction or as may, from time to time for any purpose, be required by the said Deputy Commissioner.

(*iii*) In the event of any difference or dispute arising as to whether any works done or buildings or structures erected in or upon the land, or any portion thereof, do or do not comply with the requirements of the approval and sanction at any time given in respect to—

(*a*) the plans, measurements, specifications, designs, style, dimensions or elevations to be followed and observed;

(*b*) the materials to be used or the stability or durability required;

(*c*) the arrangements as to drainage, free circulation of air or sanitation prescribed; the opinion in writing of the Executive Engineer—————————— Division, Public Works Department, shall be final and conclusive between the parties to this conveyance and on each such party.

Clause XIV.—(*i*) The Grantee shall, when the tenant is a Government official, for a period of ten years next after the date on which the said house and premises shall be first occupied by any such tenant, lease the same at such rent as the Financial Commissioner may from time to time fix in that behalf; and the Grantee shall not, either before or after the expiration of that period, raise or increase the rent payable in respect of such house and premises during the continuance of the tenancy of any such tenant, but may do so, after the expiry of the said period, upon the cessation of the tenancy of any such tenant, in the case of any in-coming tenant.

(*ii*) When the house built on the land and premises first become ready for occupation and also whenever at any time thereafter the said house and premises become vacant, the Grantee shall, in the first instance, offer to let the same to the Colonization Officer or Deputy Commissioner, as the case

may be, for the use and occupation of such officer or of any officer of Government serving in the Civil, Public Works, Police or Medical Department stationed at Lyallpur who may require the same as a residence or office and, if the house and premises be so required by any such officer, the Grantee shall let the same to him and shall not let the same to any other person or for any purpose unless and until he shall have first obtained from the Colonization Officer or Deputy Commissioner for the time being, as the case may be, a certificate in writing, to the effect that the house and premises are not required for any such officer as aforesaid.

Clause *XV*.—In the event of the Grantee committing any breach or permitting any breach to be committed of any of the conditions hereof, or in the event of the land ceasing to be used for the purpose for which it has been granted; then this conveyance shall become and be null, void and of no effect, and the land, together with all buildings, structures, materials and things, therein or upon, at the time of such resumption thereof, shall revert to and become and be the absolute property of the Grantor, who shall have full power, right and authority to enter into and upon and to take possession of and resume the land and to eject therefrom the Grantee or any person holding or claiming to hold in or under him; and the Grantee or person as aforesaid shall have no right or claim to any compensation, price or damages for or in respect of the land or of such buildings, structures, materials or things or for or in respect of any lawful act or thing done by or on behalf of the Grantor in accordance with or in pursuance of the provisions of or under the authority of this clause:

PROVIDED THAT the Grantor may, in his discretion, permit the Grantee to remove any buildings or structures or the materials thereof, which may be in or upon the land at the time of such resumption thereof, or may refund the purchase money hereinbefore specified, less such sum as may cover the expense incurred by the Grantor in the execution of this deed of conveyance and in enforcing all or any of its provisions and otherwise arising out of or connected with the wrongful acts or omissions of

the Grantee or person acting for or on his behalf.

Clause XVI.—If and so long as the Grantee shall fully perform and comply with and shall continue to so perform and comply with the terms and conditions herein provided and required, this conveyance shall have and remain in full force and effect, and the Grantor will secure the Grantee in full and peaceful enjoyment of the rights and privileges herein and hereby to him granted, conveyed and assured.

IN WITNESS whereof each of the parties has subscribed his name at ——— this ——— day ——— 190 ———

Signed by ———————
———————
for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council and acting under the authority of the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab.

(*Sd.*) ———————
Official designation ———————

Signed by the said ———————
———————
in the presence of :—

1 *Witness*—
Name ———————
Residence ———————

2 *Witness*—
Name ———————
Residence ———————

(*Sd.*) ———————
Grantee.

GAZETTEER

OF THE

CHENAB COLONY

1904.

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